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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90—78th Congress

Chapter 145—1st Session

H. R. 1762

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Appropriates funds for Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission (including funds for Wool Products Labeling Act), Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, foreign-service pay adjustment, General Accounting Office, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Archives, National Housing Agency, Tariff Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Maritime Commission, Board of Investigation and Research (Transportation), and National Resources Planning Board. Authorizes details of employees to the White House. Authorizes use of travel appropriations for station transfers. Authorizes use of transportation-of-things funds for transportation of household goods in connection with station transfers. Prohibits use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes, except in the case of Cabinet members, etc. Permits exchange of similar items in connection with purchases of vehicles, equipment, boats, parts, etc. Removes the restrictions on open-market purchasing not exceeding \$100. Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U. S. except in certain cases. Authorizes designated officials to administer oaths of office, etc.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 1762.

January 8, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 1762.
February 9, 1943	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 1762. House Report 109. Full committee print and print of the bill as reported.
February 15, 1943	House began debate.
February 16, 1943	Debate continued.
February 17, 1943	Debate Continued. Passed House with amendment.
February 18, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to Committee.
April 6, 1943	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 1762.
May 19, 1943	McKellar amendments. Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments. Senate Report 247. Print of the bill with Senate Amendments.
May 20, 1943	La Follette amendment.
May 24, 1943	Debated in Senate.
May 27, 1943	Debate continued. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate asked for conference and appointed Conferees.
May 28, 1943	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 4, 1943	House appointed Conferees.
June 15, 1943	House received Conference Report. House Report. 552.
June 16, 1943	House agreed to Conference Report and acted on amendments in disagreement.
June 18, 1943	Senate agreed to Conference Report and to House amendments in disagreement.
June 26, 1943	Approved. Public Law 90.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

1762

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY , 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
- 6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
- 7 June 30, 1944, namely:

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

3 For compensation of the President of the United States,
4 \$75,000.

5 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
6 States, \$15,000.

7 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
9 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
10 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
11 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190:
12 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
13 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
14 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
15 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
16 as may be deemed necessary.

17 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
18 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
19 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
20 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
21 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
22 the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

23 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

24 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-
25 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to

1 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
2 certificate solely, \$30,000.

3 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

4 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration,
5 refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
6 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the
7 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
8 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
9 the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

10 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

11 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
12 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
14 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including
15 expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in further-
16 ing the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books
17 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, re-
18 pair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles
19 for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary
20 employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
21 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
22 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,835,000.

23 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

1 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
2 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
3 relating to the national defense, including all the objects
4 for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
5 of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary
6 employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or or-
7 ganizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
9 Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons,
10 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
11 with or without compensation; and the payment of actual
12 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-
13 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving,
14 while away from their homes without other compensation
15 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
16 Bureau, \$825,000.

17 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

18 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

19 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Ameri-
20 can Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
21 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
22 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
23 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
24 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order

1 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
2 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
3 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
4 of personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
5 where; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for
6 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
7 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
8 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
9 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
10 \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in
11 foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
13 senger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Com-
14 mission by other departments of the Government or acquired
15 by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing,
16 photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of
17 information concerning the American activities, battlefields,
18 memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household
19 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940.
20 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered
21 or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of de-
22 pendants of employees when transferred from one official sta-
23 tion to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by
24 the Commission between places in foreign countries or be-

1 tween foreign countries and the United States, including
2 transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appoint-
3 ments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered
4 or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer
5 from one official station to another for permanent duty for
6 the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of de-
7 pendants and for the purposes of said Act of October 10,
8 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the pur-
9 chase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals;
10 \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements
11 of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and con-
12 ditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem neces-
13 sary and proper, the Commission may contract for work,
14 supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage,
15 by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of
16 architects, and other technical and professional personnel:
17 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the
18 Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as
19 secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
20 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And*
21 *provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to
22 its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its
23 Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions
24 as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem
25 necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Commission for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay post-

1 age on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; spe-
2 cial-delivery stamps; \$4,918,400, of which not to exceed
3 \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
4 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
5 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
6 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
8 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to ex-
9 pend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial serv-
10 ices pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska
11 Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
12 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of com-
13 pensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable:
14 *Provided further*, That no details from any executive depart-
15 ment or independent establishment in the District of Colum-
16 bia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Wash-
17 ington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during
18 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not
19 affect the making of details for service as members of the
20 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
21 regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
22 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to trans-
23 fer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
24 force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropria-

tion in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

Prevention of pernicious political activities: For necessary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable

1 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
2 and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000.

3 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing of the liability of the United States, cre-
5 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
6 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
7 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
8 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall
9 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
10 disability fund".

11 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

12 For financing of the liability of the United States,
13 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
14 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
15 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
16 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
17 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which
18 amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone
19 retirement and disability fund"

20 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States cre-
22 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who
24 are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936
25 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed

1 to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and
2 disability fund".

3 **FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
5 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
6 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, ap-
7 proved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
8 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
9 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
10 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered
11 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
12 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
13 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
14 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
15 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
16 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
17 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees.
18 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
19 and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and
20 exchange (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
21 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for offi-
22 cial use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding
23 \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the
24 discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient
25 discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the

1 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
2 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
3 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of
4 which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including
6 compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio
7 Advisory Committee.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

10 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all ex-
11 penses necessary to enable the Federal Communications
12 Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
13 Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense,
14 including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis,
15 including all of the items of expenditure for which the appro-
16 priation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
17 Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for
18 salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence
19 Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automo-
20 biles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
21 of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-
22 out regard to the civil service and classification laws and,
23 in the case of language or other experts, without regard to
24 any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
25 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-

1 able; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
2 light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as author-
3 ized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
4 and printing and binding, \$5,590,314.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
8 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
9 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the con-
10 struction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
11 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
12 including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meet-
13 ings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary
14 for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract
15 stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed
16 \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more
18 than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the
19 District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase
20 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
21 and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed
22 \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000,
24 which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

1 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
2 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
3 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.,
4 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
5 reporting services; \$100,000, of which amount not to exceed
6 \$76,670 shall be available for personal services in the
7 District of Columbia.

8 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
9 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
10 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
11 with the national security and defense, including activities
12 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities
13 under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942,
14 and activities for the protection of the electric power supply
15 against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items
16 of expenditure for which the appropriations under the head-
17 ing "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
18 are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission
19 may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for
20 duties connected with the national security and defense, from
21 other appropriations available to it.

22 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
23 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
24 lithographing, \$25,000.

1 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

2 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
3 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
5 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
6 rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
7 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
8 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
9 Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
10 foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance
11 with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act;
12 \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropri-
13 ated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be
14 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
15 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
16 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution
17 to finance the cost of such investigation.

18 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
19 Commission, \$43,000.

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
23 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
24 cluding the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per

1 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000) ; actual
2 transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
3 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
4 from their homes without other compensation from the United
5 States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; pur-
6 chase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books
7 of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not
8 to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installation
9 of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive ma-
10 terials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of
11 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Adminis-
12 trator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of
13 the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of
14 persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special
15 services determined by the Administrator to be necessary,
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and
17 classification laws, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal
18 Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations
19 as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public
20 Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make
21 appointments of personnel for such administrations.

22 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

23 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
24 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of
25 May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair,

1 preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings
2 under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechan-
3 ical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired
4 for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed
5 and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal
6 Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but
7 exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the
8 United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations,
9 and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion
10 depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by
11 the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District
12 of Columbia.

13 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
14 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
15 personal services, including the salary of the Commissioner of
16 Public Buildings at \$10,000 per annum; traveling expenses,
17 printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising,
18 testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,
19 and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or
20 supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem
21 necessary in connection with any of the work of the
22 Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Fed-
23 eral buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus,
24 Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance;

1 \$1,225,000, of which not to exceed \$675,900 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia and
3 not to exceed \$386,100 for personal services in the field:
4 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
5 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
6 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
7 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
8 against the construction appropriations of the respective
9 projects to which they relate.

10 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
11 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
12 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
13 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
14 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
15 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
16 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
17 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
18 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
19 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
20 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
21 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all build-
22 ings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equip-
23 ments in buildings under the administration of the Federal
24 Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in,
25 maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system

1 in New York City installed under franchise of the city of
2 New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928,
3 and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August
5 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533),
6 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the
7 fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not
8 reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or
9 the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair
10 of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per
11 centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*
12 *further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for
13 advance studies for Federal building construction, such
14 amount of this appropriation to remain available until
15 expended.

16 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
17 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
18 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
19 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
20 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
21 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
22 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
23 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
24 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
25 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive

1 departments and establishments in connection with the assign-
2 ment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
3 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
4 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
5 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
6 tion for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
7 uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the pur-
8 chase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
9 \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance
10 or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any
11 governmental activity, such activity shall make payment
12 therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the
13 Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after
14 the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this
15 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
16 thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the
17 basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in
18 advance.

19 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
20 side the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and
21 maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of
22 buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
23 equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and
24 rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
25 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite
2 for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of pub-
3 lic buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia
4 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
5 tration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned
6 by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings
7 rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practi-
8 cable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regu-
9 lation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appro-
10 priation shall be available for contracts for telephone switch-
11 boards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly
12 serving in each case two or more governmental activities in
13 buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration
14 where it is found that joint service is economical and in the
15 interests of the Government, and any Government activity
16 receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the
17 written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
18 either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
19 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the
20 estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
21 proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be
22 made for service paid for in advance.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
24 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
2 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
3 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
4 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works
5 Administrator.

6 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
7 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
8 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
9 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act
10 of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount adminis-
11 tratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries
12 and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of
13 plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office
14 expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of
15 the Treasury Department into a special account for direct
16 expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures
17 to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in
18 accordance with procedures prescribed by the General
19 Accounting Office.

20 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

21 General administrative expenses: For the employment
22 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
23 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
24 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
25 to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of

1 lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the
2 preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city
3 of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting
4 research and investigational studies, either independently
5 or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other
6 agencies, including studies of highway administration, legis-
7 lation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation,
8 maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and high-
9 way traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
10 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
11 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
12 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
13 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
14 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
15 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
16 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
17 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
18 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
19 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39
20 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

21 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
23 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States
24 in the construction of rural post roads, and for other pur-
25 poses", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and

1 all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to
2 be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act,
3 as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
4 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 and including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Roads
6 at \$10,000 per annum, \$40,000,000, to be immediately
7 available and to remain available until expended,
8 which is a part of the amount authorized to be ap-
9 propriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the
10 Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
12 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
13 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
14 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
15 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
16 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
17 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
18 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-pro-
19 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That,
20 during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized
21 engineering or other services in connection with the survey,
22 construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for
23 other Government agencies the charge for such services
24 may include depreciation on engineering and road-building
25 equipment used, and the amounts received on account of

1 such charges shall be credited to the appropriation con-
2 cerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year
3 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public
4 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
5 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
6 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
7 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
8 vision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
9 and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of
10 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
11 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
12 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
13 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
14 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such
15 supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That
16 the appropriations available to the Public Roads Admin-
17 istration may be used in emergency for medical supplies
18 and services and other assistance necessary for the imme-
19 diate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under
20 that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropri-
21 ations for the work of the Public Roads Administration
22 shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding
23 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of
24 highway departments, associations, organizations, and other

1 agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the
2 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
3 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the
4 Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

5 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

6 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
7 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
8 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
9 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
10 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
11 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
12 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
13 with several governments, members of the Pan American
14 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
15 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
16 tion, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended
17 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
18 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any
19 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
20 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
21 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
22 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

23 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
24 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provi-

1 sions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat.
2 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
3 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the pur-
4 chase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,-
5 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

8 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
9 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in
10 accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
11 Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), \$10,000,000,
12 to be immediately available and to remain available during
13 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
14 on May 27, 1941.

15 ACCESS ROADS

16 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
17 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
18 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
19 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
20 of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), as amended by the Act ap-
21 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,000, to be
22 immediately available and to remain available during the
23 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
24 on May 27, 1941.

1 SURVEYS AND PLANS

2 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
3 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
4 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
5 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions
6 of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat.
7 821-822), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to
8 remain available during the continuance of the emergency
9 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

10 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Administration, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

Title II, cited as the “Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938”, of an Act entitled “Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938”, approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the “Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,” the “Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942,” and the “Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,” is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing “June 30, 1943” to “June 30, 1944”; section 201 (b) is amended by changing “June 30, 1943” to “June 30, 1944”; and section

1 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to
 2 "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July
 3 1, 1944".

4 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
 5 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
 6 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
 7 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
 8 District of Columbia and in the field.

9 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

10 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
 11 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
 12 entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet
 13 losses sustained by officers and employees of the United
 14 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
 15 currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for
 16 other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
 17 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified
 18 therein, \$340,000.

19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 21 bia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
 23 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
 24 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
 25 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the

1 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
2 and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
3 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

4 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
5 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected deci-
6 sions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
7 \$158,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
11 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
12 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
13 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
14 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic
15 reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to
16 exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for
18 which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not ex-
19 ceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary
20 books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

21 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
22 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
23 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
24 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
25 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transporta-

tion Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August

1 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of
2 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which
3 carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to
4 install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which
5 comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by
6 the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining
7 to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by
8 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
9 35), and including the employment of the necessary en-
10 gineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which
11 amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia.

13 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
14 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
15 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
16 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers
17 engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives
18 with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto"
19 (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915,
20 extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
21 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
22 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
23 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by
24 the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than
25 fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in

1 the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45
2 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45
3 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, steno-
4 graphic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of
5 the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants
6 may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which
7 amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia.

9 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
10 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
11 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
12 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
13 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of
14 the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
15 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
16 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
17 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-
18 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
19 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
20 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
21 traveling expenses, \$600,000.

22 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
23 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
24 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate

1 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
2 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
3 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
4 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
6 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
7 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
8 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
9 services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, re-
10 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
11 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence
12 in connection with investigations of apparent violations of
13 said Act, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members
14 may use Government transportation requests when traveling
15 in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

16 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
17 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
18 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meet-
19 ings concerned with the work of the Commission.

20 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
22 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
23 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
24 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
25 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
2 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate
3 Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the
4 national security and defense, to adopt measures for prevent-
5 ing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic,
6 and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through
7 terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

8 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
9 AERONAUTICS

10 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
11 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
12 personal services in the making of special investigations and
13 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
14 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of
15 technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of
16 reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the
17 Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aero-
18 nautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research labora-
19 tory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafe-
20 teria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-pro-
21 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500
22 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
23 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
24 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary em-
25 ployment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by

1 contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
2 classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

3 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
4 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
5 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
6 bia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

7 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
8 For construction and equipment of additional laboratory
9 buildings and research facilities on the United States military
10 reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be avail-
11 able until expended.

12 Construction and equipment: For completing construc-
13 tion and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
14 Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
18 the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-
20 aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the
21 arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
22 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
23 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
24 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; pur-
25 chase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of

1 reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting
2 services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to
3 exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the
4 Archivist for library membership in societies whose publica-
5 tions are available to members only or to members at a price
6 lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange
7 of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, opera-
8 tion, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle,
9 \$885,000.

10 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
11 \$7,000.

12 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts other-
15 wise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this
16 authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the admin-
17 istrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National
18 Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act
19 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such
20 amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator deter-
21 mines are required for the expenses of the Office of the
22 Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the perform-
23 ance of administrative and supervisory services relating to
24 the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from
25 the funds available for the administrative expenses of such

1 constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authoriza-
2 tion for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until
3 June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of
4 the Administrator, including personal services and rent in
5 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
6 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals
7 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500) ; preparation, mount-
8 ing, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
9 \$500) ; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicles: not to exceed \$5,000 for tem-
11 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
12 or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification
14 Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically an-
15 thorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation
16 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
17 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
18 from their homes, without other compensation from the
19 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and
20 (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
21 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
22 Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator;
23 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
24 road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents
25 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned auto-

1 mobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property
2 within the limits of their official posts of duty when such
3 travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by
5 Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency
6 Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to admin-
7 istrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the
8 National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and
9 shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing
10 Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
11 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
12 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated
13 or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation
14 account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an
15 appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such
16 expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accord-
17 ance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

18 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

19 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$12,-
20 142,200, to be derived from the same sources as the funds
21 made available for administrative expenses of the Federal
22 Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insur-
23 ance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by
24 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from
25 the special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be

1 available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative ex-
2 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration
3 (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942),
4 which term and the term Administration, wherever used
5 herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to
6 said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of
8 May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof,
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
11 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
12 1926; as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to
13 exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with
14 the work of said Administration when specifically authorized
15 by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
16 of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and
17 newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate
18 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
19 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
20 senger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically author-
21 ized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other
22 necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
23 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,
24 without other compensation from the United States, in an
25 advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services

1 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal
2 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, includ-
3 ing the use of services and facilities within the Administra-
4 tion; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books
5 of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or
6 accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Ad-
7 ministration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for
9 the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account
10 or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided, That*
11 (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation
12 of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including
13 services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis,
14 but not including other personal services) in connection with
15 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
16 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
17 to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has
18 an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including serv-
19 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
20 other personal services) in connection with the handling,
21 including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on
22 behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and
23 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
24 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
25 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes

1 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
2 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
3 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
5 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-
6 1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended
7 (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National
8 Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
9 1725-1732) : *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds
10 heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States
11 under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home
12 Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances
13 of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative ex-
14 penses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would,
15 except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall
16 be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a
17 special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as
18 well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the
19 Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home
20 Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and
21 (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
22 1936.

23

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

24

25

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of
the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration,

1 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
2 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
3 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
4 authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing
5 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war
6 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in
7 accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
8 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
9 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
12 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
13 but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate
14 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle,
15 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
16 road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the in-
17 spection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed
18 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned
19 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty
20 when such travel is performed in connection with such
21 inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of refer-
22 ence, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and news-
23 papers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services;
24 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; main-
25 tenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled pas-

1 senger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes;
2 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
3 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
4 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons
5 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
6 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
7 to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of
8 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Com-
9 missioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Ad-
10 ministration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
11 That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including
12 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not includ-
13 ing other personal services) in connection with the acquisi-
14 tion, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, im-
15 provement, or disposition of real or personal property of the
16 Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and
17 VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as
18 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
19 *further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the ad-
20 ministrative expenses and other obligations, including non-
21 administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
22 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
23 of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
24 1701).

25 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the

1 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
2 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
3 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
4 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
5 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and
6 expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and ex-
7 penses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in
8 the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
9 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
10 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under
11 section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

12 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

13 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
14 able (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the
15 payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public
16 Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section
17 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the
18 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521),
19 and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941
20 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810)
21 relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in
22 carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June
23 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively,
24 to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred
25 pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937,

1 and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g)
2 and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942,
3 not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority
4 derived from its operations under the Act of September 1,
5 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for
6 all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, in-
7 cluding personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
8 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
9 senger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organi-
10 zations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special
11 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;
13 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
14 of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary ex-
15 penses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment
16 of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving,
17 while away from their homes and without other compensation
18 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Au-
19 thority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed
20 \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work
21 of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of law-
22 books, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing
23 equipment.

24 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
25 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with

1 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
2 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with
3 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
4 pose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except
5 for payments required on contracts entered into prior
6 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
7 available for payment to any public-housing agency for
8 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
9 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
10 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
11 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
12 States.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 For salaries and expenses, including personal services
15 in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
16 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or
17 in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
18 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
19 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, direc-
20 tories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
21 chase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the ex-
22 pense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
23 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
24 Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign
25 postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment;

1 operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled
2 passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves;
3 \$4,000,000.

4 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
5 Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
8 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
9 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of
10 the Government and from other sources; for the system of
11 international exchanges between the United States and for-
12 eign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among
13 the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the ex-
14 cavation and preservation of archeological remains; for main-
15 tenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assist-
16 ants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes;
17 and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine
18 Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
19 traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for ex-
20 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
21 of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secre-
22 tary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding,
23 not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall
24 be available for printing the report of the American Historical
25 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for

1 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
2 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
3 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
4 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
5 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

6 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
7 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
8 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
9 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
10 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
11 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
12 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
13 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
14 sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not
15 exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
16 concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art,
17 when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery;
18 periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and
19 books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in ad-
20 vance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for
21 membership in library, museum, and art associations or
22 societies whose publications or services are available to
23 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
24 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
25 guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles

1 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
2 employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-
3 ing; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
4 carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and
5 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
6 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
7 grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
8 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
9 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
10 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
11 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

12 TARIFF COMMISSION

13 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
15 elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200,
16 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
17 gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other
18 machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodi-
19 cals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting
20 services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff
21 Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-
22 1341), \$750,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500
23 may be expended for attendance at meetings concerned with
24 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
25 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including

1 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved
2 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700
3 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
4 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
5 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
6 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
7 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
8 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he
9 has acted as attorney or special representative.

10 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
11 \$10,000.

12 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

13 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The
14 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended
15 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued con-
16 struction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts
17 Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including
18 an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee
19 River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee Dam; Apa-
20 lachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South
21 Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional
22 unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navi-
23 gation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer
24 and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near
25 Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the

1 clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the con-
2 struction or purchase of transmission lines and other facili-
3 ties, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts,
4 and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference,
5 newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and opera-
6 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries
8 and expenses connected with the organization, opera-
9 tion, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Au-
10 thority, and for examination of estimates of appro-
11 priations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance
12 on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
13 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
14 from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the
15 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
16 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
17 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
18 Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June
19 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obliga-
20 tions chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority
21 fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the
22 Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the
23 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and
24 section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as
25 amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors

1 of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the comple-
2 tion of projects determined by the President to be essential
3 for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available
4 for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
5 may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of au-
6 thorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount
7 expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not
8 exceed \$769,044.

9 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

10 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
11 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
12 Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
13 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
14 of the United States monthly.

15 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
17 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
18 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
19 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
20 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
21 and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
22 periodicals, \$555,940.

23 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
24 United States, \$32,000.

1 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

2 To increase the construction fund established by the
3 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*,
4 That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed
5 \$19,350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
6 of the United States Maritime Commission, including per-
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of at-
8 tendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically author-
9 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
10 cerned with the work of the Commission; printing and bind-
11 ing; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and news-
12 papers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase
13 (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation
14 of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as author-
15 ized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army,
16 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Com-
17 mission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel,
18 and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and
19 not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or
20 otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the perform-
21 ance of legal and other special services, without regard to
22 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed
23 \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of
24 such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission desig-
25 nated from time to time by the War Shipping Administra-

1 tor as a joint service organization for the Commission and
2 the War Shipping Administration, including the objects
3 hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount
4 limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director
5 of the Bureau of the Budget.

6 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

7 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
8 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
10 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
11 Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
12 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
13 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
14 President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activi-
15 ties affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38
16 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the
17 Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged
18 with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-
19 ceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses,
20 except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Ad-
21 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associa-
22 tions for the promotion of medical science or for the better-
23 ment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war
24 veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
25 available also for personal services in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
2 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
3 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
4 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
5 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
6 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
7 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and
8 other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair,
9 and operation of same, including not more than two pas-
10 senger automobiles for general administrative use of the
11 central office in the District of Columbia; and notwith-
12 standing any provisions of law to the contrary, the Ad-
13 ministrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
14 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
15 Administration employees located at isolated stations to
16 and from school under such limitations as he may by
17 regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions
18 of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to
19 expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for ac-
20 tual services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
21 fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining com-
22 petition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine
23 to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal
24 Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy,
25 and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under

1 the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
2 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
3 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
4 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
5 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for ex-
6 penses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms;
7 for recreational articles and facilities at institutions main-
8 tained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative
9 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
10 for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
11 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during
12 the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal
13 years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein
14 made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals
15 or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
16 tration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be
17 furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator
18 of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving
19 hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Admin-
20 istration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this
21 appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State
22 or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer
23 soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved
24 August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those
25 veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration

1 facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*,
2 That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ
3 medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem
4 advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of
5 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
6 tion shall be available for the purchase directly from sources
7 authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare
8 requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
9 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

10 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
11 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
12 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
13 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
14 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
15 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of
16 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
17 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

18 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
19 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
20 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

21 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
22 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
23 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
24 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
25 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of

1 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
2 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which
3 this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years.
4 \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

5 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
6 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
7 fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

8 Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of
9 adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the
10 quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans,
11 as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38
12 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately
13 available and to remain available until expended.

14 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
15 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
16 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
17 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of
18 the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums
19 waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death
20 or total disability of the insured shall have been determined
21 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result
22 of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of mili-
23 tary or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service
24 Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when
25 recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator

1 of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a)
2 of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

3 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
4 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available
6 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with
7 the approval of the President, for extending any of the
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
10 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.
11 438j) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum
12 of this amount shall be available for the employment in the
13 District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical
14 and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and
15 specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in
16 the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling
17 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection
18 therewith.

19 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$887,017,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
21 hospitalization or examination of any persons except
22 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
23 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
24 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the
25 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

1 SEC. 2. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate
3 Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United
4 States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the
5 Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incum-
6 bent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
7 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per
8 annum.

9 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
11 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
12 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
13 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
14 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
15 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
16 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
19 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
20 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
22 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation con-
23 tained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-
24 viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
25 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That

1 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
2 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 4. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
4 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
5 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
6 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
7 mates submitted for the appropriations.

8 SEC. 5. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
9 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
10 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
11 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
12 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
13 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
14 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
15 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
16 herein provided.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 6. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944
19 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and
20 employees of the executive departments and independent
21 establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel
22 performed by them on transfer from one official station to
23 another when authorized by the head of the department or
24 establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
25 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any

1 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
2 employee.

3 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
4 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available
5 for the transportation of things shall be available, in accord-
6 ance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1),
7 for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and
8 effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments
9 and establishments when transferred from one official station
10 to another for permanent duty.

11 SEC. 7. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
12 propriation available for the executive departments and inde-
13 pendent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act
14 or any other Act, shall be expended—

15 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
16 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
17 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
18 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
19 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
20 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of
21 the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the
22 government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of
23 the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential gov-
24 ernmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satis-
25 factory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in

1 no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed
2 the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price
3 Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which
4 amount shall be in addition to the amount required for
5 transportation.

6 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any
7 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
8 hicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
9 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
10 employees between their domiciles and places of employment,
11 except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical serv-
12 ices and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in
13 field work the character of whose duties makes such trans-
14 portation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
15 when the same is approved by the head of the department
16 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this sub-
17 section (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
18 use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
19 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires*.

20 SEC. 8. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn
21 vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or
22 laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or
23 equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or
24 independent establishment or his duly authorized representa-
25 tive may exchange or sell similar items and apply the ex-

1 change allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole
2 or in part payment therefor.

3 SEC. 9. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
4 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to
5 any executive department or independent establishment during
6 the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does
7 not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as
8 affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or serv-
9 ices without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater
10 than \$100.

11 SEC. 10. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
12 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any
13 other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any
14 officer or employee of the Government of the United States,
15 or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
16 by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty
17 is in continental United States unless such person is a
18 citizen of the United States or a person in the service of
19 the United States on the date of this enactment who, being
20 eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration
21 of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to
22 the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens
23 of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of
24 those countries allied with the United States in the prosecu-
25 tion of the war: *Provided*, That this section shall become

1 effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall super-
2 sede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation Acts
3 restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year
4 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions
5 shall remain in force in connection with the operation of
6 this section until June 30, 1943.

7 SEC. 11. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of the
8 executive departments or independent establishments, includ-
9 ing any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
10 by the Government of the United States, designated in
11 writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby au-
12 thorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Re-
13 vised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to
14 entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
15 ment, or any other oath required by law in connection with
16 employment therein, such oath to be administered without
17 charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths
18 administered by officers having seals.

19 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
20 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Woodrum of Virginia

FEBRUARY , 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

FEBRUARY 9, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1762]

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent establishments of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1944 Budget, pages 35 to 123, inclusive; the Federal Works Agency, pages 175 to 196, inclusive, excepting the Work Projects Administration, and the National Housing Agency, pages 197 to 214, inclusive. In addition to the above, items for certain public works for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Veterans' Administration, and the Federal Works Agency will be found under the General Public Works Program of the 1944 Budget, pages 693 to 703, inclusive.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1944, the amount appropriated for 1943, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1944 total.....	\$2, 627, 552, 585
The committee recommends a total of.....	2, 621, 104, 379
This is a reduction under the estimates of.....	6, 448, 206
The amount recommended in the bill is a net decrease under 1943 appropriations of.....	212, 906, 193

While the above comparison indicates that the amount recommended for 1944 is \$212,906,193 net less than the 1943 appropriations, it should be remembered that the 1943 appropriations contain all funds made available in deficiency and supplemental laws enacted, in the main, after the 1943 independent offices bill had become law. For example, the 1943 total includes war appropriations of \$17,500,000 for War Public Works in the District of Columbia, \$615,000,000 for War Housing, and \$150,000,000 for emergency funds for the President, all contained in supplemental acts (with the exception of \$25,000,000 for emergency funds for the President) and for which there are no comparable items in the 1944 bill. It is fair to state, therefore, that when the 1944 totals are finally compiled, they may well show an increase over the 1943 appropriations on war items. It is also accurate to state and should be emphasized that the committee has recommended reductions in the 1944 estimates in nearly every activity where the war program is not a primary consideration, and that where increases over 1943 appropriations do appear they are in every instance directly attributable to the war effort.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that the total expenditures under general and special accounts will amount to \$20,086,500 during the fiscal year 1943 and \$86,000 during the fiscal year 1944, while expenditures from trust account funds will reach an estimated total of \$768,158,072 for the fiscal year 1943 and \$1,261,614,437 for the fiscal year 1944. A tabular statement of all such appropriations follows:

	Appropriated, 1943	Estimated, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Defense aid, deposits of funds received from foreign governments.....	\$20, 000, 000	-----	—\$20, 000, 000
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	26, 500	\$26, 000	—500
Smithsonian Institution, interest account.....	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	20, 086, 500	86, 000	—20, 000, 500
TRUST FUNDS			
Canal Zone biological area, donations.....	3, 000	-----	—3, 000
Civil Service retirement and disability fund.....	391, 747, 575	512, 548, 037	+120, 800, 462
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	2, 687, 000	2, 797, 000	+110, 000
Alaska retirement and disability fund.....	515, 000	580, 000	+65, 000

	Appropriated, 1943	Estimated, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TRUST FUNDS—continued			
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements	\$34,000	\$34,000	-----
Federal Works Agency: Grand River Dam project	1,890,154	2,006,000	+\$115,846
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library	10,000	10,000	-----
National Housing Agency:			
National Housing Act, amended, unearned collections, title I	7,192	7,500	+308
Expenses on real properties, title I	4,200	3,000	-1,200
General Accounting Office, amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935	2,194	5,000	+2,806
Interstate Commerce Commission, unearned permit fees	400	400	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees	25,000	25,000	-----
The Alley Dwelling Authority:			
Loan by U. S. Housing Authority	5,814,276	-----	-5,814,276
Operation and maintenance, completed projects	405,582	646,000	+240,418
Langston management fund	103,499	103,500	+1
Veterans' Administration:			
U. S. Government life insurance fund	88,364,000	87,224,000	-1,140,000
Personal funds of patients	2,500,000	2,400,000	-100,000
General post fund	80,000	80,000	-----
Adjusted service certificate fund	600,000	550,000	-50,000
National service life insurance fund	262,740,000	640,470,000	+377,730,000
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries	125,000	125,000	-----
Welfare and Recreational Association	10,500,000	12,000,000	+1,500,000
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds	768,158,072	1,261,614,437	+493,456,365
Total permanent appropriations	788,244,572	1,261,700,437	+473,455,865

OVERTIME PAY AND 48-HOUR WEEK

The situation with reference to overtime-pay legislation and the effect of the 48-hour week under the act of December 22, 1942, was fully reviewed in the report (H. Rept. No. 87) made by the committee on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill at this session. However, the committee wishes to emphasize its previous statement on this subject by endorsing the memorandum of the President of December 22, 1942, to executive agencies, in which he requested the establishment of a 48-hour week and the taking of immediate steps to bring about a reduction in personnel incident thereto. The committee is of the opinion that if the request of the President to bring about a reduction in personnel is efficiently carried into effect a substantial part of the cost of overtime can be absorbed, and it expects those responsible for putting the President's program into effect to exert every effort toward achieving this goal.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES CONTAINED IN BILL

The first test which a request for appropriation must pass is whether the funds requested are to be expended in advancing the war program. The committee has been interested in this phase of the matter in connection with this bill and has examined it with a view to securing a picture of the appropriations from that standpoint. A preliminary

examination showed that two items alone, the Maritime Commission, which is engaged in an all-out war effort, and the Veterans' Administration, which is expanding to care for World War II, and continuing care of veterans of World War I, made up a total slightly in excess of 83 percent of the entire bill. In addition to these two agencies, substantial sums are recommended in the bill specifically for war purposes. A list of all such agencies, together with the amounts specifically recommended, is set forth below as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Bureau of the Budget.....	\$825. 000
Civil Service Commission.....	10, 000, 000
Federal Communications Commission.....	5, 590, 314
Federal Power Commission.....	519, 255
Public Roads Administration.....	88, 000, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	299, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	19, 454, 500
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1, 289, 780, 000
Veterans' Administration.....	887, 017, 000
Total.....	2, 301, 485, 069

The above sum, \$2,301,485,069, represents 87.7 percent of the total amount contained in the bill which can be pointed to as being definitely earmarked for war purposes or on account of wars. There are additional funds in the bill for war purposes included as parts of other appropriations and including these the percentage of the bill total for war purposes is approximately 92.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends approval of the proposal contained at the end of the estimates for the Executive Office and independent establishments for 1944, to consolidate in the bill at that point certain limitations, restrictions, and authorizations on the use of funds, made applicable to all executive departments and independent establishments. This procedure will set a standard applicable to all agencies on an equal basis and will eliminate the repetition of many of these provisions in each of the appropriation bills. Two of these proposals, one relating to the purchase of and use of passenger-carrying vehicles, and the other having to do with the use of funds for the payment of expenses of employees transferred from one official station to another for the convenience of the Government, which were contained in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1943, are merged into the general provisions recommended to be carried in the 1944 independent offices bill. It is proposed to continue the provision prohibiting the employment of persons advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or violence in each of the appropriation bills as has been the practice heretofore.

The general provisions recommended to be included in the bill are as follows:

Section 201: (a) Authorizing the use of travel funds for expenses of travel from one official station to another; and

(b) Authorizing the use of funds for the transportation of household goods and effects of employees transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

Section 202: Relating to the (a) purchase and (b) operation, maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Section 203: Authorizing funds derived from the sale of old cars to be applied as part payment toward the purchase of new cars. This is a new provision.

Section 204: Authorizing purchases in amounts of \$100 or less without securing competitive bids as required by section 3709 of the Revised Statutes. This is a new general provision.

Section 205: Prohibits the use of funds to pay the salary of persons not citizens of the United States, with certain exceptions.

Section 206: Relating to the designation of officers or employees to administer oaths to persons entering the Federal service or any other oath required in connection with such service. This is a new provision.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The estimates for this Office include funds for the White House office, the Executive Mansion and Grounds, and the Bureau of the Budget. Funds for the Office of Government Reports will be provided in the appropriation for the Office of War Information to which it has been transferred.

The committee has recommended a total of \$3,255,690 for the Executive Office, which is \$45,212 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$1,400,000 less than the Budget estimates.

Bureau of the Budget.—A proposed increase of \$730,000 over the current appropriation for this Bureau has been approved by the committee. An increase of \$385,000 has been allowed for normal activities and \$345,000 additional has been provided for national defense activities. Although the totals show an increase of \$730,000 for the coming fiscal year, the actual increase in funds available will be \$452,000, owing to the fact that \$278,000 from the emergency funds for the President is available during the fiscal year 1943. Of the increase recommended, \$246,500 is required to carry for a full year personnel and expenses provided on a part-year basis during the current year.

The remainder of the increase, \$205,500, will provide initial funds for the establishment of a field service, including headquarters staff. This sum will be sufficient to establish four field offices and a small supervisory staff in Washington.

The varied activities in which the Bureau has been engaged in recent years has prompted the committee to review the law establishing it, which was enacted in 1921. Section 18 of the act provides that the Bureau of the Budget "when directed by the President, shall make a detailed study of the departments and establishments for the purpose of enabling the President to determine what changes (with a view of securing greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of the public service) should be made * * *." The provision quoted is broad and can be construed to cover a wide range. In order that there may be no room for criticism in this respect, the committee is of the opinion that great care should be exercised by those in authority to be certain that the broad power entrusted to the Bureau by the Congress shall not be exceeded.

The committee reiterates its commendation of last year on the efficient work the Bureau has been performing. Savings effected in

the handling of insurance premiums of military personnel, the reorganization of war agencies, and the examination, in the field, of engineering and financial aspects of war-construction projects are among the Bureau's outstanding achievements.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—There is recommended for the regular activities of the Commission the sum of \$4,918,400, which is \$581,600 less than the current appropriation and a like sum below the Budget estimates. In addition to the sum recommended for this purpose under the heading "Regular activities" the estimates include \$11,178,000 for "National defense activities." The committee has recommended a total of \$10,000,000 under this head, which is \$1,426,552 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$1,178,000 below the Budget estimates. The total of the two sums recommended under this head will provide \$14,918,400 for all salaries and expenses during the fiscal year 1944 and represents a total reduction of \$1,759,600 in the estimates. The committee is of the opinion that the peak will have been reached in the matter of placements before July 1, 1943, and this estimate of the situation is substantiated by data submitted to the committee by representatives of the Civil Service Commission. This data shows that on an annual basis placements in 1944 will be 1,525,000 and that in 1943 they are estimated at 1,800,000. The committee believes that the reduction estimated by the Commission is conservative, that as the war progresses employees will become settled in their wartime occupations and that during the next fiscal year there will be a very substantial falling off in the turn-over and number of placements to be made.

Of the total cut recommended by the committee \$86,600 is attributable to the denial of funds for the Board of Legal Examiners. The sum of \$81,600 has been deducted from the regular item for salaries and expenses and a reduction of \$5,000 in the item for printing and binding is also due to the denial of funds for the Board. The reasons for the denial of these funds are known to the Commission and are fully set forth in the statement of the managers on the part of the House in the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1943. The committee has obtained a rather favorable impression of the work of the Board in recent months but prefers to withhold approval until pending legislation on the matter is favorably acted upon.

Pernicious political activities.—The committee has recommended \$50,000 for this purpose, which is the amount provided for the current year and \$50,000 less than the Budget estimates. The committee has recommended that this item be kept at the present level because it is opposed to the expansion of activities other than those directly connected with the war. It is believed that continuation of the war will tend to diminish the number of violations of the act.

Civil-service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds.—Funds for these activities are recommended as submitted by the Budget and are in accordance with actuarial determination. An increase of \$69,846,000 over the current appropriation of \$105,258,000 is estimated by the Board of Actuaries and the amount necessary to provide the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A total of \$7,609,914 is included in the bill for this agency, which is \$223,279 more than the 1943 appropriation and \$479,686 less than the Budget estimates. The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for regular activities, which is the amount of the 1943 appropriation, and has allowed the total amount provided for the current year for national-defense activities, plus such sums as are necessary to place certain personnel in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, departmental and field, and the law department (departmental) on a full-year basis. The committee has added \$227,279 to the 1943 appropriation for this purpose and has denied additional funds requested for the expansion of other services.

The committee calls attention to the provisions in the bill providing \$27,840 for a hemisphere communications unit and \$206,160 for a war-problems division, under the law department. The committee has not eliminated these funds because they are requested as a national-defense measure, but it does regard the value of such projects with some skepticism and recommends that the Commission carefully consider the desirability of discontinuing them.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$2,244,255 for this activity, which includes \$519,255 for national defense purposes—the amount recommended by the Budget. A reduction of \$250,000 in the estimates has been applied by the disallowance of \$200,000 in the regular item for salaries and expenses and the deduction of \$50,000 from the estimate of \$150,000 for flood-control surveys. In recommending such reductions the committee was of the opinion that many of the normal activities of the Commission, including investigations into power-development possibilities of proposed flood-control projects, can be further retarded or suspended and that trained personnel engaged in this work can be shifted to the defense roll of the Commission or assigned by the Civil Service Commission to work more closely related to the war.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee has recommended \$1,900,000 for salaries and expenses for this agency, which is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimates and the 1943 appropriation. The committee has applied \$72,410 of this reduction to funds estimated for use in connection with trade-practice agreements and the Wool Products Labeling Act, and the remainder to funds estimated for use by the legal department of the commission. Any personnel released as a result of this decrease can readily be utilized on projects connected with the war effort.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—The Committee has included \$300,000, in the bill for this office, which is \$86,000 less than the Budget estimates and \$50,000 below the 1943 appropriations. In addition, it is estimated the Administrator will receive reimbursements for services performed in the sum of \$245,920, making a total of \$545,920 available.

In recommending the reduction in the estimates the committee has taken into consideration the fact that two of the four constituent units making up this agency are in process of liquidation and that the demand for coordination by the Office of the Administrator in connection with these two units will be negligible during the fiscal year 1944.

The committee has eliminated the legislative proposal which would authorize the Administrator, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer funds from one constituent unit to another or to the office of the Administrator for the purpose of consolidating administrative functions. The committee sponsored a somewhat similar provision during the initial organization period of the agency but believes that future changes should be submitted to Congress for consideration.

Public Buildings Administration.—The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$1,225,000 for administrative expenses of this agency, which is \$77,240 in excess of the 1943 appropriation. This increase will provide \$40,500 for a nucleus organization to carry on regular operations. During the period when a building program was in progress a portion of that money was used for this purpose. The committee regards the retention of this organization as desirable. The remainder of the increase will provide \$15,920 to place the staff carrying on planning and space-control activities outside the District of Columbia on a full-year basis and \$20,800 to carry into 1944 salary increases made under the Ramspeck Act.

For repair, preservation, and equipment outside the District of Columbia the committee has recommended \$2,000,000, which is \$500,000 less than the Budget estimates and \$1,413,275 under the 1943 appropriation. Owing to the difficulty in securing materials and supplies necessary for this work it has been possible to make a substantial reduction below the current appropriation and the committee has recommended a further reduction of \$1,000,000 in the estimates as submitted for this purpose. Of this latter reduction the committee has restored \$500,000 for the purpose of conducting advance studies for Federal building construction.

An increase of \$1,166,500 for the administration, protection, and maintenance of public buildings in the District of Columbia and adjacent areas has been allowed by the committee as proposed by the Budget, and, similarly, an increase of \$589,425 for buildings outside the District of Columbia is approved by the committee. These increases will provide guards, janitors, and other custodial employees necessary to operate buildings which are being constructed or rented due to the additional space required for the war program.

Public Roads Administration.—The bill contains a total of \$133,000,000 for the construction of Federal-aid highways, strategic highways, access roads, for surveys and plans, and for surveys and construction work in connection with the Inter-American Highway. This is the sum recommended by the Budget and is \$45,300,000 more than the current appropriation. Of the total amount recommended, \$40,000,000 represents a part of the 1942 Federal-aid authorization contained in the act of September 5, 1940, three other items consisting

of \$10,000,000 for the strategic network of highways, \$75,000,000 for access roads, and \$3,000,000 for plans and surveys, represent authorizations for appropriations contained in the Defense Highway Act of 1941. The act of December 26, 1941, authorized an appropriation of not to exceed \$20,000,000 to enable the United States to cooperate in the survey and construction of an Inter-American Highway. An initial sum of \$7,000,000 was provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, for this purpose and the amount contained in the bill, \$5,000,000, will bring the total available for this purpose to \$12,000,000. The amount requested for 1944 will be used to continue the work on this highway in all the Central American countries.

FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$340,000 for this purpose, which is \$25,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,010,000 less than the 1943 appropriation. The substantial reduction below the current appropriation is due primarily to the removal from this item of funds for personnel of the War and Navy Departments. The committee has disallowed \$25,000 of a reserve set up in the Budget amounting to \$31,549, which the committee regards as unnecessarily large to take care of unforeseen contingencies which may occur during the next fiscal year.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has recommended the total Budget estimate of \$26,413,645 for this office, an increase of \$8,868,360 over the 1943 appropriation. The increase of \$9,205,000 in the item for salaries, for which \$25,531,000 is recommended in the bill needs some clarification. This latter sum includes funds for 1944 for lend-lease and emergency relief which are not included in the 1943 appropriation. On this basis the increase is reduced to \$6,128,000. Experience has proved that auditing and other checks by this Office has annually resulted in savings far in excess of appropriations for its operation, and it has unquestionably had a wholesome effect on the spending agencies. The General Accounting Office estimates that during the fiscal year 1944 it will audit accounts and settle claims and do related work on expenditures amounting to \$85,000,000,000, as compared to a total of \$60,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

There is included in the bill a total of \$8,812,000 for this Commission, which is \$692,192 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$669,000 less than the Budget estimates. In consideration of the estimate for general administrative expenses the committee was advised during hearings on the bill that a reserve of \$100,000 had been set up during the current year, for which no immediate demand appeared. The committee does not approve the continuation of this reserve into the

fiscal year 1944 and has recommended a reduction of \$52,000 in the Budget figure, which provides a total reduction of \$98,528 below the 1943 appropriation. Reductions of \$49,000 in the estimate of \$649,000 under the heading "Valuation of property," \$545,000 in connection with motor transport regulation and \$23,000 for printing and binding are also recommended. In connection with the latter reduction the committee calls attention to the fact that the total actual obligations under this head for the fiscal year 1942 amounted to \$134,726.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill the total Budget estimate for general expenses in the amount of \$15,672,000, which is an increase of \$6,685,264 over the 1943 appropriation. The increase will provide necessary additional personal services amounting to \$3,700,486, supplies and materials, travel and other expenses amounting to \$2,884,778, and an increase of \$100,000 for research contracts. The increase recommended for personal services will provide \$45,227 for 23 additional employees in the Washington office to provide engineer-secretaries and other personnel for an expansion in the number of subcommittees operating in the District of Columbia. An increase of \$940,710 is allowed for 507 additional employees at Langley Field, Va. This increase is due to the completion of new research facilities and operation on a 2-shift basis, and to the large number of research projects requested by the Army and Navy. A complete explanation of these requirements will be found beginning on page 139 of the printed hearings. An increase of \$706,754 is allowed for 334 additional employees at the Ames Laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif. This laboratory has been put into partial operation during the current year and the increase in personnel will permit operating it on a 2- or 3-shift basis, which is necessary to perform efficiently and quickly the research work requested by the Army and Navy. The increase of \$2,007,795 recommended for the aircraft research laboratory at Cleveland, will provide 853 additional employees to permit operation on a 3-shift basis. The advisory committee have something like 50 engine-research projects on their program which require attention at the earliest possible date.

Public works.—A total of \$3,767,500 is included in the bill for public works, \$60,000 for a gust tunnel at Langley Field, Va., and \$3,707,500 for completion of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at a total cost not to exceed \$16,207,500.

While the increases recommended by the committee for this activity are substantial the results which should be obtained are well worth the investment. The research work being undertaken by the advisory committee is essential if we are to keep abreast of the enemy. A superior quantity of aircraft is not sufficient to assure victory. It is interesting to note that of the many billions to be expended for aviation during the next fiscal year only a small fraction of 1 percent will be provided this agency for experimental and research work.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The bill contains \$892,000 for this activity, which is \$153,125 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$15,000 less than the Budget figure. The reduction recommended by the committee has been applied to

projects for planning and research, the disposal of records, and the accessioning of records.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Funds are recommended in this bill for the first time for the National Housing Agency which was created by Executive Order No. 9070, of February 24, 1942. The Agency consists of the Office of the Administrator and three constituent units, the Federal Public Housing Authority, which has responsibility for the construction and management of housing built with public funds; the Federal Housing Administration, with statutory powers for insuring home mortgages; and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, with responsibility for the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration were transferred intact from the Federal Loan Agency, while the Federal Public Housing Authority represents the consolidation of the public housing construction of a number of agencies.

Office of the Administrator.—Funds for the administrative expenses of this office are obtained by authorization in the bill for the transfer of money available to the constituent units. The committee has approved a total authorization for the transfer of \$508,780, which is \$158,780 more than the 1943 authorization and \$88,780 in excess of the Budget estimates. The committee has approved a consolidation in the office of the Administrator of all informational services now being performed by the constituent units. The authorization for the office of the Administrator has been increased by \$110,000 to put the proposal into effect and appropriate reductions have been made from funds being provided in the bill for the constituent units. It is estimated that a saving in excess of \$70,000 will be possible under this arrangement. A break-down of the proposed plan is set forth on page 1095 of the hearings.

The committee has eliminated the legislative provision which would authorize the Administrator, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer funds from one constituent unit to another, or to the office of the Administrator, for the purpose of consolidating administrative functions.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.—The total authorizations recommended in the bill for this agency amount to \$12,142,200. A comparative table setting forth the distribution of this total between the three agencies constituting the Administration is as follows:

Authorizations, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration

Activity	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Federal Home Loan Bank System.....	\$1, 700, 490	\$1, 543, 482	—\$157, 008
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	531, 760	517, 252	—14, 508
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	10, 090, 000	10, 081, 466	—8, 534
Total.....	12, 322, 250	12, 142, 200	—180, 050

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank System the committee recommends \$1,543,482, as set forth above, which is \$157,008 less than the Budget estimates. A reduction of \$148,500 has been made in the estimates on recommendation of the Commissioner of the Home Loan Bank Administration who advised the committee that this sum had been carried both in the totals for the bank system and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and that it should be eliminated from the former item. The remainder of the reduction, \$8,508, is attributable to the consolidation of information services in the office of the Administrator. Funds for this activity are paid from assessments against member banks and are not a direct charge against the Treasury.

The bill contains \$517,252 for the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which is an increase of \$117,252 more than the amount provided in the 1943 authorization and \$14,508 less than the Budget estimates. A reduction of \$6,000 in the estimate is attributable to the denial of funds for the payment of expenses of State building and loan authorities attending meetings to be called by the Administration. The increase in this item over the current authorization is due to the fact that the Corporation is reimbursing the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for rent and services amounting to \$147,444, which have not been paid for on this basis during previous years. During the past 2 years, July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942, the number of insured institutions has increased by approximately 6.1 percent and the assets of insured institutions during that period increased 27.8 percent.

A total of \$10,081,466 is recommended for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which is \$3,418,534 less than the 1943 authorization and \$8,534 under the Budget estimates. This substantial reduction is in accordance with the program of reducing expenditures for administrative expenses as the process of liquidation continues. The funds provided in the bill are derived from revenues accruing to the Corporation because of its operations and are not a direct charge against the Treasury.

The amount authorized will provide an estimated average of 3,832 man-years during the fiscal year 1944 at a total cost of \$8,173,301, which represents a reduction of approximately 750 man-years below the number of man-years estimated for the current year.

The Corporation has continued its policy of consolidating and eliminating offices as the process of liquidation continues. Indicative of this policy is the statement by the Corporation that as of June 30, 1942, all State offices were closed with the exception of the Pennsylvania office, which was closed on September 30, 1942, and that only 8 regional offices and 39 loan service stations now cover field operations.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill includes \$10,199,830 for the salaries and expenses of this activity, which is \$4,421,669 less than the 1943 authorization and \$85,730 less than the Budget estimate, the latter reduction being attributable to the transfer of information activities to the office of the Administrator as heretofore

explained. Funds for the payment of salaries and expenses are derived from the income from fees and insurance premiums.

The cost of each activity depends largely on the volume of business transacted and it is impossible to tell in advance just how much will be required. It is estimated that the funds necessary for salaries and expenses of the agency during the fiscal year 1944 will be allocated among the four major headings as follows:

Maintaining existing business, etc., title I.....	\$725, 000
Processing applications, insuring loans, etc., titles II and VI.....	8, 975, 560
Processing applications for insurance on large-scale rental apartments, secs. 207 and 608.....	585, 000
Total.....	¹ 10, 285, 560

¹ Less \$85,730 transferred to office of Administrator.

The bill also includes \$5,000,000 to cover payment of claims under title I, which is \$3,000,000 less than the sum provided for the fiscal year 1943. Of the amount recommended, \$3,000,000 will be advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and \$2,000,000 will be taken from premiums collected under the authority of section 2 (f), title I of the Housing Act.

Federal Public Housing Authority.—Under the reorganization plan setting up this activity as a constituent unit of the National Housing Agency the functions of a number of agencies formerly engaged in war housing were consolidated into the Federal Public Housing Authority, as follows:

1. The Division of Defense Housing of the Federal Works Agency.
2. The defense housing projects of the Public Buildings Administration.
3. The United States Housing Authority.
4. The Defense Homes Corporation.
5. The defense housing formerly under the War Department (except for projects on military reservations).
6. The defense housing formerly under the Navy Department (except for projects on military reservations).
7. The urban housing of the Farm Security Administration.
8. The Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division of the Federal Works Agency.

The hearings on the bill disclose (p. 1116) that as of June 30, 1944, all public housing under this agency will have a development cost of \$2,350,000,000 with a total of 660,000 units. The table on the page of the hearings referred to above sets forth the program as to completions from June 30, 1942, to June 30, 1944.

The Budget estimate for the Federal Public Housing Authority, which is for administrative expenses of the housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, is \$3,500,000 as against an authorization of \$4,277,132 for the fiscal year 1943. The committee has recommended an authorization of \$3,400,000, which is a reduction of \$100,000 under the Budget figure. In

addition to the sum herein made available the Federal Public Housing Authority will have access to \$9,000,000 for administrative expenses in connection with funds for war housing heretofore provided by allocations from emergency funds for the President or by appropriations made available by the Congress.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$5,750,000 for annual contributions, together with the unexpended balance of the 1943 appropriation, estimated at \$5,600,000, making a total of \$11,350,000 available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1944. The amount recommended is considerably in excess of the estimated subsidy to be paid out during the current fiscal year and the committee believes that the fine record which the agency has made in keeping down these contributions if continued will enable it to meet this obligation with the funds allowed. The committee has been advised that economy in operation, increased income on low-rent housing, and the payment of economic rentals by war workers will all operate to keep down such contributions.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For this agency the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$4,048,000, which is \$862,000 less than the 1943 appropriation and \$750,000 below the Budget estimates. In recommending this reduction the committee has taken into consideration the reduced activity in the financial world as indicated very definitely in tables relating to loans, exchange membership, the number of New York Stock Exchange tickers and electric boards in operation, and the daily average sales on all national securities exchanges, as set forth on pages 342, 343, and 344 of the printed hearings. The committee believes that the need for retrenchment in nonwar appropriations is a further justification for the reduction recommended.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The bill contains \$760,000 for the Tariff Commission, which is \$103,200 less than the current appropriation and \$103,000 under the estimates submitted by the Budget. In recommending this reduction in the estimates the committee has taken into account the fact that the Commission will receive during the fiscal year 1944 as reimbursement for services performed for war agencies, a total of \$282,625, which is in excess of the amount available from this source during the current year.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The committee has included in the bill a provision reappropriating the balance in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund as of June 30, 1943, estimated at approximately \$62,800,000, and the receipts of the

Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1944, estimated at approximately \$62,000,000, or a total of \$124,800,000. It is further estimated that \$17,500,000 of the 1943 funds reappropriated should be held in reserve for the resumption of deferred projects, which leaves a total estimated at \$107,300,000 available during the fiscal year 1944 for indispensable war program projects with high priorities. The funds continued available will be used entirely for existing projects previously authorized and appropriated for by the Congress. The large unexpended balance being carried over into the fiscal year 1944 is due to the deferring of construction of a number of projects by order of the War Production Board. A list of the projects deferred by the Board showing the total estimated cost by projects will be found on page 493 of the hearings.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$1,289,780,000 for the Commission, which will be used to liquidate contracts heretofore entered for ship construction and for the administrative expenses of the Commission. Of this sum, \$23,000,000 is made available for administrative expenses, \$19,350,000 of which will be used for services to be performed for the Commission and \$3,650,000 being provided for joint services for the Commission and the War Shipping Administration. The divisions referred to are the office of the Secretary, the Division of Public Relations and a portion of the Finance Division.

Contract authorizations for ship and facilities construction under the present program total \$5,976,650,000. A total of \$3,685,230,000 of this sum has been appropriated in previous acts (including \$100,000,000 in the fund when the Maritime Commission was created) and the amount contained in the bill will bring the total to \$4,975,010,000. As of October 31, 1942, it was estimated that the total long-range program would provide 2,242 ships, of which 554 had been delivered, the remainder being under contract. The total estimated cost of these ships is \$5,614,075,207. The total committed for both ships and facilities as of October 31 was \$5,951,296,294, leaving an unobligated contract authority of \$25,353,706.

In addition to the appropriations recommended in this bill a supplemental estimate requesting an additional contract authorization totaling \$5,250,000,000 and an appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 is under consideration by the committee. The estimate contemplates the use of \$3,076,280,455 of the appropriation requested in connection with the new authorization.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$117,677,000. This amount covers all expenses of administration, including salaries and

operating expenses of the central office in Washington, 43 hospitals, 43 combined facilities, 9 regional offices, 7 homes, and 2 supply depots; the cost of travel and examination of beneficiaries; repairs and alterations to facilities and other property housing Administration activities; payments to contract institutions and other Government hospitals wherein Veterans' Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursement to States for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes; payment of burial expenses; the cost of administration of the national service life insurance; in general, all items of expense which are not direct monetary benefits to the veterans.

This amount represents an increase of \$6,767,912 over the appropriation for similar purposes in 1943, which is due to the cost of additional personnel required in connection with the growth of the national service life insurance; the increased cost of supplies and materials; and the additional employees and supplies required to operate the increased number of hospital beds which will be utilized during the fiscal year 1944.

Printing and binding.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$200,000 for printing and binding, which is an increase of \$62,000 over the appropriation granted for this purpose in 1943. This appropriation covers the printing and binding requirements of the Veterans' Administration, including the cost of insurance applications and other forms used in connection with the national service life insurance.

Army and Navy pensions.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$493,000,000 for compensation and pensions, which is an increase of \$48,000,000 over the amount approved for the current fiscal year. Expenditures under this title cover the payment of all compensation, pensions, and allowances paid to veterans of the various wars or the Regular Establishment and their dependents in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress.

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$21,458,000, which is an increase of \$8,637,000 over the amount granted for the current fiscal year. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments are now being made (1) to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the post-war period in which they carried this type of insurance; (2) to beneficiaries of soldiers who died in service or during the post-war period in which this type of insurance was in force; and (3) to the Government life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service of persons so engaged while protected by Government life policies.

Adjusted service and dependent pay.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$125,000, which covers payments of the amounts due under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act in cases where such benefits are not covered by the issuance of an adjusted service certificate. This is a continuing appropriation and no amount was requested or appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 as

the balance remaining at the close of the fiscal year 1942 was considered sufficient for 1943. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the time limit for filing claims for adjusted compensation which terminated January 2, 1940, will not be extended.

National service life insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$250,000,000 for this purpose, which covers payments to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to excess mortality cost and the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service and the cost of waiver of the recovery of payments on national service life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of the act.

A number of laws have been passed amending the original National Service Life Insurance Act. One of the more important amendments was Public, No. 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, December 20, 1941, which granted a further extension of 120 days after the date of this act in which to apply for national service life insurance without a medical examination, and provided that after the expiration of the 120-day period national service life insurance may be granted at any time upon application, payment of premiums, and evidence satisfactory to the Administrator showing the applicant to be in good health. It also provided that any person in the active service on or after October 8, 1940, who, while in such service and before the expiration of 120 days after the date of this act, dies or has died in line of duty or becomes disabled in line of duty, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance in the aggregate sum of \$5,000.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$4,557,000 for the construction of additional beds and for construction items of major replacements, alteration, and repair. A similar amount was approved for this purpose for the 1943 fiscal year.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 8 and 9, in connection with appropriations for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

On page 16, in connection with the appropriation for the office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency:

Provided further, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such Administrations.

On page 17, in connection with the appropriation for general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration:

* * * *including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at \$10,000 per annum;* * * *

On page 19, in connection with the appropriation for repair, preservation, and equipment:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for advance studies for Federal building construction, such amount of this appropriation to remain available until expended.

On page 22, in connection with appropriations for the Public Buildings Administration:

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

On page 24, in connection with the appropriation for the Federal-aid highway system:

* * * *and including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Roads, at \$10,000 per annum,* * * *

On pages 37, 38, and 39, in connection with the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency:

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts otherwise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator determines are required for the expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the performance of administrative and supervisory services relating to the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds available for the administrative expenses of such constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authorization for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of the Administrator, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator; reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property within the limits of their official posts of duty when such

travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Provided, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of said constituent units, and none of the funds made available by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.*

On pages 40, 41, and 42, in connection with the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:

* * * *use of the services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, including the use of services and facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Administration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said corporations:* * * *

* * * *Provided further, That all moneys and funds heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative expenses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would, except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936.*

On pages 45 and 46, in connection with the Federal Public Housing Authority:

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 197), and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810), relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively, to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937, and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g) and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942, * * *

* * * *employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner, of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes and without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Authority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Authority;* * * *

On page 53, in connection with the appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority:

* * * *; Provided further, That funds available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of authorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not exceed \$769,044.*

On pages 54 and 55, in connection with the appropriation for the United States Maritime Commission:

* * * (2) not to exceed \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission designated from time to time by the War Shipping Administrator as a joint service organization for the Commission and the War Shipping Administration, including the objects hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

On page 63, section 6:

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

On page 64:

SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

On page 65:

SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

On page 65:

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified, and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of this enactment who, being eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war: Provided, That this section shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall supersede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation acts restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions shall remain in force in connection with the operation of this section until June 30, 1943.

(Similar sections carried in each appropriation bill for 1943.)

On pages 65 and 66:

SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of the executive departments or independent establishments, including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, designated in writing by the head thereof or such purpose, is hereby authorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any other oath required by law in connection with employment therein, such oath to be administered without charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths administered by officers having seals.

COMPLIANCE, RULE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2 (A)

In compliance with paragraph 2 (a), rule XIII, there is submitted the following statement indicating specific amendment of the statutes:

EXISTING LAW

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", and the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942", is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1942" to "June 30, 1943"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1942", therein to "June 30, 1943", and "July 1, 1942", therein to "July 1, 1943". (Independent Offices Act, 1943.)

PROPOSED

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July 1, 1944" (pp. 28 and 29 of bill).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944

(NOTE.—Appropriations for 1943 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations)

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	\$75, 000		
Vice President, salary of-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000		
The White House Office:					
Salaries-----	226, 210	222, 190	222, 190	—\$4, 020	
Contingent expenses-----	50, 000	47, 300	47, 300	—2, 700	
Printing and binding-----	2, 700	2, 700	2, 700		
Traveling expenses-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000		
Total, the White House Office-----	308, 910	302, 190	302, 190	—6, 720	
Executive Mansion and Grounds-----	145, 570	151, 500	151, 500	+5, 930	
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 450, 000	1, 835, 000	1, 835, 000	+385, 000	

Printing and binding-----	52, 000	52, 000	52, 000	-----
National defense activities-----	480, 000	825, 000	825, 000	+ 345, 000
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	1, 982, 000	2, 712, 000	2, 712, 000	+ 730, 000
National Resources Planning Board:				
Salaries and expenses-----	534, 422	650, 000	-----	-\$534, 422
Printing and binding-----	40, 000	25, 000	-----	-40, 000
National defense activities-----	200, 000	725, 000	-----	-200, 000
Total, National Resources Planning Board-----	774, 422	1, 400, 000	-----	-774, 422
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	3, 300, 902	4, 655, 690	3, 255, 690	-45, 212
EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
Payment of obligations incurred under contract authorization in 1942 Independent Offices Act-----	25, 000, 000	-----	-----	-25, 000, 000
To provide additional emergency funds for the President-----	¹ 125, 000, 000	-----	-----	-125, 000, 000
Relief of refugees in war areas-----	⁽²⁾	-----	-----	-----
Total, emergency funds appropriated to the President-----	150, 000, 000	-----	-----	-150, 000, 000

¹ \$100,000,000 contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$25,000,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

² Unexpended balances of \$50,000,000 and \$35,000,000 consolidated and continued available until June 30, 1943, by Second Deficiency Act, 1942.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—continued					
American Battle Monuments Commission	\$50,000	\$47,450	\$45,530	-\$4,470	-\$1,920
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel	172,530			-172,530	
Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation	3 500,000			-500,000	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	5,500,000	5,500,000	4,918,400	-581,600	-581,600
Prevention of pernicious political activities	50,000	100,000	50,000		-50,000
Printing and binding	182,500	182,500	177,500	-5,000	-5,000
National defense activities	4 11,426,552	11,178,000	10,000,000	-1,426,552	-1,178,000
Civil Service retirement and disability fund	105,258,000	175,104,000	175,104,000	+69,846,000	
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000		
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	175,000	175,000	175,000		
Total, Civil Service Commission	123,769,052	193,416,500	191,601,900	+67,832,848	-1,814,600

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000		-----
Printing and binding-----	23, 600	19, 600	-4, 000	-----
National defense activities-----	5 5, 363, 035	6, 070, 000	+227, 279	-479, 686
Total, Federal Communications Commission-----	7, 386, 635	8, 089, 600	+223, 279	-479, 686
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-200, 000	-200, 000
Flood-control surveys-----	203, 140	150, 000	-103, 140	-50, 000
National defense activities-----	519, 255	519, 255		-----
Printing and binding-----	42, 000	25, 000	-17, 000	-----
Total, Federal Power Commission-----	2, 764, 395	2, 694, 255	-320, 140	-250, 000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-100, 000	-100, 000
Printing and binding-----	50, 250	43, 000	-7, 250	-----
Total, Federal Trade Commission-----	2, 050, 250	2, 043, 000	-107, 250	-100, 000

³ Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁴ Includes \$4,147,476 contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁵ Includes \$2,149,876 contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$558,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator-----	\$350, 000	\$386, 000	\$300, 000	—\$50, 000	—\$86, 000
War public works, in and near District of Columbia-----	6 17, 500, 000	-----	-----	—17, 500, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator--	17, 850, 000	386, 000	300, 000	—17, 550, 000	—86, 000
Public Buildings Administration:					
General administrative expenses-----	7 1, 147, 760	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000	+77, 240	-----
Repair, preservation, and equipment--	3, 413, 275	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	—1, 413, 275	—500, 000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia-----	8 24, 466, 500	25, 633, 000	25, 633, 000	+1, 166, 500	-----
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia-----	9 5, 919, 175	6, 508, 600	6, 508, 600	+589, 425	-----
Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	34, 946, 710	35, 866, 600	35, 366, 600	+419, 890	—500, 000
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system-----	60, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	—20, 000, 000	-----

Inter-American Highway-----	(10)	(10)	(10)	-----
Secondary or feeder roads-----	6, 000, 000			-6, 000, 000
Elimination of grade crossings-----	16, 700, 000			-16, 700, 000
Mount Vernon Memorial Highway-----	(11)			-----
Flight strips-----	12 5, 000, 000			-5, 000, 000
Strategic highway network-----		10, 000, 000		+10, 000, 000
Access roads-----		75, 000, 000		+75, 000, 000
Surveys and plans-----		3, 000, 000		+3, 000, 000
Inter-American Highway-----		5, 000, 000		+5, 000, 000
Total, Public Roads Administration-----	87, 700, 000	133, 000, 000		+45, 300, 000
Public Works Administration, administrative expenses-----	(13)	(14)	(14)	-----
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	140, 496, 710	169, 252, 600		+28, 169, 890
Foreign Service pay adjustment-----	1, 350, 000	365, 000		-1, 010, 000
				-25, 000

⁶ Contained in Pub. Law 650, H. J. Res. 308.

⁷ Includes \$47,760 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁸ Includes \$4,810,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁹ Includes \$2,778,500 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁰ \$100,000 from Federal-aid fund made available for this purpose.

¹¹ Unexpended balance made available for purchase of land.

¹² Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹³ \$168,160 of funds appropriated by Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 made available, of which \$93,160 was contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁴ \$27,000 of funds appropriated by Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 made available.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$16,326,490	\$25,531,000	\$25,531,000	+\$9,204,510	-----
Emergency relief, administrative expenses-----	15 625,000	-----	-----	—625,000	-----
Contingent expenses-----	481,795	724,645	724,645	+242,850	-----
Printing and binding-----	112,000	158,000	158,000	+46,000	-----
Total, General Accounting Office-----	17,545,285	26,413,645	26,413,645	+8,868,360	-----
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
General administrative expenses-----	2,898,528	2,852,000	2,800,000	—98,528	—\$52,000
Regulating accounts-----	835,247	795,000	795,000	—40,247	-----
Safety of employees-----	510,955	520,000	520,000	+9,045	-----
Signal safety systems-----	133,780	155,000	155,000	+21,220	-----
Locomotive inspection-----	475,000	493,000	493,000	+18,000	-----
Valuation of property-----	649,927	649,000	600,000	—49,927	—49,000
Motor-transport regulation-----	3,565,240	3,545,000	3,000,000	—565,240	—545,000

Printing and binding-----	203, 200	173, 000	150, 000	-53, 200	-23, 000
Salaries and expenses, emergency-----	232, 315	299, 000	299, 000	+66, 685	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	9, 504, 192	9, 481, 000	8, 812, 000	-692, 192	-669, 000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 986, 736	15, 672, 000	15, 672, 000	+6, 685, 264	-----
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-10, 000	-----
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.-----	-----	60, 000	60, 000	+60, 000	-----
Construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory-----	3, 000, 000	3, 707, 500	3, 707, 500	+707, 500	-----
Aircraft engine research laboratory-----	7, 071, 000	-----	-----	-7, 071, 000	-----
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	19, 082, 736	19, 454, 500	19, 454, 500	+371, 764	-----

¹⁵ Contained in Emergency Relief Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
NATIONAL ARCHIVES					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,032,725	\$900,000	\$885,000	—\$147,725	—\$15,000
Printing and binding-----	12,400	7,000	7,000	—5,400	-----
Total, National Archives-----	1,045,125	907,000	892,000	—153,125	—15,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	200,000	-----	-----	—200,000	-----
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY					
NOTE.—The following amounts for the National Housing Agency shown in parentheses and italics are from funds heretofore made available to such agencies and are not charged as regular appropriations or carried in the totals in this tabulation:					
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses-----	¹⁶ (350,000)	¹⁶ (420,000)	¹⁶ (508,780)	(+ 158,780)	(+ 88,780)
War Housing-----	¹⁷ 615,000,000	-----	-----	—615,000,000	-----

Home Owners' Loan Corporation-----	(13, 500, 000)				(-13, 500, 000)
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	1, 375, 000				-1, 375, 000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(400, 000)				(-400, 000)
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration-----					(+12, 142, 200)
Federal Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	(14, 621, 499)				(-4, 421, 669)
Payment of losses-----	(8, 000, 000)				(-8, 000, 000)
Federal Public Housing Authority:					
Administrative expenses-----	(4, 277, 132)				(-4, 277, 132)
Annual contributions-----	²⁰ 13, 000, 000				-13, 000, 000
Total, National Housing Agency-----	629, 375, 000				-629, 375, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 850, 000				-4, 850, 000
Printing and binding-----	60, 000				-60, 000
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	4, 910, 000				-4, 910, 000

¹⁶ Funds for Office of Administrator provided by transfer from three constituent units making up this agency.

¹⁷ \$600,000,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$15,000,000 in Public, 650, H. J. Res. 308.

¹⁸ For fiscal year 1944 funds for these three agencies are consolidated into the item immediately following.

¹⁹ Includes funds for 1944 for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

²⁰ And unexpended balance.

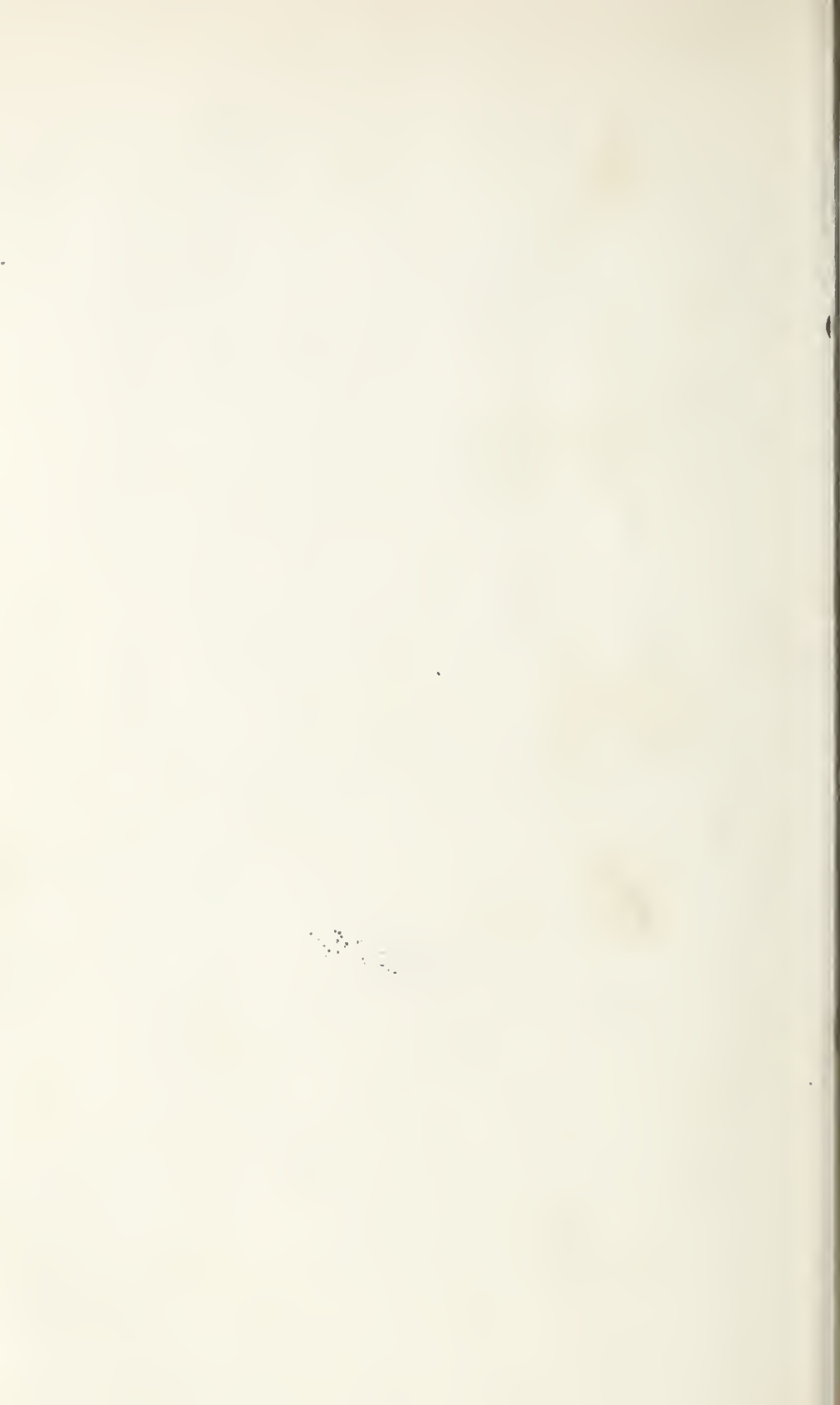
Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$394, 334	(21)	(21)	—\$1, 129, 040	-----
Preservation of collections-----	646, 206				
Printing and binding-----	88, 500				
Salaries and expenses-----	-----	\$1, 129, 040	\$1, 129, 040	+1, 129, 040	-----
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	541, 365	541, 365	541, 365	-----	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	1, 670, 405	1, 670, 405	1, 670, 405	-----	-----
TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	853, 200	853, 000	750, 000	—103, 200	—\$103, 000
Printing and binding-----	15, 000	10, 000	10, 000	—5, 000	-----
Total, Tariff Commission-----	868, 200	863, 000	760, 000	—108, 200	—103, 000
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	136, 100, 000	(22)	(22)	—136, 100, 000	-----
The Alley Dwelling Authority-----	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses	550,037	555,940	555,940	+5,903	-----
Printing and binding	32,000	36,000	32,000	-----	-4,000
Total, The Tax Court of the United States	582,037	591,940	587,940	+5,903	-----
U. S. Maritime Commission, construction	980,080,000	1,289,780,000	1,289,780,000	+309,700,000	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	110,909,088	117,677,000	117,677,000	+6,767,912	-----
Printing and binding	138,000	200,000	200,000	+62,000	-----
Pensions and compensations	445,000,000	493,000,000	493,000,000	+48,000,000	-----
Military and naval insurance	12,821,000	21,458,000	21,458,000	+8,637,000	-----
Adjusted service and dependent pay	-----	125,000	125,000	+125,000	-----
National service life insurance	27,770,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	+222,230,000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities	4,557,000	4,557,000	4,557,000	-----	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration	601,195,088	887,017,000	887,017,000	+285,821,912	-----
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments	2,834,010,542	2,627,552,585	2,621,104,379	-212,906,163	-6,448,206

²¹ For the fiscal year 1944 the Budget proposes, and the committee recommends, consolidation of these three items into the item "Salaries and expenses," immediately following.

²² Unexpended balance on June 30, 1943, and receipts during 1944, made available.



Union Calendar No. 20

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1762

[Report No. 109]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 9, 1943

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

— Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1944, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President of the United States,

5

\$75,000.

6

For compensation of the Vice President of the United

7

States, \$15,000.

8

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-

10

dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-

11

tional secretaries to the President and six administrative

12

assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190:

13

Provided, That employees of the executive departments and

14

other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-

15

ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the

16

President of the United States for such temporary assistance

17

as may be deemed necessary.

18

Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The

19

White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-

20

grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets

21

for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,

22

special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in

23

the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

24

For printing and binding, \$2,700.

25

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-

26

tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to

1 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
2 certificate solely, \$30,000.

3 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

4 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration,
5 refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
6 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the
7 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
8 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
9 the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

10 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

11 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
12 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
14 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including
15 expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in further-
16 ing the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books
17 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, re-
18 pair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles
19 for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary
20 employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
21 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
22 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,835,000.

23 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

1 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
2 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
3 relating to the national defense, including all the objects
4 for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
5 of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary
6 employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or or-
7 ganizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
9 Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons,
10 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
11 with or without compensation; and the payment of actual
12 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-
13 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving,
14 while away from their homes without other compensation
15 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
16 Bureau, \$825,000.

17 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

18 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

19 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Ameri-
20 can Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
21 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
22 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
23 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
24 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order

1 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
2 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
3 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
4 of personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
5 where; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for
6 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
7 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
8 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
9 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
10 \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in
11 foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
13 senger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Com-
14 mission by other departments of the Government or acquired
15 by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing,
16 photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of
17 information concerning the American activities, battlefields,
18 memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household
19 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
20 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered
21 or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of de-
22 pendants of employees when transferred from one official sta-
23 tion to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by
24 the Commission between places in foreign countries or be-

1 tween foreign countries and the United States, including
2 transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appoint-
3 ments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered
4 or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer
5 from one official station to another for permanent duty for
6 the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of de-
7 pendants and for the purposes of said Act of October 10,
8 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the pur-
9 chase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals;
10 \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements
11 of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and con-
12 ditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem neces-
13 sary and proper, the Commission may contract for work,
14 supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage,
15 by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of
16 architects, and other technical and professional personnel:
17 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the
18 Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as
19 secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
20 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And*
21 *provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to
22 its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its
23 Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions
24 as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem
25 necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Commission for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay post-

1 age on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; spe-
2 cial-delivery stamps; \$4,918,400, of which not to exceed
3 \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
4 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
5 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
6 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
8 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to ex-
9 pend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial serv-
10 ices pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska
11 Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
12 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of com-
13 pensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable:
14 *Provided further*, That no details from any executive depart-
15 ment or independent establishment in the District of Colum-
16 bia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Wash-
17 ington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during
18 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not
19 affect the making of details for service as members of the
20 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
21 regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
22 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to trans-
23 fer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
24 force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropria-

tion in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

Prevention of pernicious political activities: For necessary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable

1 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
2 and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000.

3 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

4 For financing of the liability of the United States, cre-
5 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
6 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
7 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
8 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall
9 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
10 disability fund".

11 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

12 For financing of the liability of the United States,
13 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
14 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
15 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
16 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
17 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which
18 amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone
19 retirement and disability fund"

20 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing of the liability of the United States cre-
22 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
23 employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who
24 are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936
25 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed

1 to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and
2 disability fund".

3 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
5 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
6 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, ap-
7 proved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
8 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
9 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
10 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered
11 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
12 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
13 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
14 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
15 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
16 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
17 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
18 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
19 and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and
20 exchange (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
21 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for offi-
22 cial use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding
23 \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the
24 discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient
25 discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the

1 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
2 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
3 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of
4 which amount not to exceed \$1,218.260 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including
6 compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio
7 Advisory Committee.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

10 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all ex-
11 penses necessary to enable the Federal Communications
12 Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
13 Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense,
14 including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis,
15 including all of the items of expenditure for which the appro-
16 priation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
17 Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for
18 salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence
19 Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automot-
20 o- biles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
21 of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-
22 out regard to the civil service and classification laws and,
23 in the case of language or other experts, without regard to
24 any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
25 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-

1 able; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
2 light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as author-
3 ized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a);
4 and printing and binding, \$5,590,314.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
8 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
9 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the con-
10 struction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
11 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
12 including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meet-
13 ings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary
14 for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract
15 stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed
16 \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more
18 than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the
19 District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase
20 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
21 and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed
22 \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000,
24 which may be expended for consultants and special counsel,

1 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
2 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
3 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.,
4 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
5 reporting services; \$100,000, of which amount not to exceed
6 \$76,670 shall be available for personal services in the
7 District of Columbia.

8 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
9 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
10 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
11 with the national security and defense, including activities
12 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities
13 under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942,
14 and activities for the protection of the electric power supply
15 against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items
16 of expenditure for which the appropriations under the head-
17 ing "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
18 are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission
19 may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for
20 duties connected with the national security and defense, from
21 other appropriations available to it.

22 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
23 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
24 lithographing, \$25,000.

1 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

2 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
3 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
5 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
6 rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
7 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
8 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
9 Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
10 foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance
11 with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act;
12 \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropri-
13 ated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be
14 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
15 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
16 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution
17 to finance the cost of such investigation.

18 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
19 Commission, \$43,000.

20 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
23 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
24 cluding the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per-

1 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000) ; actual
2 transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
3 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
4 from their homes without other compensation from the United
5 States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; pur-
6 chase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books
7 of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not
8 to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installation
9 of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive ma-
10 terials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of
11 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Adminis-
12 trator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of
13 the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of
14 persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special
15 services determined by the Administrator to be necessary,
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and
17 classification laws, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal
18 Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations
19 as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public
20 Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make
21 appointments of personnel for such administrations.

22 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

23 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
24 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of
25 May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair,

1 preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings
2 under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechan-
3 ical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired
4 for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed
5 and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal
6 Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but
7 exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the
8 United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations,
9 and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion
10 depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by
11 the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District
12 of Columbia.

13 General administrative expenses: For architectural,
14 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
15 personal services, including the salary of the Commissioner of
16 Public Buildings at \$10,000 per annum; traveling expenses,
17 printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising,
18 testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,
19 and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or
20 supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem
21 necessary in connection with any of the work of the
22 Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Fed-
23 eral buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus,
24 Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance;

1 \$1,225,000, of which not to exceed \$675,900 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia and
3 not to exceed \$386,100 for personal services in the field:
4 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
5 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
6 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
7 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
8 against the construction appropriations of the respective
9 projects to which they relate.

10 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
11 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
12 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
13 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
14 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
15 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
16 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
17 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
18 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
19 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
20 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
21 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all build-
22 ings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equip-
23 ments in buildings under the administration of the Federal
24 Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in,
25 maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system

1 in New York City installed under franchise of the city of
2 New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928,
3 and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August
5 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533),
6 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the
7 fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not
8 reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or
9 the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair
10 of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per
11 centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*
12 *further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for
13 advance studies for Federal building construction, such
14 amount of this appropriation to remain available until
15 expended.

16 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
17 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
18 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
19 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
20 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
21 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
22 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
23 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
24 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
25 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive

1 departments and establishments in connection with the assign-
2 ment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
3 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
4 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
5 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
6 tion for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
7 uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the pur-
8 chase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
9 \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance
10 or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any
11 governmental activity, such activity shall make payment
12 therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the
13 Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after
14 the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this
15 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
16 thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the
17 basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in
18 advance.

19 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
20 side the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and
21 maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of
22 buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
23 equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and
24 rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
25 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite
2 for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of pub-
3 lic buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia
4 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
5 tration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned
6 by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings
7 rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practi-
8 cable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regu-
9 lation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appro-
10 priation shall be available for contracts for telephone switch-
11 boards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly
12 serving in each case two or more governmental activities in
13 buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration
14 where it is found that joint service is economical and in the
15 interests of the Government, and any Government activity
16 receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the
17 written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
18 either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
19 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the
20 estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
21 proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be
22 made for service paid for in advance.

23 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
24 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
25 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

1 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
2 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
3 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
4 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works
5 Administrator.

6 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
7 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
8 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
9 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act
10 of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount adminis-
11 tratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries
12 and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of
13 plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office
14 expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of
15 the Treasury Department into a special account for direct
16 expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures
17 to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in
18 accordance with procedures prescribed by the General
19 Accounting Office.

20 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

21 General administrative expenses: For the employment
22 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
23 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
24 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
25 to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of

1 lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the
2 preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city
3 of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting
4 research and investigational studies, either independently
5 or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other
6 agencies, including studies of highway administration, legis-
7 lation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation,
8 maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and high-
9 way traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
10 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
11 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
12 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
13 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
14 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
15 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
16 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
17 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
18 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
19 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39
20 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

21 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
23 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States
24 in the construction of rural post roads, and for other pur-
25 poses", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and

1 all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to
2 be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act,
3 as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
4 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 and including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Roads
6 at \$10,000 per annum, \$40,000,000, to be immediately
7 available and to remain available until expended,
8 which is a part of the amount authorized to be ap-
9 propriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the
10 Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
12 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
13 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
14 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
15 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
16 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
17 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
18 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-pro-
19 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That,
20 during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized
21 engineering or other services in connection with the survey,
22 construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for
23 other Government agencies the charge for such services
24 may include depreciation on engineering and road-building
25 equipment used, and the amounts received on account of

1 such charges shall be credited to the appropriation con-
2 cerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year
3 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public
4 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
5 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
6 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
7 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
8 vision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
9 and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of
10 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
11 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
12 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
13 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
14 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such
15 supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That
16 the appropriations available to the Public Roads Admin-
17 istration may be used in emergency for medical supplies
18 and services and other assistance necessary for the imme-
19 diate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under
20 that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropri-
21 ations for the work of the Public Roads Administration
22 shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding
23 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of
24 highway departments, associations, organizations, and other

1 agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the
2 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
3 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the
4 Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

5 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

6 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
7 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
8 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
9 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
10 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
11 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
12 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
13 with several governments, members of the Pan American
14 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
15 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
16 tion, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended
17 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
18 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any
19 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
20 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
21 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
22 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

23 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
24 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provi-

1 sions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat.
2 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
3 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the pur-
4 chase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,-
5 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

8 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
9 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in
10 accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
11 Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), \$10,000,000,
12 to be immediately available and to remain available during
13 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
14 on May 27, 1941.

15 ACCESS ROADS

16 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
17 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
18 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
19 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
20 of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), as amended by the Act ap-
21 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,000, to be
22 immediately available and to remain available during the
23 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
24 on May 27, 1941.

1 SURVEYS AND PLANS

2 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
3 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
4 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
5 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions
6 of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat.
7 821-822), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to
8 remain available during the continuance of the emergency
9 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

10 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

11 Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the
12 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
13 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said
14 Administration, including personal services and rent in the
15 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

16 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
17 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work
18 Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", ap-
19 proved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Defi-
20 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices
21 Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices
22 Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as
23 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
24 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by
25 changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section

1 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to
2 "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July
3 1, 1944".

4 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
5 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
6 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
7 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
8 District of Columbia and in the field.

9 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

10 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
11 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
12 entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet
13 losses sustained by officers and employees of the United
14 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
15 currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for
16 other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
17 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified
18 therein, \$340,000.

19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
21 bia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
23 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
24 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
25 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the

1 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
2 and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
3 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

4 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
5 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected deci-
6 sions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
7 \$158,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
11 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
12 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
13 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
14 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic
15 reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to
16 exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for
18 which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not ex-
19 ceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary
20 books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

21 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
22 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
23 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
24 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
25 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transporta-

1 tion Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
2 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling ex-
3 penses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-
7 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
8 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
9 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
10 common carriers to make reports of accidents and authoriz-
11 ing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate
12 Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances
13 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as
14 authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906
15 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil
16 Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to
17 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
18 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
19 safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling
20 expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000
21 may be expended for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia.

23 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
24 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as
25 amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August

1 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of
2 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which
3 carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to
4 install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which
5 comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by
6 the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining
7 to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by
8 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
9 35), and including the employment of the necessary en-
10 gineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which
11 amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia.

13 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
14 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
15 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
16 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers
17 engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives
18 with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto"
19 (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915,
20 extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
21 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
22 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
23 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by
24 the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than
25 fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in

1 the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45
2 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45
3 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, steno-
4 graphic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of
5 the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants
6 may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which
7 amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia.

9 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
10 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
11 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
12 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
13 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of
14 the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
15 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
16 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
17 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-
18 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
19 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
20 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
21 traveling expenses, \$600,000.

22 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
23 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
24 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate

1 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
2 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
3 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
4 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
6 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
7 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
8 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
9 services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, re-
10 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
11 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence
12 in connection with investigations of apparent violations of
13 said Act, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members
14 may use Government transportation requests when traveling
15 in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

16 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
17 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
18 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meet-
19 ings concerned with the work of the Commission.

20 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
22 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
23 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
24 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
25 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
2 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate
3 Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the
4 national security and defense, to adopt measures for prevent-
5 ing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic,
6 and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through
7 terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

8 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
9 AERONAUTICS

10 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
11 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
12 personal services in the making of special investigations and
13 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
14 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of
15 technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of
16 reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the
17 Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aero-
18 nautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research labora-
19 tory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafe-
20 teria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-pro-
21 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500
22 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
23 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
24 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary em-
25 ployment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by

1 contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
2 classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

3 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
4 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
5 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
6 bia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

7 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
8 For construction and equipment of additional laboratory
9 buildings and research facilities on the United States military
10 reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be avail-
11 able until expended.

12 Construction and equipment: For completing construc-
13 tion and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
14 Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
18 the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-
20 aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the
21 arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
22 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
23 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
24 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; pur-
25 chase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of

1 reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting
2 services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to
3 exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the
4 Archivist for library membership in societies whose publica-
5 tions are available to members only or to members at a price
6 lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange
7 of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, opera-
8 tion, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle,
9 \$885,000.

10 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
11 \$7,000.

12 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts other-
15 wise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this
16 authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the admin-
17 istrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National
18 Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act
19 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such
20 amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator deter-
21 mines are required for the expenses of the Office of the
22 Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the perform-
23 ance of administrative and supervisory services relating to
24 the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from
25 the funds available for the administrative expenses of such

1 constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authoriza-
2 tion for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until
3 June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of
4 the Administrator, including personal services and rent in
5 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
6 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals
7 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500) ; preparation, mount-
8 ing, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
9 \$500) ; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for tem-
11 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
12 or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification
14 Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically au-
15 thorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation
16 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10. per
17 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
18 from their homes, without other compensation from the
19 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and
20 (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
21 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
22 Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator;
23 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
24 road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents
25 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned auto-

1 mobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property
2 within the limits of their official posts of duty when such
3 travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by
5 Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency
6 Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to admin-
7 istrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the
8 National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and
9 shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing
10 Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
11 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
12 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated
13 or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation
14 account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an
15 appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such
16 expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accord-
17 ance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

18 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

19 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$12,-
20 142,200, to be derived from the same sources as the funds
21 made available for administrative expenses of the Federal
22 Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insur-
23 ance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by
24 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from
25 the special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be

1 available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative ex-
2 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration
3 (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942),
4 which term and the term Administration, wherever used
5 herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to
6 said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of
8 May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof,
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
11 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
12 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to
13 exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with
14 the work of said Administration when specifically authorized
15 by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
16 of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and
17 newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate
18 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
19 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
20 senger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically author-
21 ized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other
22 necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
23 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,
24 without other compensation from the United States, in an
25 advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services

1 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal
2 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, includ-
3 ing the use of services and facilities within the Administra-
4 tion; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books
5 of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or
6 accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Ad-
7 ministration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the
8 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for
9 the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account
10 or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That
11 (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation
12 of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including
13 services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis,
14 but not including other personal services) in connection with
15 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
16 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
17 to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has
18 an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including serv-
19 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
20 other personal services) in connection with the handling,
21 including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on
22 behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and
23 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
24 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
25 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes

1 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
2 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
3 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
5 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-
6 1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended
7 (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National
8 Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
9 1725-1732): *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds
10 heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States
11 under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home
12 Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances
13 of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative ex-
14 penses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would,
15 except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall
16 be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a
17 special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as
18 well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the
19 Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home
20 Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and
21 (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
22 1936.

23 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

24 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of
25 the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration,

1 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
2 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
3 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
4 authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing
5 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war
6 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in
7 accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
8 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
9 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
10 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
12 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
13 but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate
14 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle,
15 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
16 road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the in-
17 spection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed
18 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned
19 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty
20 when such travel is performed in connection with such
21 inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of refer-
22 ence, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and news-
23 papers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services;
24 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; main-
25 tenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled pas-

1 senger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes ;
2 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
3 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
4 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons
5 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
6 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
7 to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of
8 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Com-
9 missioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Ad-
10 ministration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
11 That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including
12 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not includ-
13 ing other personal services) in connection with the acquisi-
14 tion, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, im-
15 provement, or disposition of real or personal property of the
16 Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and
17 VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as
18 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
19 *further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the ad-
20 ministrative expenses and other obligations, including non-
21 administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
22 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
23 of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
24 1701).

25 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the

1 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
2 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
3 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
4 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
5 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and
6 expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and ex-
7 penses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in
8 the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
9 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
10 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under
11 section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

12 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

13 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
14 able (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the
15 payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public
16 Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section
17 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the
18 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521),
19 and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941
20 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810)
21 relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in
22 carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June
23 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively,
24 to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred
25 pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937,

1 and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g)
2 and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942,
3 not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority
4 derived from its operations under the Act of September 1,
5 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for
6 all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, in-
7 cluding personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
8 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
9 senger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organi-
10 zations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special
11 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;
13 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
14 of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary ex-
15 penses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment
16 of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving,
17 while away from their homes and without other compensation
18 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Au-
19 thority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed
20 \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work
21 of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of law-
22 books, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing
23 equipment.

24 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
25 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with

1 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
2 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with
3 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
4 pose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except
5 for payments required on contracts entered into prior
6 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
7 available for payment to any public-housing agency for
8 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
9 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
10 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
11 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
12 States.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 For salaries and expenses, including personal services
15 in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
16 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or
17 in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
18 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
19 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, direc-
20 tories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
21 chase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the ex-
22 pense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
23 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
24 Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign
25 postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment;

1 operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled
2 passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves;
3 \$4,000,000.

4 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
5 Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
8 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
9 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of
10 the Government and from other sources; for the system of
11 international exchanges between the United States and for-
12 eign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among
13 the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the ex-
14 cavation and preservation of archeological remains; for main-
15 tenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assist-
16 ants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes;
17 and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine
18 Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
19 traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for ex-
20 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
21 of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secre-
22 tary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding,
23 not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall
24 be available for printing the report of the American Historical
25 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for

1 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
2 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
3 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
4 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
5 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

6 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
7 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
8 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
9 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
10 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
11 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
12 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
13 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
14 sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not
15 exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
16 concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art,
17 when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery;
18 periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and
19 books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in ad-
20 vance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for
21 membership in library, museum, and art associations or
22 societies whose publications or services are available to
23 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
24 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
25 guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles

1 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
2 employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-
3 ing; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
4 carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and
5 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
6 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
7 grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
8 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
9 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
10 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
11 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

12 TARIFF COMMISSION

13 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
15 elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200,
16 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
17 gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other
18 machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodi-
19 cals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting
20 services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff
21 Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-
22 1341), \$750,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500
23 may be expended for attendance at meetings concerned with
24 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
25 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including

1 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved
2 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700
3 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
4 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
5 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
6 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
7 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
8 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he
9 has acted as attorney or special representative.

10 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
11 \$10,000.

12 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

13 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The
14 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended
15 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued con-
16 struction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts
17 Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including
18 an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee
19 River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee Dam; Apa-
20 lachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South
21 Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional
22 unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navi-
23 gation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer
24 and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near
25 Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the

1 clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the con-
2 struction or purchase of transmission lines and other facili-
3 ties, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts,
4 and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference,
5 newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and opera-
6 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District
7 of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries
8 and expenses connected with the organization, opera-
9 tion, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Au-
10 thority, and for examination of estimates of appro-
11 priations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance
12 on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
13 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
14 from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the
15 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
16 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
17 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
18 Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June
19 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obliga-
20 tions chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority
21 fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the
22 Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the
23 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and
24 section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as
25 amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors

1 of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the comple-
2 tion of projects determined by the President to be essential
3 for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available
4 for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
5 may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of au-
6 thorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount
7 expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not
8 exceed \$769,044.

9 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

10 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
11 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
12 Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
13 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
14 of the United States monthly.

15 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
17 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
18 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
19 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
20 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
21 and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
22 periodicals, \$555,940.

23 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
24 United States, \$32,000.

1 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

2 To increase the construction fund established by the
3 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*,
4 That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed
5 \$19,350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
6 of the United States Maritime Commission, including per-
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of at-
8 tendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically author-
9 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
10 cerned with the work of the Commission; printing and bind-
11 ing; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and news-
12 papers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase
13 (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation
14 of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as author-
15 ized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army,
16 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Com-
17 mission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel,
18 and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and
19 not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or
20 otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the perform-
21 ance of legal and other special services, without regard to
22 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed
23 \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of
24 such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission desig-
25 nated from time to time by the War Shipping Administra-

1 tor as a joint service organization for the Commission and
2 the War Shipping Administration, including the objects
3 hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount
4 limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director
5 of the Bureau of the Budget.

6 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

7 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
8 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
10 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
11 Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
12 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
13 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
14 President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activi-
15 ties affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38
16 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the
17 Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged
18 with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-
19 ceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses,
20 except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Ad-
21 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associa-
22 tions for the promotion of medical science or for the better-
23 ment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war
24 veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
25 available also for personal services in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
2 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
3 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
4 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
5 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
6 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
7 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and
8 other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair,
9 and operation of same, including not more than two pas-
10 senger automobiles for general administrative use of the
11 central office in the District of Columbia; and notwith-
12 standing any provisions of law to the contrary, the Ad-
13 ministrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
14 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
15 Administration employees located at isolated stations to
16 and from school under such limitations as he may by
17 regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions
18 of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to
19 expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for ac-
20 tual services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
21 fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining com-
22 petition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine
23 to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal
24 Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy,
25 and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under

1 the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
2 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
3 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
4 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
5 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for ex-
6 penses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms;
7 for recreational articles and facilities at institutions main-
8 tained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative
9 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
10 for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
11 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during
12 the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal
13 years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein
14 made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals
15 or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
16 tration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be
17 furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator
18 of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving
19 hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Admin-
20 istration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this
21 appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State
22 or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer
23 soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved
24 August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those
25 veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration

1 facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*,
2 That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ
3 medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem
4 advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of
5 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
6 tion shall be available for the purchase directly from sources
7 authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare
8 requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
9 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

10 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
11 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
12 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
13 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
14 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
15 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of
16 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
17 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

18 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
19 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
20 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

21 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
22 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
23 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
24 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
25 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of

1 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
2 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which
3 this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years,
4 \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

5 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
6 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
7 fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

8 Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of
9 adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the
10 quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans,
11 as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38
12 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately
13 available and to remain available until expended.

14 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
15 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
16 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
17 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of
18 the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums
19 waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death
20 or total disability of the insured shall have been determined
21 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result
22 of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of mili-
23 tary or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service
24 Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when
25 recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator

1 of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a)
2 of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

3 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
4 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available
6 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with
7 the approval of the President, for extending any of the
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
10 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.
11 438j) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum
12 of this amount shall be available for the employment in the
13 District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical
14 and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and
15 specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in
16 the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling
17 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection
18 therewith.

19 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$887,017,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
21 hospitalization or examination of any persons except
22 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
23 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
24 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the
25 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

1 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate
3 Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United
4 States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the
5 Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incum-
6 bent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
7 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per
8 annum.

9 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
11 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
12 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
13 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
14 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
15 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
16 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
19 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
20 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
22 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation con-
23 tained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-
24 viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
25 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That

1 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
2 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
4 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
5 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
6 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
7 mates submitted for the appropriations.

8 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
9 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
10 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
11 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
12 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
13 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
14 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
15 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
16 herein provided.

17 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944
19 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and
20 employees of the executive departments and independent
21 establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel
22 performed by them on transfer from one official station to
23 another when authorized by the head of the department or
24 establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
25 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any

1 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
2 employee.

3 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
4 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available
5 for the transportation of things shall be available, in accord-
6 ance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1),
7 for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and
8 effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments
9 and establishments when transferred from one official station
10 to another for permanent duty.

11 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
12 propriation available for the executive departments and inde-
13 pendent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act
14 or any other Act, shall be expended—

15 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
16 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
17 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
18 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
19 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
20 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of
21 the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the
22 government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of
23 the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential gov-
24 ernmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satis-
25 factory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in

1 no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed
2 the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price
3 Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which
4 amount shall be in addition to the amount required for
5 transportation.

6 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any
7 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
8 hicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
9 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
10 employees between their domiciles and places of employment,
11 except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical serv-
12 ices and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in
13 field work the character of whose duties makes such trans-
14 portation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
15 when the same is approved by the head of the department
16 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this sub-
17 section (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
18 use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
19 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

20 SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
21 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufactur-
22 ing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories,
23 tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive depart-
24 ment or independent establishment or his duly authorized
25 representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply

1 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
2 whole or in part payment therefor.

3 SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
4 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to
5 any executive department or independent establishment during
6 the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does
7 not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as
8 affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or serv-
9 ices without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater
10 than \$100.

11 SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
12 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any
13 other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any
14 officer or employee of the Government of the United States,
15 or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
16 by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty
17 is in continental United States unless such person is a
18 citizen of the United States or a person in the service of
19 the United States on the date of this enactment who, being
20 eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration
21 of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to
22 the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens
23 of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of
24 those countries allied with the United States in the prosecu-
25 tion of the war: *Provided*, That this section shall become

1 effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall super-
2 sede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation Acts
3 restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year
4 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions
5 shall remain in force in connection with the operation of
6 this section until June 30, 1943.

7 SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of
8 the executive departments or independent establishments, in-
9 cluding any agency the majority of the stock of which is
10 owned by the Government of the United States, designated in
11 writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby au-
12 thorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Re-
13 vised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to
14 entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
15 ment, or any other oath required by law in connection with
16 employment therein, such oath to be administered without
17 charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths
18 administered by officers having seals.

19 SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
20 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

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A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia

FEBRUARY 9, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to No. 2 on the calendar, the bill (H. R. 1294) to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, my objection to this bill was that the funds should revert to the general fund of the Treasury, and not in any special fund. With the understanding this feature would be corrected, I have consented to again call the bill up for passage.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever during the continuance of the present hostilities the President shall determine that any mechanical equipment appurtenant to any building or other real property owned by the Government and devoted to a particular use is urgently needed in the conduct of the war, and cannot otherwise be provided, the head of the department, agency, or establishment having control thereof, in order to fulfill such need, is authorized to sell such property for cash for a price equal to the full replacement value thereof. Any funds realized from the sale of such property shall be deposited in appropriate special funds in the Treasury and shall be available, as the President may prescribe, for replacement of such equipment: *Provided*, That funds not obligated for such replacement within 2 fiscal years after the cessation of the present hostilities shall be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury.

With the following committee amendment:

That whenever during the continuance of the present hostilities the President shall determine that any mechanical equipment now owned by the Government and devoted to a particular use is urgently needed in the conduct of the war, and cannot otherwise be provided, the head of the department, agency, or establishment having control thereof, in order to fulfill such need, is authorized to sell such property for cash for a price equal to the full replacement value thereof. Any funds realized from the sale of such property shall be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury and shall be available for replacement and for the restoration, repair, and renovation of any buildings or other property from which it may have been taken.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I make a point or order against the final sentence in the committee amendment on the ground that it constitutes an appropriation in a legislative bill reported by a legislative committee.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that the committee thought the provisions of the bill as reported were preferable, I concede the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will report the committee amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

That whenever during the continuance of the present hostilities the President shall de-

termine that any mechanical equipment now owned by the Government and devoted to a particular use is urgently needed in the conduct of the war, and cannot otherwise be provided, the head of the department, agency, or establishment having control thereof, in order to fulfill such need, is authorized to sell such property for cash for a price equal to the full replacement value thereof.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, last week, in announcing to the House what the program for this week would be, I stated that the Private Calendar would be called tomorrow. I have been asked to request that the calling of the Private Calendar be dispensed with this week in order that general debate on the independent offices bill may proceed for the balance of today and all of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with on tomorrow, Tuesday, but that the Private Calendar may be called some day this week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why not set a definite date for the calling of the Private Calendar so that Members interested may know when the bills will be called? Why not make it Friday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not make my request specific because, as the gentleman will realize, it is rather difficult to foretell when consideration of the independent offices bill will be concluded and the bill disposed of; but I will ask for a definite date for the consideration of the Private Calendar.

Mr. Speaker, I modify my request and ask now unanimous consent that the calling of the Private Calendar on tomorrow, Tuesday, be dispensed with, but that it may be in order to call individual bills on the Private Calendar on Friday, February 19, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HOSPITALIZATION OF VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 1749, a bill to "amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended."

Mr. BARDEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is this bill?

Mr. RANKIN. This bill, let me state to the gentleman from North Carolina, is one which provides for hospitalizing the veterans of this war on the same terms that we hospitalize veterans of the last World War. We are receiving a great many complaints of hardships to veterans of the present war.

Mr. BARDEN. When was the bill introduced?

Mr. RANKIN. The bill was introduced some time ago.

Mr. BARDEN. And was it reported by the gentleman's committee?

Mr. RANKIN. It is on the calendar; it is the last bill on the calendar, No. 21.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman just desires to move it up on the calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. It did not get on the calendar in time to be considered today, without unanimous consent. It lacked only 1 day.

Many of these boys are suffering, some are having to go to jails and private hospitals, and some of them are being sent to their homes without any treatment at all. They ought to be taken care of promptly.

Mr. BARDEN. Does not the gentleman believe that if it is so urgent, somebody should have a copy of the bill? The gentleman knows I am not opposed to hospitalization of veterans. I have been a member of veterans' organizations just as long as the gentleman from Mississippi, and I do not like to be put in the position of making a reservation of objection on a bill that is as apparently as important as this is.

Mr. RANKIN. The only difference is this: This provides for the hospitalization of not only disabled enlisted men but women who are actually in the military service and who are entitled to this hospitalization.

Mr. JAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I have a case where an enlisted man while in the service went crazy. His mentality went wrong. He was taken back to my State and under the law of the State of Kentucky if he is sent to an insane asylum or a State hospital it must be at the expense of his estate or some member of his family who is able to pay it. Will this regulation, as amended, by the pending bill cover a case of that kind, and will he be hospitalized in a veterans' hospital?

Mr. RANKIN. He will be hospitalized in a veterans' hospital.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from Kentucky relative to a young man who suffered a mental disability, may I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to this situation: There is evidence that a very large number of young men going into the military service have become mentally disabled and then are discharged with the statement that the disability existed prior to entering the service. There is a much larger number of such disabilities in this war than in the last war. The percentage is greater. These young men may have no chance to go to a veterans' hospital, they certainly receive no compensation, and I have a feeling from evidence submitted that possibly a considerable number of these young men have been mentally disabled because of faulty or defective serum or inoculations, and I think the law should be amended requiring such disabilities to be considered as having arisen in the service.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my remarks in reference to H. R. 1749, I ask unanimous consent

to insert a copy of the bill and the report in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

H. R. 1749

A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, is hereby amended, by striking out the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon and the following: "Any officer, enlisted man or woman, member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or Navy Nurse Corps (female) employed in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before the termination of the present war."

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H. R. 1749

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1749), entitled "A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended," having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The bill has for its purpose the granting of medical and hospital treatment, domiciliary care, and burial benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to certain veterans of World War No. 2. The existing law requires that the veteran must have been discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty or must be in receipt of pension for service-connected disability in order to receive treatment or care for disabilities which the man has been unable to prove to have been incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service.

Your committee conducted hearings on H. R. 1185 (78th Cong.), a similar bill, February 2 and 3, 1943. Many cases have been brought to attention, warranting immediate action of the Congress, where veterans, after being accepted for active service, have by change of environment and due to active service become seriously disabled and in need of treatment. In some instances they have been sent home without necessary care and, not infrequently, in mental cases retained in a jail pending transfer to a State institution. In some cases adequate care is not available. The Federal Government must assume its just obligation to care for these distressing cases, having taken the man into the active service in the first instance.

While the committee have been informed of efforts of the service departments and the Veterans' Administration to institute procedures tending to alleviate the above situation, your committee have determined, on the basis of facts presented to it and which undoubtedly have come to the attention of the Members of Congress generally, that no further delay should be entailed to insure the proper treatment and care of these disabled veterans. Such procedures as are referred to cannot be satisfactory under any circumstances due to the drastic restrictions under the existing law.

By amending paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, the veterans of the present war will be brought within the technical definition of a "veteran of any war" under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. They will thus be entitled to medical and hospital treatment and domiciliary care and burial benefits on a parity with veterans of World War No. 1. While your committee recognize the reasons why these veterans of World War No. 2 have not been included for these benefits as veterans

of any war, it is believed that the Congress must remove this inequality and injustice at the earliest practicable date.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2a, rule XIII, House of Representatives, the changes in the present law made by the bill H. R. 1749 are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

"The term 'veteran of any war' shall include the following persons: World War—Any officer, enlisted man, member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or Navy Nurse Corps (female) who was employed in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after April 6, 1917, and before November 12, 1918; provided, however, if the person was serving with the United States military forces in Russia the dates herein shall be extended to April 1, 1920; Spanish-American War—Any officer or enlisted man who was employed in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after April 21, 1898, and before August 13, 1898, including those women who served as Army nurses under contracts on or after April 21, 1898, and before August 13, 1898, and including any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States between August 13, 1898, and July 4, 1902, both dates inclusive, and who left the continental United States under orders for military or naval service in Guam, Cuba, or Puerto Rico, between such dates; provided, that for the purposes of hospitalization the term 'veteran of any war' shall include persons who served overseas as contract surgeons of the Army on or after April 21, 1898, and before August 13, 1898; Philippine Insurrection—Any officer or enlisted man employed in the active military or naval service of the United States, including those women who served as Army nurses under contracts, who actually participated in the Philippine Insurrection on or after August 13, 1898, and before July 5, 1902; provided, however, if the person was serving in the United States military forces engaged in the hostilities in the Moro Province, the ending date shall be July 15, 1903; Boxer Rebellion—Any officer or enlisted man, including those women who served as Army nurses under contracts, employed in actual participation in the Boxer Rebellion on or after June 20, 1900, and before May 13, 1901[.]; Any officer, enlisted man or woman, member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or Navy Nurse Corps (female) employed in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before the termination of the present war."

The SPEAKER. The Chair agreed to recognize the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to call up this bill, which is on the calendar. The Chair trusts there will be either a green light for the consideration of the bill or objection made to its consideration soon, because it is desired that the House proceed with the other business of the House. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1943.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have been tentatively assigned to both the Post Office and Post Roads Committee and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

In view of my understanding that it will be necessary for me to relinquish membership on one of the above committees I am writing to tender my resignation from the Post Office and Post Roads Committee of the House.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE J. SULLIVAN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. McKENZIE] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter, and also that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include certain letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two topics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from the South San Francisco Packing & Provision Co. with reference to the meat shortage in California which has reached a desperate stage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in connection with H. R. 1294.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1762, making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate shall continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman

from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1762, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of demand for time for debate and speeches, most of which I hope will not pertain particularly to this bill. I am not going to consume a lot of time myself going over the individual departments and items in the bill because I am sure when we get to the consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule whatever interest there may be in those agencies will develop and we can go into that, perhaps with more profit.

At the outset I want to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the members of the Independent Offices Subcommittee in the consideration of this bill. We had long hearings, we went into each item painstakingly and carefully. It is a large bill and covers a great many departments, requiring a great deal of time in its consideration both in the committee and on the floor of the House. I want to thank not only my Democratic colleagues who cooperated with me but also the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] for their very intelligent, aggressive, and sometimes too persistent attention to the bill.

I may say that we do not often have any very violent differences of opinion in the Independent Offices Subcommittee. I do not believe there are very many items in this bill on which we do not agree. There may be some differences of opinion as to amount, but I do not believe, in fact, that even that will develop.

We have gone through this bill very carefully with the idea of trying to prepare it and bring it here in line with what we believe to be the sentiment not only of this House but of the country. We believe that every dollar should be cut out of Federal expenditures, except those funds which are absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the war. We have approached the consideration of the bill with that in mind.

The Budget estimate for this bill is \$2,627,552,585. That is a lot of money. I call your attention to the statement which I shall put in the RECORD, part of it being in the report on the bill, which will show you that 87.7 percent of the funds in this bill are directly related to the major war effort. Additional funds are in the category of items that you probably could not do anything with in the way of curtailment. For instance, the salary of the President of the United

States. Perhaps some people would like to cut out that salary entirely. I do not believe, however, there would be many in favor of that, but perhaps there would be a few. There are also funds for the civil-service retirement fund, for the Canal Zone retirement fund, for the Alaska Railroad, for the operation of public buildings in and outside of the District of Columbia, which refers to public buildings for a number of activities, and funds for the General Accounting Office. Some of those items are for large amounts of money, but we have audited the appropriations very carefully.

You could arbitrarily cut off \$100,000,000 here and there if you wished to do so. I do not believe you could find any logical or legitimate basis on which to do that, however. Of course, we could cut out this \$175,000,000 for the civil-service retirement fund, but even with putting that amount of money in the fund we are still way behind what the Government owes the fund actuarially. So I just point out that while these items are large sums of money they do not offer very much opportunity to those of us who would like to make a drastic curtailment.

The other larger items in the bill which constitute 87.7 percent are such items as the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Public Roads Administration—which is devoting all of its activities now to strategic highways, war access roads, and roads that are approved by the Army and Navy departments—the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Maritime Commission, which has in this bill \$1,289,000,000 for building ships, and the Veterans' Administration, which has nearly \$900,000,000 in this bill. So we have here a bill covering more or less old-line agencies which are on a wartime basis and which account for practically 95 percent of this bill. However, we have gone through the bill carefully and have made cuts in the bill, some of which are drastic to the point, perhaps, of leaving out an entire agency, such as was done in the case of the National Resources Planning Board. We have also made cuts in the Civil Service Commission and other agencies where we thought funds could be cut after a careful analysis.

The bill is \$6,448,206 below the Budget estimate, so those are cuts we have made that we think can be justified. I will insert the statement I have referred to at this point:

Appropriations provided in the bill specifically earmarked for war purposes or on account of war:

Civil Service Commission.....	10,000,000
Federal Communications Commission.....	5,590,314
Federal Power Commission.....	519,255
Public Roads Administration.....	88,000,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	299,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	19,454,500
United States Maritime Commission.....	1,289,780,000
Veterans' Administration.....	887,017,000
Total.....	2,301,485,069
Total percent.....	87.7

In addition, other items not specifically earmarked bring the total for war purposes up to 92 percent.

Other items or parts of items which cannot be reduced are as follows:

Salary of the President.....	\$75,000
Civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	175,104,000
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	1,177,000
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	175,000
Operation and maintenance of public buildings in and outside District of Columbia due to war program.....	16,215,600
General Accounting Office (65 percent due to war).....	17,168,650

Total, additional items which cannot be reduced.....	209,915,250
Add items specifically provided for war.....	2,301,485,069
Grand total (95 percent of bill).....	2,511,400,319
Total of bill.....	2,621,104,379
Less items which cannot be reduced.....	2,511,400,319
Total, items in bill which could be reduced.....	109,704,060
Reduction made by committee.....	6,448,206
Total of items considered which could be reduced.....	116,152,266
Percentage of reduction in items available....	5.5

I want to say this before I refer to some of the individual agencies in the bill. I think the House and the country may feel that we are entering upon a more or less new era in our method and manner of making appropriations. Some of us have fought for years for the reforms we are now putting into effect. It is fair to say that perhaps in other years when appropriations were not nearly so large and not nearly so complicated the Committee on Appropriations would naturally have more time individually and collectively to go into these things carefully item by item, but with a seven- or eight- or ten-billion-dollar budget for ordinary purposes and nearly \$100,000,000,000 for war purposes, the time just does not exist in 24-hour days for any committee or the personnel of any committee to make the careful analyses and study of individual items that we think should be made. Therefore, we have set up some machinery in the Committee on Appropriations.

Before I discuss that, however, I want to state that I think it is a splendid thing that we have set up a subcommittee, and a very fine subcommittee, to go into this very complicated and very troublesome matter of dealing with personnel who are charged with being disloyal and subversive. I think we are approaching that in a judicial and a legislative manner. We have a splendid subcommittee that is going into those charges carefully and will make recommendations to this House. It will be for the House then to accept or reject the recommendations of that committee. However, when we come upon the floor of the House again, I am happy to say we will not be in the position we

were a few days ago when all sorts of charges were hurled around the Chamber. We knew nothing about them; we had no carefully prepared record to go on, and we were put in the position of either voting against some man we did not know anything about or putting a vote on the record that might look as if we were condoning some person unfit to serve the Government. Hereafter we will have the carefully considered report of a committee as a basis for our action.

Returning to my reference to the need for study and analysis of individual items, the Committee on Appropriations is taking on a special staff of experts. We are going to draw them from some of the departments, men who are carefully trained in government procedure, and who will be taken off the pay rolls of the departments from which they are drawn and placed on the pay roll of the House of Representatives.

They will be our agents, and not the agents of a department. They will be under the supervision of highly trained men from one of the investigative departments of the Government and it will be their duty under the instructions of the Appropriations Committee to make surveys and audits and investigations of establishments and departments where we think information can be gotten that will be helpful to the committee. For instance, with this rapidly expanding Government that we have, engaged as it is in global war, raising an army not just for America, but for the world, raising a navy not for one ocean but for all the oceans of the world, suddenly faced with the duty of supplying not only that army and that navy, but the other nations of the earth who are our Allies, it is an economic and commercial proposition that staggers the imagination. We find ourselves confronted with a civil pay roll of staggering sums. Two and a half or three million people are on the civil-service rolls in a civilian status in addition to the armed forces. If we begin to consider the matter by comparison, of course, we are shocked. We will say that in the World War we had so and so, and now we have so and so. Gentlemen, that does not mean anything. There is no basis whatever whereby you can reach any conclusion that is worth anything to you by considering what we are trying to do in this war and comparing it with what we did in the last war. It just does not make sense. You have got to go at it in a different way. We want these experts to go into some of these departments, not particularly the agencies in this bill because we do not have the so-called war agencies in the independent offices bill.

The places where I think there is overstaffing is in some of these departments that have grown up quickly, the so-called mushroom agencies. We will send trained personnel into those departments to make careful audit and check and bring back to the Appropriations Committee definite, authentic information that we can rely on, so that we can tell whether they have too many or too few. Also, if some other agencies need personnel, instead of employing new people,

we can go into one of these overstaffed agencies, and take the oversupply there and put them into another place where they are needed.

In addition to the matter of personnel, there is the item of travel. If you go through all of these appropriation bills you will see that item rise into a colossal sum, and of course travel is an important item with all of these agencies, and with the war scattered all over the United States and in foreign countries, it is even difficult for the bureau or the agency itself to keep track of it. We want to know something definite about that. Also, we want a check made of long-distance telephone calls, and also to determine to what extent those calls are made and to what extent they can be substituted by air mail and telegraph. If we are successful in doing what I think we can do, I believe when we come here a little later with appropriation bills we will be better prepared to say to the House and to the country that we know we have culled out of here everything that can be taken out of this bill.

In addition to that, another field of operation for these experts will be in the matter of field offices. I am sure it is the experience of every Congressman, especially if he lives in a community of any size, that he is impressed by the number of field offices in his community. They are there by the score. There is no question that these field offices, regional offices and State offices is another very fertile field for investigation. We believe our trained investigators and auditors can go into that field and come back to the Appropriations Committee and to the Congress with helpful and constructive suggestions.

The independent offices appropriations subcommittee, if I may say without being too immodest, has, down through the years, been a pioneer in the field of trying to hold down expenditures and in the unnecessary growth of Government agencies. I remember a good many years ago when I first went on this committee as the newest member and a minority member that our late distinguished lamented friend, Mr. Will Wood, of Indiana, was the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, and that our late friend from New Hampshire, Mr. Wason, was the chairman of the subcommittee having in charge the independent offices appropriations bill. We set about then to try to do the same things we are doing now. I remember one agency we went into, the old Shipping Board—and gentlemen, let me say that overstaffing and overpaying is not a product of any one particular administration. It has always been in the Government and I can say that somewhat in defense of the administration at the present time.

We had in the independent offices appropriation bill then a bill where salaries were paid as high as \$10,000, \$15,000, \$18,000, and \$35,000—products left over, stuff from the World War. Many of you perhaps will remember when the Chairman of the old Shipping Board received \$35,000 a year, when the manager was paid \$18,000 a year, and the general counsel \$15,000. Some of you

may remember the old Farm Board that some of us were instrumental in liquidating. The general counsel for the old Farm Board received \$20,000 a year, and if I remember correctly one gentleman who is now on the Supreme Court of the United States was general counsel for another agency receiving \$20,000 a year and his feelings were much hurt when the independent offices appropriations bill subcommittee put him back to \$10,000. We are not paying any salaries of that kind now in the Government service. And now I am going to venture where angels fear to tread.

I am going to say a kind word for some men who are perhaps thoughtlessly placed in the category of bureaucrats. That is a term that we handle very loosely sometimes. We speak of a bureaucrat and immediately attending what we say, is a great deal of odium. We throw it out in blanket form and it envelops everybody in the Government service. I want to say to you there are men in the Government service who do not reflect a lot of credit on it. There are heads of departments who are not good administrators; who think more about playing politics than they do about serving the United States Government. There are some of them who think perhaps more about building up a large mushroom agency with a lot of political power than they do about the job that Congress has given them to do. But do not overlook the fact, if you please, that there are in the Government service today, in the bureaus and departments, men of high integrity, outstanding administrative ability, who are working for the United States Government at an infinitesimal part of what they would be paid if they were working for private industry. I could mention many of them.

Admiral Land, head of the United States Maritime Commission, with all of the hot spots he has had to sit on in this great shipbuilding program, and having made, as he will admit, some mistakes and blunders, is performing a service, and has performed a service in this war effort second to no man who wears the uniform. If he were employed by private industry the salary he could secure would make the small amount of money we are paying him seem infinitesimal.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, handling in late years almost a billion dollars a year, has done an administrative job that cannot be excelled in the Government service. The finger of suspicion has never been pointed to the great Veterans' Administration since Gen. Frank T. Hines has administered its affairs.

So I might go on down the line. You might go into the Army and the Navy. In a year and a half we have not performed the industrial miracle that we performed in this country; we have not raised a great army and a great navy and put them in the field; we have not built a great air force of over a million men with bureaucrats and crackpots. There have been some leaders and men of administrative ability, men who are devoting their lives to the work they are doing.

I know some of them who are about to be casualties of this war, just as much as men who dropped in battle on Guadalcanal or Buna or in some of these other places.

So let us not make the fatal blunder of pointing the finger at every bureau and every department, but let us rather be discriminating and try to pick out the men who are doing a good job, and when they do a good job, support them and stand behind them. That applies not only to the departmental heads, but it applies all the way down the line, even to the smaller paid employees.

Now, our Appropriations Committee hopes that with this new machinery we are setting up we will be able to bring you much more definite and specific data than we have been able to bring you in the past.

I want to talk a little now, if I may, about some of the items in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

If you care to turn to the report, which is available, you will find on page 4 a statement of the general provisions which are carried in the bill. In some of these instances we have in the past carried certain specific authorizations, limitations, and restrictions in different departments. It has been thought best by the Budget, and the committee thinks it is best, to carry certain general provisions which will apply to all of the departments. You will find them set out in this paragraph at the bottom of page 4.

For instance, there is a general provision authorizing the use of travel funds for expenses of travel from one official station to another. That is particularly necessary because of our decentralization program.

Authorizing the use of funds for the transportation of household goods and effects of employees. We have found that in moving so many agencies out of Washington to other places it has only been fair to take some account of the expense to which employees were put in moving their household goods.

Section 202 relating to the purchase and operation of Government passenger-carrying vehicles.

Section 203 authorizing funds derived from the sale of old cars to be applied as part payment toward the purchase of new cars.

Section 204, authorizing purchases in amounts of \$100 or less without advertising under section 3709 of the act requiring competitive bids.

Section 205 prohibits the use of funds to pay the salary of persons not citizens of the United States, with certain exceptions.

Section 206, relating to the designation of officers or employees to administer oaths.

So much for the general provisions.

We have approved a total of \$2,712,000 for the Bureau of the Budget. This is an actual increase of \$452,000 over the current appropriation. Of this increase, \$246,500 is required to carry for a full year personnel and expenses now pro-

vided on a part-year basis. The remainder of the increase, \$205,500, will provide initial funds for the establishment of a field service. This sum will be sufficient to establish four field offices and a small supervisory staff in Washington. We feel that this staff will permit the Bureau to secure information at first hand which would not otherwise be available and that it will increase the effective and efficient service the Bureau is now performing.

I would like to speak a minute about the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission has had a colossal job to perform. Some of us have found things to criticize about it, and I am sure some of that criticism has been justified. But they have had a large job to perform, especially when we have made an effort, in building up these war agencies, to try as far as possible to have them taken from the civil-service rolls, in order to prevent, as far as we could prevent it, the turning of those agencies into purely political patronage. They have had a hard job, and their job is not lightening very much on account of the tremendous turn-over in these departments. This data shows that on an annual basis the placements in 1944 will be about one and one-half million; turn-over in the Government work; people taken out, going into the armed services, moving from one agency to the other on account of being more valuable to one agency than the one in which they were working.

So they have asked for a large sum of money, and we have found that it would be possible to make some reduction in this activity, so we have reduced their regular fund appropriation by \$581,600. That is a pretty heavy cut, but we think they can take it.

In their appropriation for war activities we have made a reduction of \$1,426,552—another pretty heavy cut—but we think the Civil Service Commission has probably passed over the peak of its recruitment program and that it ought to be able now to revamp and revise its procedure in such way as to absorb certain of the cuts we have made.

The bill contains the total estimate as submitted in the Budget for the General Accounting Office, \$26,413,645. This may appear to be a vast sum unless the tremendous task the General Accounting Office has to perform is taken into consideration. For instance, it includes funds for auditing lend-lease and emergency relief, in addition to all other governmental activities. It is estimated that during the fiscal year 1944 this Office will audit accounts and settle claims and do related work on expenditures amounting to \$85,000,000,000, as compared to a total of \$60,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year. The examination and audit of accounts unquestionably has a wholesome effect on the spending agencies, and savings from such auditing are far in excess of the appropriations made for that purpose.

Another place in the bill to which I should like to call your attention is one that shows quite a marked increase, and I think this is something the committee will be interested in. One of the very

few items in which there is an increase in personnel is in the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The Independent Offices Subcommittee has carried this item in its bill for many years and has been generous in appropriations for research and experimentation in the field of aeronautics. We were told in the hearings by Dr. Lewis, the Executive Director of the N. A. C. A. that they felt that the generosity and sympathetic understanding of the Congress in making adequate appropriations in the field of aeronautic research and experimentation could be credited with our present supremacy in the air in the world conflict. Let me say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the United States fliers in the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Marine Corps do not have to take their hats off or apologize to any group of fliers in the world.

Our planes, individually and collectively, coming now as they are into mass production, are just the last word in aeronautical perfection. This game of aeronautics however is one thing today and another thing tomorrow; it is a rapidly changing picture, and we are called upon to keep busy and keep working, especially in the field of research, and this is the reason we found it advisable—unanimously, I may say; I do not think there is a discordant note in the whole Appropriations Committee on this—to give the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics the funds they consider adequate to permit them to go ahead with their research and experimentation in this very necessary field of operations.

Another item to which I wish to direct attention is one in which we have made a pretty drastic reduction, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Securities and Exchange Commission received a Budget recommendation of \$4,798,000 for 1944, which is \$862,000 less than we appropriated last year; and a cut of \$750,000 in the estimates. Some of us think this sum should provide them with sufficient funds to carry on the normal functions of the Commission in this time of war.

Perhaps the chief item in the bill outside of the Veterans' Administration is the United States Maritime Commission. The Budget estimate is \$1,289,780,000. This will be used to liquidate contracts heretofore entered into for ship construction. Let me say that the Deficiency Appropriation Subcommittee met this morning on an item from the Maritime Commission for a contract authorization of \$5,250,000,000 and an appropriation of \$4,000,000,000. These are large sums of money, but the funds carried in the independent offices bill which is presently before you, plus the funds which will shortly be before you in the deficiency bill are the funds which will be used by the Maritime Commission to take care of 2 programs: the programs inaugurated in 1942 of 2,242 ships, of which 554 have already been delivered and the remainder are under construction; and in addition to that a new program of 2,161 ships. This makes a total of something like 4,400 ships under the present program of the Maritime Commission, and the funds carried in this

bill plus the funds which will shortly be in here in the deficiency bill will be used to pay for those vessels in progress payments as and when they are delivered from the shipways.

This gives us a very fine, high-powered, high-speed shipbuilding program which I think all of us readily recognize as being one of the most important places in the whole war effort. We are getting these vessels, as you perhaps know, at the rate of more than 100 a month; a little better than 3 vessels every time the sun sets slip down the ways into the water. These are the merchant-carrying vessels, not taking into account the small craft. This in itself is an industrial achievement which pays tribute not only to business management but to the workers of American. Every time the sun sets 3 vessels have slipped into the water to carry the cargoes of this country not only to its troops abroad but to the other nations to whom we are under obligation to assist. This does not indicate that we do not need more ships; we do, and, as Admiral Land said, this expanding effort that we are making is going to call for a maximum of all the shipbuilding resources this country can get; but so far as America is concerned we are on top of the submarine proposition, and with this shipbuilding effort that is now supported as it has always been supported by this Congress, I think we have every reason to look forward to an era where our commerce, our food, our weapons of war, our munitions, and our medicine and surgical supplies will have the necessary bottoms to carry them where they are needed in this great World War.

In his letter to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, inserted in the independent offices bill hearings, page 1179, the Director of the Budget has pointed out that certain language has been eliminated from various appropriation paragraphs as surplus and unnecessary. It is my understanding that this is the case in connection with appropriations for the Maritime Commission and that it is not intended to restrict the use of funds made available to the Commission in the pending bill because of such elimination. I have just received a memorandum from Admiral Land on this subject which I would like to insert at this point:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, February 6, 1943.

Memorandum for Hon. CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

The proposed appropriation language for the United States Maritime Commission for inclusion in the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944 (Budget for the fiscal year 1944, p. 104), has been greatly condensed and simplified in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget. Several items formerly carried in the appropriations for the Maritime Commission (as well as for other agencies) have been eliminated as legally unnecessary or because they will be covered in general language in the Independent Offices or other appropriation bills.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the purpose of these changes and omissions and to avoid any possible contention that the omission of specific items not otherwise

covered is intended to preclude expenditure of the appropriation for such use, it is suggested that the committee call attention to this situation in its report on the bill, or in any explanatory statement submitted to the House by the Member in charge of the bill during debate. It would avoid unfortunate misunderstanding or controversy if it were clearly indicated that the condensation and the improvement of the appropriation language with respect to the Maritime Commission, involving in some cases deletions of items formerly carried in the appropriation language, is not to be construed as a refusal or failure to make the appropriation available for any such items unless it otherwise clearly appears that the appropriation is not to be available for the item in question.

E. S. LAND, *Chairman.*

In connection with the Maritime Commission I would like to insert memoranda from the Commission dated February 12, 1943, and February 15, 1943, with reference to acquisition by the Commission of certain privately owned vessels in which the question of the so-called enhancement clause is involved:

FEBRUARY 12, 1943.

Within the last few months the Comptroller General has submitted to Congress three reports of alleged irregularities on the part of the Maritime Commission and rendered a decision pertaining to the meaning and application of the requisition authority contained in the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, challenging the interpretation placed on the statute by the War Shipping Administration.

The controversy over the requisition authority (which is the basis of two of the Comptroller's reports) involves the interpretation of the so-called enhancement clause, which was intended to prevent a repetition of the Government's experience with fantastic ship prices in the First World War.

The question in this controversy is not the objective, but how to attain it.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives has conducted hearings on the transactions involved in the Comptroller's report on the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. and the Waterman Steamship Corporation and has asked the Maritime Commission for its comment on the more recent report pertaining to the purchase of a vessel from the United States Lines, Inc.

The chairman of the committee has expressed his intention to conduct full hearings on the controversy relating to the requisition authority. It is anticipated that these hearings will get under way as soon as Judge BLAND is able to return to his office.

The facts with respect to all of the differences between the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration on the one hand, and the Comptroller General on the other, will therefore be fully developed by the House committee that is responsible for merchant marine legislation.

FEBRUARY 15, 1943.

1. The Waterman Steamship Corporation: Extensive hearings on the transactions involved in the Comptroller General's report have been held by the Merchant Marine Committee. Witnesses for the Waterman Steamship Corporation, representatives of the General Accounting Office, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission were heard. The Merchant Marine Committee has not completed its examination of this record.

2. Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.: Hearings were also conducted by the Merchant Marine Committee on the matters discussed in the Comptroller General's report. Representatives of the company, the Commission, and the General Accounting Office were heard. The Committee has issued

no formal statement with respect to its conclusions.

3. South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation: Hearings were also conducted by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Truman committee of the Senate and reports issued by both committees. The Maritime Commission has taken steps to remedy the conditions that existed at the yard.

4. Requisition authority in section 902: The Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee has announced his intention of examining fully into the differences of opinion between the Comptroller General and the War Shipping Administration as to the proper meaning and application of the requisition authority contained in section 902.

The decision rendered by the Comptroller General in November 1942, is not concerned with values payable for ships on which construction-differential subsidies have been paid. Such subsidized vessels have been acquired (for title or use) in accordance with the formula prescribed by section 802 of the 1936 act directing valuation upon the basis of the depreciation cost to the owner.

The fantastic prices paid for ships during the First World War are not to be paid again. There is no disagreement about that. The differences of opinion between the General Accounting Office and the War Shipping Administration turn upon questions of law. It is a matter upon which no lawyer would express an opinion without examining both contentions.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I reciprocate the sentiments of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. It is always a pleasure for the minority members of this subcommittee to work with the majority members. We appreciate the consideration accorded us at all times.

Mr. Chairman, the people demand the elimination of waste, of inefficiency, and of corruption. They demand that bureaucracy be curbed and that hypocrisy be terminated. They demand that Congress resume its full powers except insofar as their delegation is essential to the maximum war effort. They demand that loyalty throughout the Federal service be assured.

They key to all these things is congressional control over expenditures. That control was placed in the hands of the Congress by the founders of our Government and in the light of the world's experience. Its retention is vital. To surrender it is to substitute for action by the Congress action by the bureaucrat. This is one of the bitter lessons of the past 10 years.

The problem of reasserting proper control over expenditure is not an easy one. We are confronted by a whole series of Government corporations with a lending capacity of over \$32,600,000,000 wholly outside of the Budget. We are confronted by the President's emergency funds and other blanket authorizations over which the Congress has no detailed control. We are confronted by a Bureau of the Budget which, in my judgment, has not to date obtained satisfactory results and which recently has been subjected to severe criticism. We are con-

fronted by a tremendous ever-increasing force on the rolls of the Federal Government. We are confronted by the fact that many agencies fail to account to the General Accounting Office or challenge its jurisdiction.

These matters must be dealt with if we are to control expenditure. Heretofore, in recent years those desiring control have been in the minority. Efforts to establish it have been swept aside. Today the situation is changed. The control by the Congress can and must be reestablished. Every cent required for victory must be made available. Every cent requested for nonessentials must be eliminated.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries a total in new appropriations of over \$2,621,000,000. In addition it carries reappropriations of over \$62,885,000; authorizations for expenditure out of funds otherwise available of over \$31,250,000; and permanent appropriations of over \$1,261,700,000, a grand total of about \$4,000,000,000.

Do not be deceived by the Budget statement indicating that this bill carries \$212,000,000 less than provided for the same agencies in the current fiscal year. The fact is that on a comparable basis there is an increase reflected of over \$643,700,000. The apparent decrease is brought about only by taking as reductions certain items which do not appear in this bill at all, but which may very likely appear in subsequent bills and by also taking as a reduction \$136,100,000 in respect to the T. V. A. when we are in fact called upon to make available out of reappropriations the sum of \$62,858,000.

It is true that the greater part of the increase referred to is reflected in a few items; in the civil-service retirement fund item, in the N. A. C. A. item, in the Public Roads item, in the Maritime Commission item, and in the Veterans' Administration item. It is also true that your committee has made numerous reductions. These reductions, however, when added together give a total of only \$6,448,000, which is a reduction on a percentage basis of something like one-quarter of 1 percent of the total carried in this bill, or if you put it on the basis suggested by the chairman and apply the percentage only to that portion of the total which the Budget classifies as for nonwar purposes, it is a reduction of about 3½ percent.

Personally I do not believe that such a reduction is going to be satisfactory to the people generally, faced as they are by increased costs of living, by income tax, Victory taxes, forced savings, and a desire to subscribe to War bonds. I hope that further reductions will be possible before this bill is enacted into law.

The bill covers a tremendous territory. The time available makes it impossible to go into detail. All that can be done is to refer to certain of the more important items and certain of the more important information developed in connection with their consideration.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

First, I want to say a word about the emergency funds for the President, be-

cause while there are no such funds carried in this bill, there is a complete picture of their use to date embodied in the hearings, and because requests for further funds will no doubt be made during the course of the present session of Congress.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. In connection with the request for additional funds, is it not true that we shall have a very large request for increases in pay-roll funds? These estimates are confined simply to the salaries without application of the increases involved in the pay-increase bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman is entirely correct.

The record shows that there have been made available as emergency funds for the President something over \$631,500,000. Of this total, something over \$392,000,000 has been available for expenditure in the current fiscal year and as of the time of the hearing about \$101,000,000 had yet to be allocated and was therefore available during the first 6 months of the calendar year 1943.

For what purpose were these funds made available? They were made available as the name indicates, for emergency purposes. They were made available for purposes either confidential in character or so urgent in character as to require making funds available without taking the time to come to the Congress.

How have these funds in fact been spent? If you will look at the tables commencing on page 1181 of the hearings, you will see the entire picture.

Item after item in the list of allocations fails to meet either test I have just referred to. Item after item fails to qualify as emergency expenditure. Item after item has been expended which should not have been expended until brought to the Congress for consideration and approval.

The emergency fund, Mr. Chairman, has been misused. It has been used in a manner to deprive the Congress of its proper control over expenditures. It has been misused despite frequent warnings both on the floor of this House and in committee to the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget. In my judgment, no further funds should be made available on the present basis.

THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

A word as to the Bureau of the Budget. There is no agency in the Government in a position to contribute more to the proper control over expenditure than the Bureau of the Budget. In my judgment, the results obtained by this agency to date have not been satisfactory. The recent Budget has been severely criticized as being misleading, as confusing war expenditure with nonwar expenditure, and as failing to give all the facts.

I do not know that it is true, but during the past year on three separate occasions persons who have appeared before the Budget Bureau have given it as their opinion that the Budget Bureau has acted more as counsel for the appro-

priation desired by the agency in question than as the hard-boiled judge of the merits of the appropriation.

The primary responsibility of the Budget Bureau is, of course, to the Chief Executive and not to the Congress. It may be that an inquiry by the Congress is desirable to ascertain why we have not been obtaining better results.

I call attention in passing to the fact that the request of this agency for 1944 is just about 300 percent in excess of the appropriation for 1941; that the average salary runs as high as \$3,500; that the work to which the Bureau has devoted itself of late includes work on the problem of manpower; work in developing a program for the Food Administration; work in planning for the handling of insurance premiums by the Veterans' Administration and the War Department; work in the field of taxation, rationing, prices, wages, credit, subsidies, and the like, and work in the field of Federal-State fiscal relationships, all of which work seems to me in large measure outside the normal scope of operations of the Bureau, presenting the question if the request of that agency may not well be reduced.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission testimony will be found at page 820 of the hearings. The recommendation of your committee for the Commission, exclusive of retirement funds, amounts to about \$15,145,000 as compared with \$17,159,000 for the current year.

The record indicates that even at this time there is a net addition each month to the rolls of the Federal Government of as much as 100,000 employees; that we had on the pay rolls as of November 30 last about 2,750,000 employees; and that we may anticipate a total as of the end of the fiscal year of over 3,000,000 employees, a total about three times the size of the total on the Federal pay rolls on November 11, 1918, at the end of World War No. 1.

The following table tells the story:

EXHIBIT 1

Civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government, November 1942

Department or establishment	Inside District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Entire
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Executive staff.....	733	118	851
Maintenance force (White House).....	99	—	99
WAR ESTABLISHMENTS			
Office for Emergency Management:			
Alien Property Custodian.....	459	586	1,045
War Production Board.....	14,099	6,744	20,843
War Shipping Administration.....	608	942	1,550
All other, Office for Emergency Management.....	8,837	10,264	19,101
Office of Censorship.....	800	11,483	12,283
Office of Price Administration.....	4,928	32,889	37,817
Office of Strategic Services.....	916	186	1,102
Board of Economic Warfare.....	2,571	245	2,816
Selective Service System.....	731	26,640	27,371

Civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government, November 1942—Continued

Department or establishment	Inside District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Entire
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS			
State	2,567	5,206	7,773
Treasury	24,283	47,123	71,406
War	60,887	1,152,201	1,213,088
Justice	8,523	21,860	30,383
Post Office	6,841	318,910	325,751
Navy	48,225	499,561	547,786
Interior	5,041	37,800	42,841
Agriculture	10,645	64,968	75,613
Commerce	12,728	12,817	25,545
Labor	2,252	2,860	5,112
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS			
Alley Dwelling Authority	241		241
American Battle Monuments Commission	5		5
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Council	42		42
Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	429	9	438
Board Investigations and Research	168		168
Civil Service Commission	3,859	3,524	7,383
Employees' Compensation Commission	34	485	519
Export-Import Bank	50		50
Federal Communications Commission	1,104	1,083	2,187
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	287	2,231	2,518
Federal Power Commission	535	277	812
Federal Security Agency	8,458	56,891	65,349
Federal Trade Commission	508	74	582
Federal Works Agency	15,191	12,027	27,218
General Accounting Office	7,934		7,934
Government Printing Office	7,840		7,840
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,698	794	2,492
Maritime Commission	2,023	4,044	6,067
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	134	2,938	3,072
National Archives	430	14	444
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	21		21
National Housing Agency	3,828	12,411	16,239
National Labor Relations Board	417	478	895
National Mediation Board	27	52	79
Panama Canal	228	32,459	32,687
Railroad Retirement Board	22	1,850	1,872
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	3,798	3,493	7,291
Securities and Exchange Commission	14	1,364	1,378
Smithsonian Institution	817		817
Tariff Commission	339	11	350
Tax Court of the United States	131		131
Tennessee Valley Authority	9	37,340	37,349
Veterans' Administration	6,164	38,691	44,855
Total	284,155	2,465,943	2,750,101

There is abundant testimony that agency after agency is over-staffed to the point of inefficiency and impaired morale, at a time when the Nation is crying for manpower for the war effort. Senator BYRD, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Nonessential Expenditures, in an address in Boston recently gave it as his "firm and conscientious belief" that "one-third of those now engaged in clerical work could be dismissed to the advantage of the service and for the promotion of the war effort."

The President in a memorandum of February 12, referring to the 48-hour week, stated:

Obviously, this will permit reduction in personnel in some agencies and eliminate the necessity of filling vacancies in others.

Again, in his Budget message the President said:

Pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employees proportionate to the increase in the workweek.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Does the gentleman recall any agency which offered to take care of the pay increases in that way?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I recall the Interstate Commerce Commission's stating that certain vacancies had not been filled in the current year and that they hoped to be able to get along without filling them in the next year, but I think the answer, generally speaking, to the question raised by the gentleman from South Dakota is in the negative.

Mr. CASE. In other words, these agencies are not going to follow the recommendation of the President?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I see little evidence of plans to that effect in the testimony before our committee.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman expect to come to a discussion of the appropriation made for the Federal Communications Commission?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am going to come to that a little later, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. In connection with the manpower problem, will the gentleman agree with me that one of the very serious factors in that problem is the waste of manpower, particularly in our Government agencies?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I agree entirely with the gentleman. That is the point I am trying to emphasize in this connection. It has been said that "waste of manpower is a crime in peace and a greater crime in war." I think the Ramspeck investigating committee has a tremendous responsibility and a tremendous opportunity to contribute to economy, efficiency, and the manpower needs of the country.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The General Accounting Office testimony will be found at page 257 of the hearings. This, of course, is another agency which is in a position to contribute tremendously to the control of expenditure. The request of \$26,413,000 compares with the appropriation for the current year of about \$20,000,000. I believe, however, that the increase is justified. There is an enormous increase in the work confronting this agency. It is estimated that there will be \$85,000,000,000 of expenditures to be audited in the fiscal year 1944, and that vouchers will be three times the number of those audited in 1942 and twice those audited in 1943. If this amount is allowed, the expense of auditing will amount to only approximately 32 cents per thousand dollars.

I call your attention to the fact that the record indicates that some 32 agencies of Government fail to account to the General Accounting Office today; that nine others account, but account on a partial basis only; that relations with the Commodity Credit Corporation and with the Navy Department are unsatisfactory; and as I understand it several agencies of this Government challenge the jurisdiction of the Comptroller General.

EXHIBIT 2

AGENCIES INCLUDING CORPORATIONS WHICH DO NOT RENDER ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING SOME WHICH ARE EXEMPT BY LAW FROM RENDERING ACCOUNTS, TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

1. American President Lines, Ltd. (U. S. Maritime Commission).
2. Central Bank for Cooperatives.
3. Dairy Products Marketing Association, Inc.
4. Defense Homes Corporation.
5. Defense Plant Corporation.
6. Defense Supplies Corporation.
7. Disaster Loan Corporation.
8. District Banks for Cooperatives (12).
9. Federal Home Loan Banks (12).
10. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
11. Federal intermediate credit banks (12).
12. Federal land banks (12).
13. Federal National Mortgage Association.
14. Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board).
15. Federal savings and loan associations.
16. State-chartered savings and loan associations (Home Owners' Loan Corporation).
17. Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation.
18. Inland Waterways Corporation.
19. Metals Reserve Company.
20. Panama Railroad Company.
21. Production credit corporations (12).
22. Production credit associations.
23. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
24. Rubber Reserve Company.
25. The RFC Mortgage Company.
26. The Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.
27. United States Spruce Production Corporation.
28. War Finance Corporation.
29. Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.
30. Smaller War Plants Corporation.
31. United States Commercial Company.
32. War Damage Corporation.

CERTAIN AGENCIES INCLUDING CORPORATIONS WHICH RENDER ONLY PARTIAL ACCOUNTS TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, OR ACCOUNTS WHICH ARE NOT ENTIRELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESCRIBED PROCEDURES

1. Commodity Credit Corporation.
2. District of Columbia.
3. Electric Home and Farm Authority (in liquidation).
4. Export-Import Bank of Washington.
5. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.
6. Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.
7. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
8. Surplus Marketing Administration.
9. Virgin Islands Company.

Steps must be taken to remedy this situation. Control over expenditures is impossible in the absence of proper accounting.

I call attention also to these statements on behalf of the agency the first showing unvouchered expenditures, the second showing the list of pending in-

vestigations of the United States Maritime Commission, and the War Shipping Administration matters, the third, indicating that over \$7,000,000 of illegally

spent W. P. A. money down in Louisiana discovered in the course of the investigation of the W. P. A. several years ago, is yet to be allowed.

EXHIBIT 3

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR UNVOUCHERED EXPENDITURES AND FOR OBJECTS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE

Unvouchered expenditures in amounts authorized by the President to be reported in gross sums so authorized not itemized:

Agency	Authority	Amount
Emergency Fund for the President.....	First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, Public, 247, 77th Cong., as continued by Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, Public, 630, 77th Cong.	\$2,500,000

Expenditures for objects of a confidential nature, in which case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed to be a sufficient voucher:

Agency	Authority	Amount
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, Public, 644, 77th Cong.	\$20,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	do.	5,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, Public, 678, 77th Cong.	50,000
Office of the Coordinator of Inter American Affairs.....	First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.	500,000
Office of War Information.....	Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, Public, 763, 77th Cong.	500,000
Emergency Fund for the President.....	Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, Public, 353, 77th Cong.	10,000,000
Do.....	First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, Public, 678, 77th Cong.	25,000,000
Do.....	Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, Public, 763, 77th Cong.	25,000,000

Appropriations and allocations by agencies

Agency	Unvouch- ered ex- penditures- allocations	Objects of confidential nature		Total
		Appropriations	Alloca- tions	
Executive Office of the President.....	\$5,000			\$5,000
Office for Emergency Management.....	5,000			5,000
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....		\$500,000		500,000
Coordinator of Information.....			\$3,500,000	5,500,000
Board of Economic Warfare.....	2,000,000		10,000,000	10,102,400
Office of Strategic Services.....	102,400		28,000,000	28,000,000
Office of War Information.....		500,000	50,000	550,000
Navy Department (Chief of Naval Operations).....	50,000		500,000	550,000
War Department.....			922,666	922,666
State Department.....			5,050,000	5,050,000
Justice Department:				
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....		70,000	1,902,000	1,972,000
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services.....		25,000		25,000
Public Buildings Administration.....	65,000			65,000
Federal Security Agency.....			50,000	50,000
Total.....	2,227,400	1,095,000	49,974,666	53,297,066

EXHIBIT 4

ACQUISITIONS OF TITLE TO AND CHARTERS OF VESSELS FOR WAR EMERGENCY PURPOSES, AND WAR-RISK INSURANCE EFFECTED ON VESSELS CHARTERED FOR SUCH USE

Investigations in connection with the acquisition, charter, and insurance of vessels by the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration are under way at present, but no definite conclusions have been reached. The transactions now under investigation involve the following steamship owners:

Vessel acquisitions: American President Lines, United States Lines, American Mail Line, Baltimore Mail Steamship Co., Southern Pacific Co. (Morgan Line), Matson Navigation Co., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.

Vessel charters and war-risk insurance: Hawaiian Steamship Co., American Export Lines, American Foreign Steamship Co., American President Lines, Atlas Trading Corporation, Boyd, Wier & Sewell, Inc., Calmar Steamship Corporation, Isthmian Steamship Co., Lykes Bros. Steamship Corporation,

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., Matson Navigation Co., McCormack Steamship Co., States Steamship Co., Pacific Atlantic Steamship Co., Norwegian Shipping & Trade Mission, Shepard Steamship Co., Union Sulphur Co., United States Lines Co., Waterman Steamship Agency, Ltd., Weyerhaeuser Steamship Co.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Federal communications testimony appears on page 1212 of the hearings. The recommendation of your committee is \$7,609,000, as compared with the appropriations for the current year of \$7,386,000. The recommendation reflects a reduction in the Budget estimate of over \$479,000.

It is difficult to escape the conviction that there is a good deal of duplication of effort between the F. C. C. on the one hand and the Army and the Navy on the other. The Army, I understand, has thousands of people in its radio intelli-

gence companies. The Navy also has its own set-up. The F. C. C. admits that both services advised at one time that they did not require what the F. C. C. was furnishing them. The Bureau of the Budget, in its testimony, recognizes the conflict.

This agency shows a tremendous number of promotions in the past year or so, 1,806, to be exact, at an increase of \$145,100. Details were furnished the committee with reference to the Legal Division and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. I shall not encumber the RECORD with those details. I may say in passing, however, that the number of promotions was not only enormous, but that in many instances the same individual has been given more than one promotion in the same year. Among other examples is one individual receiving \$3,400 increase, or 105 percent, within a period of 8 months, another receiving \$1,400, or a 75-percent increase, in 6 months, and another receiving \$2,200, a 110-percent increase, in 16 months. There are many other examples that I could cite.

The record also indicates a request by this agency for deferments from the draft to the number of 442. Of this number, there have been granted 391, in respect to which Chairman Fly expresses the hope that the deferments may be for the duration. All of these deferments may, in fact, be justified. It may be stated, however, that neither the description of the positions held, nor the salaries paid, nor the fact that many of them joined the force after Pearl Harbor, lends force to this conclusion in the first instance.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. O'HARA. With reference to the deferments of this agency, does the gentleman mean deferments from going into the armed forces?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. COX. It is common gossip all over town that there is a higher percentage of draft dodgers as a result of the requests of the departments in the Communications Commission than in any other department of the Government. If the gentleman will indulge me further, I am very much surprised to note the success of Mr. Fly in obtaining this large appropriation carried in this item. Apparently he is the witness that appeared in behalf of the Commission, on whose testimony the committee bases its finding. The committee says that the Commission is divided, and that the division differing with Mr. Fly says that the essential work of the Commission can be carried on and carried on effectively with a large reduction of personnel and a large reduction in appropriations. To be exact, it is contended by those in the know that with \$2,000,000 the work of the Commission can be carried on. Mr. Fly, who heads the Commission, has no knowledge of communications, other than experience that he obtained as a

switchboard operator before he was placed in the chairmanship. At the present time we find the Army and the Navy subordinated to him, and if the committee had found it possible to have consulted the Army and the Navy, disclosures would have been made to it that Mr. Fly is a terrible handicap to them in his effort to dominate completely in foreign communications of the Army and the Navy.

Others in the know have said to me that the larger part of the appropriations that are made for this Commission are wasted; that you may as well shovel the money out of the window as to expend it in the manner in which the Commission does. In view of the investigation that is going on, the item ought to be stricken from the bill altogether, and later the Congress will be able to make an appropriation that is proper.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I was about to answer the gentleman by saying that the suggestion he makes was in fact made in the subcommittee, to the effect that inasmuch as an investigation has been authorized by the House to go into the activities of this Commission, it might be just as well to delete this item wholly and allow it to be considered later as a deficiency item. The money, of course, will not be required until the first of the fiscal year, July 1.

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman that the circumstance demands that the entire item be deleted until later on.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The same logic would apply to the War Production Board, and to the Army or the Navy, and to any other agency of the Government that is under fire by anybody. That is, put them out of business, convict them, and then afterward, if they are able to prove that they are innocent, give them enough money to carry on. I submit right here in the midst of the colloquy between my two friends that that is not a logical approach to the problem. I feel confident that the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission in the able hands of my friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] will be thoroughgoing.

We may rest assured that long before July 1, when this bill will become law, those gentlemen will apprise Congress of everything they can find that would justify putting the Federal Communications and Mr. Fly out of business. In the meantime it is an agency that Congress has set up to do business and has delegated to it important war functions. The monitoring work of the Federal Communications Commission is very important. However we may feel about individuals in it, let no Member of this House be under any misapprehension that they are performing a very vital and critical service in the war effort. Somebody has to perform that service.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I say to the gentleman from Virginia that I certainly do not want to place myself in

the position of failing to accord this agency every consideration to which it is entitled. It does not seem to me, however, that the deletion of this item has anything to do with the findings which may be made in the course of the investigation. Of course, the Commission must have the money that is necessary on July 1, but it does not need any part of these funds until that time.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I do not recall any evidence before our subcommittee that the Federal Communications Commission was a handicap to either the Army or the Navy. Does the gentleman recall any such testimony?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] interrogated the representatives of the agency along that line, and I think substantiated the statement I have made.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I am referring to the statement contained in a question asked the gentleman as to whether or not they were a handicap to both the Army and the Navy.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. A duplication.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. "Handicap" was the word used.

Mr. COX. I used the word "handicap" and I used it advisedly, and if the gentleman will take the pains and manifest sufficient concern in the public interest to call upon the Army and the Navy he will find that the statement is justified.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman will permit, I will say to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] that as soon as I can get to a telephone I shall certainly make inquiry of the responsible heads of the Army and the Navy, and if any of those gentlemen say that the Federal Communications Commission is a detriment to the war effort, I will take advantage of my seniority in the proceedings to move to delete the item myself. Now will the gentleman join me in saying that if the Army and the Navy say they are performing a useful war service, he will give them a chance to have a fair trial before he executes them?

Mr. COX. I am not trying to execute anybody.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Just take their money away from them?

Mr. COX. No; I am not. I am insisting that in view of existing circumstances the appropriation should not be made available at the time. I can tell the gentleman something that would interest him.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In spite of the demands throughout the country for economy, it would appear that most of these agencies are attempting to expand their functions under the guise of defense and war activities. In that respect, will the gentleman explain the item of \$206,160 for a War Problems Division under the

Law Department, and explain why that is being created? Is there not some existing agency which already has jurisdiction over such activities?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That matter was given consideration by the committee in reducing the request \$479,000 below the budget.

I shall not dwell further upon this item, in view of the fact that an investigating committee has been set up to consider the activities of this Commission in detail.

I may mention in passing, however, first, that the record indicates continued approval of the transfer of stations or control of stations for considerations far in excess of the value of the physical assets transferred, with all the danger we have seen in other fields in the capitalization of Government franchises.

Second, that the serious charges said to have been made in connection with former Commissioner Pickard and others have apparently been whitewashed to the satisfaction of the Commission and the Department of Justice in the absence of further evidence.

Third, that 3 of those included in the list of 38 recently published by the Dies committee are to be found on the pay rolls of this agency.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

I want to say a word about the Federal Works Agency and the testimony appearing at page 347 of the hearings. This Agency consists of the Office of the Administrator, and under his general supervision the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Work Projects Administration. The over-all request made is for \$168,666,000, as compared with the current appropriation of \$140,496,000, most of the increase being due to road construction.

What I want to emphasize to the committee is the fact that W. P. A. is folding up. We are assured it will be put out of its misery before June 30, with the recapture of at least \$80,000,000 already appropriated.

P. W. A. is also folding up. Only \$27,000 of reappropriations is requested, and we are assured that P. W. A. will be wound up in the course of the fiscal year 1944.

This leaves therefore for supervision by the Administrator only the Public Buildings Administration and the Public Roads Administration, and a little supervision in connection with war public works. The Agency requested \$386,000, as compared with \$350,000 in the current year. This figure added to \$245,000 coming from constituent agencies would make available almost \$632,000, as compared with \$554,000 in the present year.

There are 15 people on the pay rolls drawing salaries between \$6,400 and \$12,000. There are 192 on the rolls, all told, with an average salary of \$3,200.

The increase in this appropriation seems entirely without justification, in view of the decrease in the over-all work, and I am inclined to think that the committee recommendation in this instance can and should be further reduced.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

The testimony of the National Housing Agency, appears at page 931 of the hearings. The Agency requests authorizations totaling \$31,250,000 compared with \$42,523,000 for the current year; and appropriations for annual contributions amounting to \$5,750,000 as compared with \$13,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

This Agency reflects an attempt to bring order out of chaos in the housing field. You will recall that a year ago there were some 16 different agencies or units operating in the field of defense housing. The situation was so chaotic that even today the Bureau of the Budget cannot furnish the number of employees or the dollars spent by the predecessor organizations. All housing is supposed to be under this set-up now except Army and Navy construction on military and naval reservations and the Farm Security Agency's rural program which for some reason has not been brought under the Agency.

The N. H. A. consists of the office of an administrator and three principal subdivisions.

The first subdivision is the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the Home Loan Bank Board organization with 3,800 members and assets of \$5,600,000,000; the Federal Loan Insurance Corporation with 2,300 institutions and assets of \$3,500,000,000; and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation with 800,000 accounts aggregating \$1,600,000,000.

The second subdivision is the Federal Housing Administration which has issued insurance aggregating \$6,300,000,000, a total of \$3,800,000,000 being outstanding.

The third subdivision is the Federal Public Housing Administration which is the catch-all for the various constructing agencies I have referred to and which has an over-all building program of about \$5,778,000,000, of which \$3,200,000,000 is private housing and the rest public housing.

I call attention to the fact that the administrator plans to maintain five regional offices during the next fiscal year at a cost of \$665,575 despite the fact that there are four other sets of field offices in this agency. If this item cannot be reached in this bill it seems to me that it should be eliminated in the consideration of other housing appropriations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Mr. Chairman, before closing I want to refer to two other agencies or more if time permits. The first is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which is a part of the national housing agency just referred to.

The power of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to refinance distressed home mortgages terminated way back on June 12, 1936. Its functions today are those of loan servicing and property management. Of the million loans made, aggregating about \$3,000,000,000, 251,000 have been extended for periods of from

15 to 25 years. Today there are outstanding something like 800,000 loans aggregating \$1,675,000,000. There are on hand 41,629 pieces of property.

I call attention to this fact in respect to property sold: On property with a book value of \$738,000,000 Uncle Sam has taken a loss to date amounting to \$227,000,000. There are still on hand properties with a book value of some \$266,000,000 which, if sold with similar success would probably net Uncle Sam a further loss of from sixty to seventy million dollars.

We have put up something over \$250,000,000 for the administrative expenditures for this agency. We are asked to put up \$10,000,000 more for the fiscal year of 1944, and we are assured by Mr. Fahey that this sum of \$10,000,000 is, in his opinion, bedrock for the agency.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the time has come to liquidate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I understand that the private mortgage institutions of this country stand ready to take over the assets of the Corporation. I believe that the loss Uncle Sam will sustain will be greater the longer we put it off. I am fearful that if we do not take some step to bring about liquidation at this time we shall find 25 years from now that this Corporation, like the War Housing Corporation and the War Finance Corporation today, will still have to be liquidated.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In just a minute.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has a carefully prepared amendment in this connection. I believe he is on sound ground, and I hope the House will give him its support.

Only 2 days ago I received a letter from a cooperative bank, not in my district but from the State of Massachusetts, which expresses my ideas in this connection so largely that for the benefit of the House I shall insert it in the RECORD at this point:

EXHIBIT 5

GRAFTON COOPERATIVE BANK,
Grafton, Mass., February 8, 1943.

Hon. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I understand the House subcommittee, of which you are a member, is considering appropriation requests for the several corporations of the Government of which one is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

I trust in considering the appropriation for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation that you consider the possibility of the Corporation closing out its business according to a bill coming before the House, known as H. R. 1283. It would seem to me very appropriate at this time to close out the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the following reasons:

1. There are ample funds in the hands of mortgage institutions seeking investment in mortgages and the Corporation can liquidate by the sale of its mortgages and other assets at this time in a good market and upon the most favorable basis.

2. Mortgage institutions will negotiate for and purchase the mortgages and home purchase contracts at this time with the greatest confidence because current payments are

at their highest level and real estate values are stable and increasing. These things were not true 5 years ago and are not likely to be true in the future when mortgage institutions can secure an outlet for their funds by the making of good mortgages on new homes.

3. The sale of such assets at this time will enable the Corporation to retire its outstanding bonds which the Government has guaranteed and thereby relieve the Government credit of a large contingent liability.

4. The sale of these assets at this time will contribute to the solution of the manpower problem by releasing nearly 4,000 employees of the Corporation. Such sale will also release office space which is much needed in the war program.

5. Such sale will also release a substantial volume of typewriters, adding machines, and other office equipment which is needed in the war program. Existing mortgage institutions which are ready, willing, and able to buy such assets are confronted with decreasing mortgage portfolios, and can buy such assets and administer them without increasing their personnel, space, or equipment.

6. The Corporation is confronted with the necessity at some time of selling its assets in bulk or in blocks because the administration of the declining unpaid balances upon its mortgages will eventually be too expensive to be justifiable. The present mortgage market offers the Corporation its best opportunity to sell at good prices and thereby avoid excessive losses. It is believed that the assets of the Corporation can be sold at this time for an amount approximating its obligations. If it proceeds to a slow liquidation over a total of 25 to 30 years from its organization it is evident that the losses will be much greater.

7. The Congress expressed its intention as to the prompt liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation when its purposes were accomplished in section 5 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, by providing: "The Board shall proceed to liquidate the Corporation when its purposes have been accomplished and shall pay any surplus or accumulated funds into the Treasury of the United States." The purposes of the Corporation were long since accomplished. It has made no loans since 1936. No steps have been taken toward its liquidation as contemplated by law.

I trust that you and your committee will arrange to reduce the appropriation of this Corporation sufficient so that it will be necessary to liquidate this Corporation within the shortest possible time and in that way avoid carrying on this department of Government and save taxes to the people of this country. I do not believe that this Government should be in business. To my mind it is the Government's business to make laws governing business.

I trust you will give your full support to this idea.

Yours very truly,

H. A. SIMMONS, Treasurer.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my genial colleague from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Before the subcommittee it was stated that if we liquidate now close to 300,000 people will lose their homes, that it will cost the taxpayers of this country between four and five hundreds of millions of dollars, and at the same time the very building and loan associations that we bailed out the gentleman wants to rescue now and turn over to them 50 percent. The other 50 percent who are slightly in arrears will lose their homes. Does the gentleman consider this to be the proper thing to

do at this time? There is no question but what they will lose their homes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Just to show how much sound and fury there really is in that contention, let me say that when Mr. Fahey testified before the committee, his testimony was that altogether—if you will examine the table—93.6 percent of all these home loans are current to within 3 months. That would leave only 6½ percent of the total number of vendee homes, namely, 811,000. There would be 48,000 in arrears. The country is so filled with money today, every finance company, every thrift institution, every insurance company, every bank is so loaded with money that they are very anxious indeed to have these mortgages and in consequence you can take all of them over on a current basis virtually. If I do not miss my guess, we could actually get a premium on the great bulk of these at the present time, whereas if we do not perform this operation now, and if we wait until after hostilities have terminated and you get a debacle in the market, then we will have 811,000 homes, the average age of which is 26 years old at the present time, competing with hundreds of thousands of homes built under a post-war plan. Then we are really going to hold the sack.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The very building and loan associations referred to we bailed out. There were foreclosures of a thousand a day when that bill was passed. He realizes that. Now he wants to return to that organization that charged the people from 6 to 12 percent interest in this business. They have a lobbyist here getting \$25,000 a year, with a suite at the Mayflower, sending out pamphlets asking that that be done so we will return those secured mortgages and homes and let the other 272,000 people lose their homes. You know that, and so does the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield to me further so that a fair and accurate picture is presented to the Members, may I say that the fact of the matter is that the scale-down on the value of these properties when the Home Owners' Loan Corporation took them over was in excess of \$200,000,000. That is point No. 1. Secondly, when you talk about bailing out finance and thrift institutions, let me advise the gentleman from New York that every State law in the land contains a provision relative to those institutions that are State chartered whereby they are governed by State laws, and while I cannot tell what the exact provision is in a good many States, I know in my own State the law provides that when an account is 6 months in arrears it is mandatory for a thrift institution to foreclose for the very good reason they are cooperative ventures and the only money with which they have to work is the money that is saved by the laboring men, the average family, and placed in there on share account. So the State law pro-

tections them and compels these foreclosures in most cases. When you talk about bailing out, we might just as well have the whole story and show how these institutions had to operate under the pressure of the State statutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further. The gentleman from New York will have ample time to debate the amendment when offered.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

I want to say something more about the United States Maritime Commission before I conclude. The United States Maritime Commission testimony will be found at page 660 of the hearings. The request is for \$1,289,000,000, as compared with the current appropriation of \$980,000,000. Of the total, there is provided for administrative expenses \$23,000,000 as compared with \$16,625,000 in the current year. The personnel increase amounts to 1,959, mostly for the Purchase and Supply Division, Finance Division, the Technical Division and the four regional offices. The War Shipping Administration appropriation is not included in this bill but will be presented to the House as a separate matter.

Since July 1, 1940, contract authorizations for ship construction have amounted to \$5,976,000,000. There is pending before the deficiency committee now a further contract authorization request of \$5,520,000,000, giving a total of \$11,226,000,000, if allowed, in contract authorizations for ship construction.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the appropriations to date aggregate \$3,685,000,000 in respect to which there is an unexpended balance of \$2,091,000,000. The request here is for \$1,289,000,000, and the request pending before the deficiency committee is for \$4,000,000,000. If both requests are granted, there will be a total of \$7,300,000,000 to be expended in the next 18 months as compared with a total of \$1,600,000,000 expended in the last 30 months. This seems a tremendous total, but we are assured that the rate of \$400,000,000 a month in expenditure was actually reached in November last and that the total requested or allowed by the Budget is some \$900,000,000 less than the request.

The item in this bill is for administrative expenditures and for application in the construction of 2,242 ships under contract as of October 31 last. The item in the bill pending before the deficiency committee is in respect to 2,161 additional ships, bringing the total up to 4,400 ships over all.

The members will find in detail the four construction programs of the agency on page 661 of the hearings. Also testimony as to the goal in terms of dead-weight tonnage of construction for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944. Also a statement as to the increase in construction of ships all the way from 50 ships in 1938 up to 1,000 in 1943.

Coming from a shipyard district as I do, I know the magnificent contribution

that the workers in this industry have been making to the war effort. They have made a record which has never been approached in the world's history, and I know they can be counted upon for even greater results.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another side to this question in respect to which the Congress has an inescapable responsibility. Serious charges have been made. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has some of these charges now under investigation. My able colleague from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] will go into these matters in some detail. I do not wish to cover the ground which he will cover. I would be remiss in my duty, however, if I did not refer briefly to certain matters developed in the course of the hearings.

It has been charged, Mr. Chairman, that exorbitant prices have been paid for ships purchased; that section 902 of the Maritime Act eliminating any enhancement in value due to the emergency has been violated; that sums in excess of three times the proper value of ships purchased have in fact been paid.

It has been charged that excessive charter hire agreements have been entered into. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] recently put in the Record an example, I believe, of 11 ships having a value of \$786,000 which in a period of about 1 year earned over \$3,300,000.

It has been charged that excessive insurance has been allowed and paid on ships, sometimes amounting to several times the value of the ship. I call attention in this connection to the letter from the Chairman of the Commission to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], on page 721 of the hearings, with respect to the *President Coolidge*. This letter indicates an insurance of 200 percent of the value of the vessel if the construction subsidy is not first deducted. It indicates an insurance to the extent of 700 percent of the value of that ship if the amount of ship construction subsidy be first deducted.

I have requested in this connection three separate tables from the Commission, seeking a complete picture since July 1, 1940.

In respect to prices, I have asked for the name of each ship purchased, the name of the seller, the date of purchase, the age of the ship, the original cost of construction, and the price paid.

In regard to charter hire, I have requested the name of each ship, the company, the date of the charter-hire agreement, the age of the ship, the original construction cost, and the earnings, if any, under the agreement.

With respect to insurance, I have requested the name of each ship, the company, the date insured, the age of the ship, the original construction cost, the insurance placed, and the insurance paid.

These tables, Mr. Chairman, to date have not been furnished.

It has also been charged that excess profits due the Government have not been collected. I have requested the Commission to furnish me with a statement showing the amount collected and the amount accrued. This informa-

tion has not yet been furnished. It is admitted on the record, however, that all that is due has not been collected. It would also appear that the failure to cancel operating subsidies has served to make collection impossible and resulted in tax exemptions probably running into many millions of dollars.

The report of the Comptroller General in regard to the Waterman Steamship Co. transaction, with an apparent excess payment of \$2,800,000, is public information and before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The report of the Comptroller General in regard to the Tampa Steamship Co. transaction, indicating an excess payment of \$1,900,000, is in a similar category.

The report of the Comptroller General in reference to the sale of the steamship *President Roosevelt*, indicating an excess payment of over \$421,000, has recently been sent to the Congress.

The other investigations which the Comptroller General now has in hand will be found listed at page 269 of the committee hearings.

The situation at the South Portland yard, indicating fees to the extent of \$5,000,000 on an initial investment of \$250,000, has been the subject of an investigation by a congressional committee.

The situation in the Savannah yard was recently aired in the public press.

I think the committee will wish to read the letter from Senator AIKEN, of Vermont, to Senator WALSH, of Massachusetts, and the reply of the Chairman of the Commission, appearing at page 752 of the committee hearings.

I realize fully, Mr. Chairman, the vital importance of ship construction in the war effort. I have already paid my tribute to the splendid work accomplished in this field. I report the matters just referred to as a matter of duty.

The charges made must be investigated. They must be proved, explained, or disproved. Personally, as one vitally interested in the merchant marine, I should be glad if they can be disproved. I hope they will be dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The truth must be ascertained. It is vital if the welfare of the merchant marine on its present basis is not to be jeopardized.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder if the gentlemen can tell the Committee what led to the action of the subcommittee in striking the whole appropriation of the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am afraid I do not have time to go into the matter at very great length. I think, however, I can say for the Committee that it was felt that the work done by this agency was very largely limited to that of correlating or duplicating the work undertaken by other agencies of the Federal Government or to assisting the States and localities in respect to problems belonging to State and local units.

While I think the committee appreciates fully the importance of proper

planning, I think they did not feel that the continuance of an agency with some 350 people and an annual budget of \$1,400,000 to correlate the work of other agencies and to advise the States how to do their own jobs was warranted in view of the conditions facing the country at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There was no information, however, that what work the National Resources Planning Board is doing is not a proper work and a valuable contribution to the Nation? In other words, it was a question of there being a duplication of procedure? I hope the committee did not feel that the necessity for national planning does not exist any more and that, therefore, you are going to cut out all appropriations for the agencies that may be doing this type of work.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following comments on other agencies included in this bill:

EXHIBIT 6

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

The National Resources Planning Board testimony will be found on page 50 of the hearings. This agency requests \$1,400,000, as compared with \$774,000 appropriated and \$243,000 allocated from the President's Emergency Fund during the current year. It requests an increase in personnel from 252 to 350.

I have never been impressed by the work of this agency. Much of it has been devoted to the correlation or duplication of the work of other agencies. Much of it has been devoted to assisting the States and localities in fields which should be taken care of by the States. Forty-four States now have their own set-ups.

A break-down of the work of the agency under seven headings will be found on page 57 of the hearings. These include general overhead; economic and industrial trends; public-works programs, both Federal and State; security and services, dealing with such matters as health, nutrition, youth, and education; functional programs, dealing with water and land plans; urban conservation and development; area studies, assisting States and localities; and post-war agenda and reserve.

A very large part of the work in prospect is work which falls primarily within the jurisdiction of other agencies or the States.

The Board states "Our immediate responsibility is to correlate post-war plans." It further states it is important "to make clear the things we are fighting for" and "to give assurance not only to our people but to other people that the four freedoms will be made realities everywhere in the world."

It further states: "In one sense the appropriation for planning might be regarded as insurance. The post-war plans which the Board prepares may never have to be used."

I believe in planning. I believe also that every agency that is worth its salt is planning. I am not impressed with the need of a Board of 350 people, costing \$1,400,000 a year, to correlate the plans of other agencies and to tell the States how to solve their problems.

Frank Kent is authority for the statement that the Executive Office staff in World War No. 1 numbered 48 at a cost of \$164,520 as compared with the Executive office staff of today numbering 906 at a cost of \$2,999,460, or an increase of about 1,800 percent.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The testimony from the Securities and Exchange Commission will be found on page

308 of the hearings. This agency administers seven acts under three of its divisions. The Public Utility Division administers the Public Utility Holding Company Act. It requests \$720,000, the same amount as was appropriated for the current year. Sixty-eight percent of the registration work has been completed and substantial progress made in respect to the rest.

The Trading and Exchange Division administers the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Advisers' Act of 1940. This division is requesting \$352,890 as compared with \$382,890 in the current year, a reduction of 7½ percent. The record indicates a decline in investigations of 60 percent, a decline in filings of 50 percent, and a substantial decline in broker-dealer applications and reports.

The Corporate Financial Division administers the Securities Act of 1933, the Trust Indenture Act, the Investment Company Act, and chapter 10 of the National Bankruptcy Act. For this division is requested \$1,010,840, as compared with \$1,023,840, a decrease of 2 percent. The record indicates a decrease in filings under the Securities Act of 30 percent and a decrease in reorganizations under the Bankruptcy Act of 45 percent.

It indicates also a general reduction of activities in the financial world reflected in tables relating to loans, exchange memberships, number of tickers and electrical boards, and daily average sales on national securities exchanges.

The committee reduction of \$750,000 would seem to be fully justified.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The testimony of the Tariff Commission will be found on page 280 of the hearings. The committee recommendation of \$760,000 compares with the sum of \$868,200 available in the current year and is \$103,000 below the Budget estimate. When added, however, to the sum of \$282,625 to be received from other agencies, the total to be made available amounts to \$1,042,025, as large a sum I think, as has ever been available to this agency. The record indicates that except for a little work done on trade agreements and a little work under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the work of the Commission has been primarily work for other agencies, such as the Bureau of Economic Warfare, Office of Price Administration, and the War Production Board. The real basis for this request appears to be the desire to preserve a staff expert in tariff matters until after the conclusion of the war. The question presents itself whether or not this agency should be continued under the circumstances for the duration.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The testimony of the Tennessee Valley Authority will be found on page 456 of the hearing. Much of the data presented is regarded as restricted by the Office of War Information. The record indicates 24 dams built or under construction at an ultimate cost of \$687,700,000. It indicates sufficient power for all foreseeable demands at least until the end of the fiscal year 1944. It includes statistics as to completion dates for dams, steam plants, transmission facilities, the fertilizer program, related property operations, and development program.

No new projects and no new appropriations are contemplated. The agency asks the use of \$62,000,000 of its own revenues and \$62,800,000 of reappropriations, a total of \$124,800,000 to meet estimated expenditure of \$107,300,000. The balance of \$17,500,000 is requested as a reserve fund on the theory that projects which have been deferred by War Production Board may be released during the coming fiscal year. It should be noted in this connection that money has been provided for preliminary studies and for the design of plants for future construction wholly apart from the \$17,500,000 reserve fund.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The testimony of the Veterans' Administration will be found on page 209 of the hearings. The total requested amounts to \$887,017,000 as compared with \$601,195,088 in the current year, an increase of almost \$286,000,000. The request reflects an increase in personnel from 7,932 to 8,350 departmental and from 38,206 to 38,833 in the field, a total increase of 1,045.

A break-down of the request into seven items appears on page 211 of the hearings. Ninety-seven percent of the increase is in respect to three items, namely, Army and Navy pensions, \$48,000,000 military and naval insurance, \$8,600,000; and national service life insurance, \$220,230,000. The record indicates under national service life insurance as of January 1, 1943, 6,000,000 policies, aggregating \$38,000,000,000.

The increase in personnel is for work in respect to national service life insurance, for increased costs of supplies, materials, and hospitalization, for additional beds and for travel.

The record indicates as of June 30, 1942, 62,453 hospital beds, 18,771 domiciliary beds, a total of 81,224 beds. It indicates as of June 30, 1944, 63,776 hospital beds, 18,849 domiciliary beds, a total of 82,625 beds. The over-all program of the Veterans' Administration is 100,000 beds, the speed of completion depending upon priorities. The Veterans' Administration program in connection with the Army and Navy program now under way calling for 103,000 beds is believed to be adequate for any foreseeable demand.

The work of placing veterans of World War No. 1 in employment has continued with marked success. The total payments in behalf of the veterans of all wars since 1790 have amounted to \$15,106,893,986.81.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, on February 10, the President transmitted to Congress an estimate of \$100,000,000 for the agricultural appropriation bill for the next fiscal year to provide for the making of so-called incentive payments, "to encourage an increased acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, dried beans, dried peas, soybeans, peanuts, grain, sorghums, flax, and certain vegetables."

The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of which I serve as chairman, departing from its usual custom of not announcing action upon any Budget estimate until after the bill is reported, has today by a majority vote disapproved this estimate and announced that fact to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the country. The announced purpose of this action was to advise the Secretary and the farmers of the country that so far as the subcommittee is concerned the amounts projected for incentive payments will not be appropriated by Congress, and to make this announcement in time so that a different plan may be devised and put in operation for increasing the production of these essential crops. It is felt by a majority of the committee that the announcement of the program has been so recently made that farmers have not yet incurred any expense in making plans to cooperate in it, the program having been announced under date of January 27, 1943, and that the Secretary of Agriculture who is also Food Administrator and the farmers of the United States should be promptly advised that the funds for the incentive payment program will probably not be made available.

The matter is one of such tremendous and far-reaching importance that I feel it is incumbent upon me as chairman of this subcommittee to outline to the House my own feeling with regard to it. Since my views are not in all respects in accord with these of a majority of the subcommittee, I approach the discussion with some reluctance, but at the same time I feel that it is a subject which should be thoroughly discussed and thoroughly understood. I shall certainly not speak in criticism of anybody who entertains contrary opinions. I am concerned only with laying the facts as I understand them before the House.

I feel that the action of the subcommittee has been occasioned by a considerable number of reasons, which I believe I must appropriately leave in large part for expression by those who have been responsible for the action taken. So far as the merits of the proposal are concerned, if this House were here and now empowered to determine it definitely, and to substitute a different method of increasing production of these essential crops, I should be in accord with most of the reasons advanced. I do not, however, consider that to be the case.

The act of October 2, 1942, amending the Emergency Price Control Act, provides—

That modifications shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, in any case where it appears that such modification is necessary to increase the production of such commodity for war purposes.

That is the direction given by Congress in an act approved by the President as to how increases of production of agricultural commodities needed for war purposes shall be brought about. It is a legislative mandate which in my judgment should have been followed. I do not conceive, however, that it was within the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to follow it. It could only have been done by the Office of Price Administration under the direction of the President.

Had that power been exercised by the Office of Price Administration, there is no question but that the Secretary of Agriculture would have had authority of law to establish so-called support prices which would have furnished all necessary incentive for additional production, thus giving to the producers of these commodities the prices to which they are entitled, not from the Treasury of the United States as a subsidy, but in the market place. That, in my humble judgment, is what should have been done.

The danger of inflation at this time in my opinion does not come because of threatened increases in farm commodity prices. The American farmer is not profiteering. The inflation danger comes largely from huge and unconscionable profits in war industry, and from wages in war industry entirely out of proportion to agricultural prices.

There is a further very important problem connected with the whole question involved. It is whether or not a saner and more satisfactory approach to the goal of increasing agricultural production would not have been through proper steps to increase the supply of farm labor, through deferment of necessary labor from military service, and furloughing for agricultural work essential farmers already in the service; whether provision of additional farm implements and machinery, adequate supplies of fertilizers, and other steps of that sort might not have been tried to stimulate agricultural production. Personally, I do not believe that the American farmer today needs any monetary subsidy or incentive to cause him to produce for his country in this time of emergency to the very limit of his capacity. I believe that all his Government has to do is to tell him what it wants him to do, and see to it that he gets the means to do it with. I do believe, however, that he ought not to be made the goat of this continued movement toward inflated prices, which is tending to increase by leaps and bounds the cost of the products of industry, including of course the things the farmer has to buy, and at the same time is endeavoring to so restrict the farmer's income as to allow everybody else to profit at his expense.

I cannot discuss all of these questions now. I say I think the powers that be should have followed, the mandate of Congress in attempting to increase production of essential agricultural products. They should have raised the prices of those products in the manner provided by law. They did not do it. They are now refusing to do it. Members of Congress and great farm organizations are incensed because of that failure. They feel that the authority of Congress has been flouted, that the law has been ignored, and that it is incumbent on Congress to protect its authority and see to it that its mandates are observed.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would be in full accord with that feeling. But we have here no ordinary circumstances. We are advised by the Food Administrator, charged with the duty of maintaining the national food production to a level sufficient for the needs of our armed forces and our allies as well as of our civilian population that the increased production of the essential crops named in the Budget estimate is absolutely necessary. More than that, we are advised that all of this sought-for increase in production in these several crops above what would otherwise be production levels is intended for the use of our armed forces and of our allies. The Food Administrator, the Director of Economic Stabilization, and the President have all approved this plan, this \$100,000,000 extra for incentive payments. I do not like the plan. You, perhaps, do not like the plan. We feel that the laws enacted by Congress have been flouted. Shall we now, in order to maintain the dignity and authority of Congress, enter a contest with the administrative branch of the Government to see whose will shall control, who shall be boss, and, whether we are right

or wrong, run the risk of decreasing below needed levels supplies of essential foods to the boys in our armed forces and to our allies?

You can take that responsibility if you want to. I refuse to have any part of it.

I call your attention to this fact: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, section 16, United States Code, title 16, section 590p, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to create obligations for benefits under the act not to exceed \$500,000,000. He has to create those obligations before the beginning of a crop year. The law contemplated that he should do so. If he waited each year until the agricultural appropriation bill is approved in midsummer, it would be too late. He has incurred obligations for the crop year before the beginning of the year and before the money has been appropriated by Congress for every one of the 7 years since the act was passed. Now, he has undertaken under that authority to pledge the credit of the Government for this additional \$100,000,000 for the coming crop year. It was only a few days ago, but it has been done. Farmers may not have done much in endeavoring to meet his offer, but thousands of them may have, and doubtless have, made some plans, incurred some expense, and would have their plans thrown out of gear by the withdrawal of his offer.

Who has authority to direct him to withdraw it? Nobody except Congress with the approval of the President. Congress undoubtedly did not contemplate in passing the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act that the power given him in section 16 would be used for such a purpose; it directed in the Emergency Price Control Act as amended that he use a different method for increasing essential agricultural production for war purposes; but it never repealed the authority given him in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and he is at least within the letter if not the spirit of that act.

I repeat, who can direct him to withdraw his \$100,000,000 offer to the farmers of the country? The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has no such authority; even the full Committee on Appropriations would have no such right. The House of Representatives by itself alone cannot do it and will not even have the opportunity until the agricultural-appropriations bill comes before the House, perhaps a couple of months from now. You cannot even have a vote on it now to see how the majority feel. In the meantime the news goes out to the farmers of the country that the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has disapproved the estimate for the \$100,000,000. That will destroy the incentive-production program. No farmer would feel safe in incurring added expense to cooperate in the program when uncertainty exists as to whether the Government will be able to keep its contract.

Then, you say, let the administration do this thing in the manner directed by Congress—that is, by providing adequate price increases for these commodities to

spur production. Perhaps it will be the administration's fault if it does not. Perhaps, however, the administration will say that not a subcommittee, but the two Houses of Congress, must determine whether this money will be appropriated, and that the Secretary had legal authority to bind the Government up to \$500,000,000, and therefore invite the farmers of the country to proceed on the basis of the Secretary's offer. Certainly the program would be a flop; certainly the goal of increased production would not be achieved; and while the Congress and the administration settle the question of each other's prerogatives, a war need is not filled, American soldiers and sailors and their allies go without necessary food, and the day of victory in this world-wide struggle is to some extent postponed. Yes; it might even be that failure to furnish these extra foodstuffs would make the difference between victory and defeat.

There may be men who want to take that responsibility. I want none of it. Law or no law, congressional dignity or lack of it, I am going to wash my hands of any responsibility for throwing any sort of a monkey wrench into the war machinery. I voted to approve this Budget estimate. If further opportunity is offered me to support it again, I will do that. I hope that the administration, in view of the situation which has arisen, will withdraw it and resort to the methods provided by the Emergency Price Control Act to accomplish the same ends, but if it does not, I shall not participate in any contest with administrative authorities which could only result, no matter who is right or who is wrong, in adding to the danger of our war effort, to that of the men who are carrying on in that effort on sea and on land throughout the world, and in their failing to receive, no matter through whose fault, the kind of backing to which they are entitled.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is not the gentleman aware that all leading farm organizations have recently taken action over a joint statement in opposition to these incentive payments as being necessary to stimulate expanded food production.

Mr. TARVER. I am aware that representatives of two farm organizations appeared before our subcommittee on Friday of last week and expressed opposition to the making of incentive payments, in lieu of increasing prices. I was unable to secure from the representatives of those farm organizations, a clear and definite statement of what their attitude would be toward incentive payments, if the movement for increasing prices should not be successful.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Virginia to yield me 1 minute.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 minute.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, my colleague on the committee was on his feet and I thought perhaps he would like to ask a question.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I listened to the gentleman from Georgia with interest, and he made a fine statement of the case except I think he overemphasized the question of the conflict between the executive and congressional branches of the Government as distinguished from some other considerations in the minds of the subcommittee, when that subcommittee took action this morning. The gentleman will bear me out, I think, that the committee was of opinion that it was embarking on a subsidy program in the first place, and secondly, that there was no assurance that it would work.

Mr. TARVER. And let me say that \$200,000,000 of the \$400,000,000 first estimated for the 1944 Budget, for the soil conservation and domestic allotment program serves the identical purposes to be served by this \$100,000,000. This \$100,000,000 is merely on top of that. In other words, \$200,000,000 of \$400,000,000 in the original Budget estimate is to make payments to the identical types of farmers to whom it is proposed to pay this additional amount, and if this is a subsidy, that is a subsidy, and yet nobody has ever suggested the elimination of the \$20,000,000 from the original Budget. While that \$200,000,000 is allocated to producers of the five basic crops payment is conditional on their producing the same types of crops designated in this supplemental estimate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And let me say that the vote of the subcommittee this morning on the request of the Secretary of Agriculture for \$100,000,000 was rejected by a vote of 5 to 1, those voting in the affirmative being the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], Mr. LAMBERTSON, myself, Mr. PLUMLEY, Mr. WENE, and my colleague from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] voted in the negative.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, I correct the gentleman by stating that the majority was 6 to 1.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; that is correct. I forgot to mention that Mr. SHEPPARD was not there at the time.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, yes; he was. All of the subcommittee voted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then it was 6 to 1, and that 6 was made up of 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I believe it is fitting that any Member of this House or of the other Chamber to criticize severely, and criticize up to the hilt, the activities of any officials or any members of any executive bureaus with whom they emphatically disagree. I do, however, feel that it is quite unfair and unsuitable for Members to endeavor, by way of venting their personal spleen, to cut off appropriations because of their disagreement with individual members of the departments and agencies. I do

not think it is proper to cut off the appropriations for those agencies and departments for any such reason. That is an unfair method of dealing, and as a humble Member of this Congress I certainly will fight against any efforts of that sort.

I want to spend a bit of time today on Joseph L. Weiner, Office of Civilian Supply Director of the War Production Board. In his official capacity as such, his vote is essential in connection with the cutting down of the source of supplies of many industries and services. In connection with the wood pulp and paper-products industry numerous drastic orders have recently been issued, some of them without rhyme or reason and without appropriate consultations with the heads of the industry, or the consuming public which is also concerned. A group of Members of this House asked about an attempted 40-percent cut in the raw materials used in the manufacture of newsprint paper.

Members of the Paper and Pulp Division, I am informed, among them Messrs. Sterling, Wakeman, Gay, Snow, and Chandler have been reasonable and eminently fair in the matter and other matters. My contact with a number of these men have been most agreeable and satisfying. Indeed I found them most pleasant and cooperative. They wish to confer with the industry's groups and want their point of view. They do not want to ride roughshod over anyone. They object to this 40-percent cut, but Joseph Weiner is or was obdurate and adamant. He would not think of any modification. The 40-percent cut would materially affect, if not put out of business, hundreds of small newspapers of this country. Now more than ever, newspapers are essential in this country for obvious reasons. Jefferson once said, "If I were given a choice of government without newspapers and newspapers without government, I would choose the latter."

Efforts are now being made to cut out paper and paper products gradually not drastically—as the needs appear. As to the material for the manufacture of newsprint papers, up to a maximum of 10 percent is all that is necessary at this juncture and Weiner will have to agree—or else. He will have to agree on other matters—or else.

Let me give you another side light upon the aims and aspirations of this gentleman, who, apparently, does not know his backside from a hole in the ground. He actually tried by a "Weiner ukase" to return us to prohibition by the back door.

This man Weiner has the gall, the cheek, in the face of the fact that we repudiated prohibition not so many moons ago, to recommend cutting down legalized liquor to the extent of 99 percent, leaving only the smallest modicum, 1 percent, for medicinal purposes. I endeavored to take up the matter with Mr. Weiner himself, and get his report, but I was not able to get Mr. Weiner on the telephone. He was "in conference" whenever I phoned. That excuse will not wash with me. He did not show enough courtesy to call back. Finally

his secretary told me that the report was not for publication. Yet, extracts were found in all of the newspapers, and if the newspapers could get portions of the report the entire report should be at our disposal. I was told by someone in his office that the newspapers had no right to the portions of the report. That sounds fishy or that office was negligent in letting a confidential report leak out. Anyway, the press did a public service in reporting the portions of the report it got hold of. We have, by our protests, nipped in the bud a damnable attempt again to "dry" the country.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. This same Joseph Weiner, is the man who is depriving agriculture of its farm machinery down to a very small percentage of what it should have. I do not believe that he knows a hay tedder from a corn sheller.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman's opinion is probably better than mine. But the gentleman should keep after him. He has no right to be in that position of power. He has already shown his unfitness. I do not, however, say that we should cut off the appropriations for the War Production Board because of the derelictions of one man in that Board, as some people would have us do.

I have been all through prohibition from the start, and in order to show, for example, with what ease liquor was obtainable during the prohibition era, right here in Washington, I brought into this chamber and placed on this table 12 bottles of liquor, back in 1926, three bottles of alleged "Scotch," 3 bottles of apparent "bourbon," and 3 bottles of presumed "rye" that I had purchased that very morning in drug stores and from bootleggers in Washington. I had violated the law. Most everybody did. It was the fashion. No one cared a hoot for the eighteenth amendment or the Volstead Act.

Gentlemen, it is very strange to relate that before my speech was over, the bottles had disappeared, indicating that although members even in this chamber had voted "dry," they also, like the whole Nation, were drinking "wet." They coveted and took the bottles from this table. I never got them back. I did not want them. I would not have touched the stuff. I had too much respect for my "tummy."

This new dry proposal, more fantastic than any thus far advanced by even the most fanatical prohibitionist agitator, clearly calls for further explanation from Mr. Joseph L. Weiner, director of that governmental bureau. Of course, the Weiner report itself has not yet been fully published. We have only a newspaper story with no identification as to the authority for it, so that the American people have no means of knowing exactly what the report says fully on this subject nor any explanation as to the reasoning behind such an absurd recommendation. We only know Weiner sponsored it.

Viewed from an economic standpoint, and as a war conservation measure, the proposal is manifestly ridiculous. Ac-

cording to the newspaper accounts, Weiner believes that with respect to the alcoholic beverages we should cut out distilled spirits and permit the production and sale of beer and wine up to two-thirds of 1941 consumption. Let us take a look at the facts.

First. The distilling industry is now completely converted to war production of alcohol for use by the armed forces and in manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Second. The country has on hand 3 to 3½ years' supply of distilled spirits already manufactured.

Third. The continued sale of this product will return approximately \$1,000,000,000 in revenue to the Federal Government and State treasuries each year. This revenue is vital to the individual States of the Union whose need of revenue is greater than ever before with the loss of income from automobile license, gasoline, and other taxes.

Fourth. Out of every dollar spent for distilled spirits, from 66 to 68 cents goes to the support of Government.

Fifth. The beer and wine industries employ over 40,000 persons in production alone and sales of these products are much more lightly taxed than distilled spirits, yielding the Federal Government somewhat less than half a billion dollars a year. Moreover, what is more important, there is only about 90 days' supply of beer in the country at any time.

In other words, Mr. Weiner is suggesting that the country should continue to devote manpower and materials to the production of one type of alcoholic beverage, which still has to be made, and which yields the Government a relatively smaller amount of revenue, and eliminate the sale of another type of alcoholic beverage which is already produced, ready for sale and which yields enormous revenue both to the Federal Government and to the sorely-pressed State governments.

The proposal is even more dangerous when viewed from the social side. If adopted, it would inevitably return the country, to a very considerable extent, to the evils of the prohibition era. Mr. Weiner is probably mentally too young to understand that part of the picture. He was probably in his mental diapers when this country went through the terrible crimes of prohibition, with its hip-pocket flask, bay-rum cocktails, bootleg scotch, and the racketeering, banditry, and gangsterism which went along with them.

What background has Weiner to understand civilian tastes and demands for liquor? Even the Army refused to make the country dry—it is feared for the morale of soldier and civilian alike, but Weiner would bludgeon the Nation into prohibition. Who abides with him? What groups held his pen as he wrote? It is worth investigating. Perhaps we should tell him that no more whisky can be made—all distilleries have been commandeered for the making of alcohol in order to produce smokeless powder and synthetic rubber for war use. All distillers and dealers have already voluntarily rationed supplies. The stretching of the limited stocks under reasonable control by the O. P. A. and the

W. P. B. would satisfy the Nation and would, I am sure, be agreeable to the administration and particularly to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

This is prohibition by stealth—through the back door—despite the fact that the country fought overwhelmingly for and won the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

The American people want none of this kind of ridiculous regimentation. It is unnecessary, unsound, and uneconomic.

I went back to my old files and I found some interesting newspaper clippings of what happened during that awful period called prohibition.

Here is a clipping from Aurora, Ill., of March 26, 1929:

State dry agents today stormed the home of Joseph DeKing, 40, after bombarding it with gas bombs, killing Mrs. DeKing, 35, and clubbed her husband into unconsciousness.

Their terror-stricken son, Gerald, 9, seized a revolver and shot one of the raiders in the leg.

Another clipping from New York, my own city, of December 28, 1921:

Three men and a woman died yesterday from the effects of wood alcohol which they drank during the Christmas holidays under the impression they were drinking gin and whisky. Two of the men were brothers.

* * * The drinks did not affect one of the brothers until yesterday about noon, when he became suddenly ill and began to lose his sight. He feared that he had drunk wood alcohol and went at once to the hospital. He became steadily worse in spite of everything the physicians could do, and at 6 o'clock was blind. He went into convulsions soon afterward and died in great pain about 10 o'clock.

I commend to Weiner a reading of these records.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New York 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CELLER. I could tell you more about those dreadful years under the prohibition era. The noisome scent of bathtub gin still quivers our nostrils. The headlines are still fresh in our memory, as follows: "Beer baron slain," "Senator shot by dry agents," "Booze convoy hijacked," "Coeds in rum orgy."

The Lord deliver us from another era of prohibition. I once said on this floor the return of prohibition would be just like a dog returning to his vomit. That is strong but fitting language. That is the only way I can adequately describe it, because prohibition was that vile.

Now, this man Weiner, when he found that we were getting after him, sort of apologized and said as follows:

There is no indication whatever that we shall at any time in the discernible future get down to rock bottom and be compelled to distribute liquor on a bedrock basis. On the contrary, there is on hand today sufficient liquor to provide normal consumption for several years. It should be added that the entire bedrock economy report submitted to the Director of Economic Stabilization by the Office of Civilian Supply was a study and not a recommendation.

When he was caught with his "pants down" he calls a recommendation a

mere study, but anyone who has any knowledge of prohibition, who lived through it or would take the trouble to read about prohibition, would neither make a study nor a recommendation that we should be regimented into prohibition again, particularly after we had in this House and in the other Chamber passed a repeal which was ratified by the necessary number of States. The Nation does not want any more of prohibition and we do not want any more ukases, edicts, orders, studies, or recommendations coming from this man Weiner. Of course, nothing is going to come of that report now after we have scotched him, as it were, as far as Jimmy Byrnes is concerned. He is too practical, too sensible. He knows the temper of the people. As Congressman, Senator, judge, and right-hand man of the President, he will not be fooled by any such asinine study or report.

The report, however, is going to have a bad effect in another direction, in that it is going to be used by all the dry organizations all over the country as proof positive that we must have this prohibition regimentation again. This man has created a tremendous amount of havoc because of what he has said. The dries will quote him up hill and down dale.

Last Saturday and last Monday in New York, and probably in other States and other places, there was a veritable run on all liquor stores, after the publication of this Weiner report. All liquor stores were cleaned out of liquor because of the dumb statement made by this man.

I repeat to the gentlemen who have grievances against him, come here and air those grievances to the end that he will be put back where he came from—my own city of New York, I am unhappy to state. He comes from New York and was formerly in the office of corporation counsel of the city of New York under the LaGuardia administration. I do not know whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. But at any rate he has no place in the War Production Board personnel.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. It might interest the gentleman to know that I have this morning received from one county farm bureau a list of 14,700 acres of very rich land that will not be in crop production this year, probably for two reasons: First, the lack of manpower, and, second, the lack of machinery. Your city of New York is vitally interested in that, because after all, milk does not run out of a faucet.

Mr. CELLER. I am very much interested and I will be glad to cooperate with the gentleman to bring about proper relief.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Rizley].

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, we are now considering the second of the so-called departmental bills. After many

weeks of diligent and painstaking work, the Appropriations Committee, by and through the approval and recommendation of the very able subcommittee, has submitted for the consideration of the Committee of the Whole House this bill, which I understand provides for contemplated expenditures by the various governmental agencies provided for in the bill, the approximate sum of \$2,621,104,379.

I concede, of course, that the Members of the Congress who comprise the Appropriations Committee, and more particularly those of the subcommittee, who have heard the evidence adduced at the hearings, are in a much better position to pass upon the merits of the bill and the individual items which make up the whole of the sum total than are we, who have not been privileged to hear the testimony or read the very voluminous record of the hearings. Each of us, however, has his own individual responsibility to the particular people he represents, not only in his own respective congressional district and State, but the Nation as well.

I am personally fond of every Member on either side of the aisle who makes up this splendid subcommittee. I do not challenge their sincerity of purpose, their good intentions, or the fact that they may honestly feel that they have used the pruning knife to its full capacity. On the other hand, I am not unmindful of the fact that in our respective committees we are sometimes oversold by those with whom we so often come in contact and who are directly interested in the bureau, department, or agency for which we are appropriating or legislating either for or against; and I doubt whether there has ever been an appropriation bill reported that could not stand further drastic reductions. That is especially true in this particular period of our country's history, so far as nondefense expenditures are concerned.

This Congress has a solemn obligation to the people of this country to trim, and trim to the core, and to cut, and cut to the quick, all expenditures that are not absolutely essential to the winning of the war. I do not pretend to be a fiscal expert or to know all the answers to governmental economics. I doubt whether anyone else does. I do recall that in 1932 it was stated and proposed as a sound governmental principle that a government, like a family, could not long keep on spending in excess of its income without being bankrupt and going upon the rocks. Of course, no one in authority since that time has advocated any such doctrine since that campaign, although it seems to me to be fundamental.

In view of the unprecedented demands that are being made of our people in order to finance this war, I do want to point out a few facts which disturb me and which speak for themselves, and which certainly stress the absolute importance of cutting out of every appropriation bill everything that is not absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of the war.

Some of the things which I shall say and some of the comparisons that I

want to call to your attention, I may say are not made without some trepidation upon my part, for I realize that any statement that might be made which someone might construe to mean that Uncle Sam is still your favorite, and in making comparisons of our own expenditures in connection with the war with those of our allies, may bring down the wrath of the gods upon our heads and that some vociferous, self-styled guardian of American freedom or self-appointed spokesman of American policies is likely to label us as an isolationist or a tool of Hitler and claim that we are not interested in winning the war because we dare call attention to these war expenditures.

I am sure, however, that the vast majority of the people in this country have well caught on to that class of self-styled gentry and are quite certain that those of us whose sons are fighting on the far-flung fields of battle and who subscribe to the various war chests, are the folk who are not only eager and anxious to win the war as speedily and effectively as possible and get our boys back home, but are likewise anxious that they have, if possible, a solvent Government, and some semblance of the sort of American ideas and ideals to return to when they get back over here.

The New York Times under date of January 12, contained an article setting out the war budgets for 1943, which are as follows:

United States	\$100,000,000,000
England	21,000,000,000
Russia	15,000,000,000
Canada	4,000,000,000
Germany	34,000,000,000
Italy	8,000,000,000
Japan	7,000,000,000

According to those figures, the total war budget for 1943 of England, Russia, Canada, Germany, Italy, and Japan, approximates \$89,000,000,000, while our own war budget is \$100,000,000,000. In other words, our war budget contemplates our expending for the war effort about \$11,000,000,000 more than our principal allies—England, Russia, and Canada—plus the budget of all the Axis Powers.

After noting this bit of interesting information concerning the war budget for 1943, I thought it would also be interesting to make some comparisons of the expenditures in dollars and cents of our own Government which has been in the war a comparatively short time, with those of our allies and the Axis Powers; so I asked the Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress for information about the war budgets of our allies for the entire period from 1932 to 1943, inclusive. I also requested that I be furnished the information as to not only what our allies had expended during that 10-year period, but also as to the entire expenditures of the Axis Powers during that same period.

The Legislative Reference Service directed my attention to the Foreign Commerce Weekly under date of February 6, 1943, and also to the Federal Reserve Bulletin for January 1943. For the information of those who may not have had the privilege of making these comparisons, I include herein as a part of

my remarks, the information as set out in the Foreign Commerce Weekly, in a very interesting article by Mr. Leon S. Wellstone, Division of Commercial and Economic Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

COST TO UNITED STATES

Leading in the cost of military expenditures, though late to enter the war against Hitler—December 11, 1941—is the United States. During the fiscal year 1940-41 these expenditures amounted to \$6,700,000,000; in 1941-42 they were \$28,300,000,000; for the fiscal year ending the coming July they are estimated at \$77,300,000,000; while for the fiscal year 1942-43 the President, in his recent address before the new Congress, estimates such outlays at \$97,000,000,000.

Taking only the expenditures already used or now appropriated, we arrive at the total of \$112,300,000 for the last 3 years.

UNITED KINGDOM

The military expenditures by the United Kingdom since the advent of the Nazis in Germany are given (in pounds sterling) in the following table:

Defense and war services, Apr. 1 to Mar. 31

1932-33	£102,990,000
1933-34	107,872,000
1934-35	113,870,000
1935-36	136,940,000
1936-37	186,072,000
1937-38	262,117,000
1938-39	382,456,000
1939-40	1,141,451,000
1940-41	3,220,000,000
1941-42	4,085,000,000
1942-43 (estimate)	4,500,000,000

£241,201,000 total defense votes; £408,500,000 votes of credits; £491,750,000 amounts met from issues under Defense Loans Acts.

This makes a total of £14,239,000,000.

The yearly average exchange rate of the pound sterling during the foregoing periods has been as follows:

1932	\$3.50
1933	4.23
1934	5.03
1935	4.90
1936	4.97
1937	4.94
1938	4.88
1939	4.43
1940	4.035
1941	4.035
1942	4.035

Official rate.

Translating the United Kingdom expenditures into dollars, we find a total for the period of \$58,200,000,000.

This makes a grand total of \$112,300,000,000 plus \$57,700,000,000, or \$170,500,000,000.

CANADIAN EXPENDITURES

Canada expenditures on national defense between 1939 and 1943 (fiscal year in Canada ends Mar. 31) were as follows:

1939	\$34,000,000
1940	127,000,000
1941	778,000,000
1942	1,351,000,000
1943	3,000,000,000

The figure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943, is conservative and may have already been increased.

The total expenditures in the years cited amount to \$5,290,000,000 (Canadian), or approximately \$4,814,000,000 (United States) at the rate of 91 cents per Canadian dollar.

This increases the grand total from \$170,500,000,000 to about \$175,300,000,000.

SOVIET UNION

The military expenditures by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since the advent of Hitler have been as follows, in rubles (the estimate for 1942 is not yet available):

	Rubles
1932	1,500,000,000
1934	1,700,000,000
1935	6,500,000,000
1936	14,800,000,000
1937	20,000,000,000
1938	27,000,000,000
1939	41,000,000,000
1940	57,000,000,000
1941	71,000,000,000

This makes a total of 240,000,000,000 rubles during the 9 years. Owing to the unreality of the foreign-exchange value of the Soviet ruble, it is, at best, difficult to translate it into dollars. But it will not probably be far wrong, in terms of the value of industrial production involved, to equate the 240,000,000,000 rubles to about \$96,000,000,000, at an average rate of 40 cents per ruble.*

The figure brings the grand total to \$271,300,000,000.

FRANCE

The expenditures for national defense by the Republic of France from 1933 to the time of the armistice on June 17-18, 1940, were as follows, in francs:

	Francs
1933	12,618,000,000
1934	11,157,000,000
1935	10,270,000,000
1936	14,112,000,000
1937	21,730,000,000
1938	30,300,000,000
1939	113,672,000,000
1940 (estimate)	249,000,000,000
1933-39	213,859,000,000
1933-July 1, 1940	338,359,000,000

In making this computation half of the total figure for 1940 has been used to obtain the figure for the whole period; the 1940 figure is therefore a very rough estimate.

This makes a total from 1933 to July 1, 1941, of 338,000,000,000 francs. The rate of exchange during those years follows:

	Cents
1933	5.0
1934	6.6
1935	6.6
1936	6.1
1937	4.0
1938	2.9
1939	2.5
1940	2.1

Converting the franc into dollars, we find the total expenditures of France amounting to about \$10,000,000,000.

This brings the grand total up to \$271,300,000,000 plus \$10,000,000,000, or \$281,400,000,000.

THREE BRITISH DOMINIONS

The war expenditures of Australia in recent years were as follows:

1939-40	£56,000,000
1940-41	171,000,000
1941-42	320,000,000

This makes a total of £547,000,000. At the rate of exchange of the Australian pound, \$3.22 to the dollar, the sum amounts to \$1,760,000,000.

The war expenditures of New Zealand follow:

1939-40	£7,000,000
1940-41	32,000,000
1941-42	60,000,000

This makes a total of £99,000,000, or \$319,000,000.

The war expenditures of the Union of South Africa were as follows:

1939-40	£4,000,000
1940-41	60,000,000
1941-42	72,000,000

This makes a total of £136,000,000, or (the South African pound being \$3.98) \$541,000,000.

Bringing together the war expenditures of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa and adding them to the total makes a grand total of about \$284,000,000.

POLAND

Poland, first victim of the overt Hitler war, had these military expenditures, in zlotys:

	Zlotys
1933-34-----	2,230,000,000
1934-35-----	2,300,000,000
1935-36-----	2,340,000,000
1936-37-----	2,210,000,000
1937-38-----	2,400,000,000
1938-39-----	2,500,000,000

This amounts to 14,000,000,000 zlotys for the period, or (as the zloty was worth about 19 cents to the dollar) \$2,660,000,000.

In addition to the above expenditures for military purposes, Poland had a number of extraordinary budgets from which funds were appropriated for war ends, so that the estimate of \$2,660,000,000 is conservative.

The grand total now, therefore, is \$284,000,000,000 plus \$2,660,000,000, or about \$286,700,000,000.

THE NETHERLANDS

The fiscal year in the Netherlands is the same as the calendar year. Defense expenditures in guilders and the extraordinary credits were as follows:

	Ordinary	Capital services
1933 (provisional results)-----	87,600,000	300,000
1934 (estimates)-----	87,900,000	200,000
1935 (estimates)-----	87,700,000	300,000
1936 (estimates)-----	87,646,000	323,000
1937 (probable results)-----	87,532,000	2,726,000
1938 (probable results)-----	117,733,000	38,943,000
1939 (legally established)-----	134,775,000	98,839,000
1940 (proposed)-----	147,787,000	84,232,000
Total-----	838,748,000	225,863,000

In September 1938 (when the terrible menace of Hitler had become crystal clear) an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 guilders was voted for the call to arms and another credit of 100,000,000 guilders for a supplementary budget.

On September 6, 1939, an extraordinary credit of 60,000,000 guilders was approved for the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the purchase of foodstuffs, raw materials for industries, and similar necessities in case of threatened war.

In October 1939 there were allocated 116,549,410 guilders from the book profit arising from the revaluation of the gold stock of the Bank of the Netherlands—for extraordinary expenditures.

On February 19, 1940, a bill provided 40,239,219 guilders to supplement the defense budget of 1939. Of this amount 1,548,719 guilders were allocated to the ordinary service budget and the remainder, 39,690,500 guilders, to the capital service budget.

This makes a total of 1,481,000,000 guilders or, at an average exchange rate of 60 cents, \$889,000,000—bringing the grand total to \$287,600,000,000.

BELGIUM

The defense expenditures of Belgium, just before Hitler overran it, were as follows, in francs:

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
1933-----	894,386,000	29,248,000
1934-----	862,281,000	Not available
1935-----	766,586,000	Not available
1936-----	903,508,000	427,450,000
1937-----	981,000,000	550,243,000
1938-----	1,122,000,000	480,000,000
1939-----	1,271,000,000	5,000,000,000
1940-----	1,329,000,000	2,500,000,000

¹ Actual mobilization expenditures September-December 1939 amounted to more than 3,000,000,000 francs.

² 4,810,000,000 francs for mobilization; 450,000,000 for antiaircraft defense.

This makes a total of about 20,000,000,000 francs, or about \$3,400,000,000 at an average exchange rate of 17 cents per franc, bringing the total to \$291,000,000,000.

NORWAY

The following were the national defense expenditures of Norway, in crowns, as the northern kingdom saw the Hitler threat becoming ever more ominous:

	Crowns
1936-37-----	45,800,000
1937-38-----	52,700,000
1938-39-----	53,600,000
1939-40-----	235,000,000

This makes a total of 387,000,000 crowns or, at the rate of 24 cents per crown, \$93,000,000, bringing the grand total to \$291,100,000,000.

YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE

Military expenditures of Yugoslavia since 1938 (largely attributable to fear of the looming power of Hitler) have been as follows:

	Dinars
1938-39-----	2,770,000,000
1939-40-----	2,930,000,000
1940-41-----	3,870,000,000

As the dinar during the above period was worth about 2.3 cents, the amount in United States currency is \$220,000,000.

The military expenditures of Greece, justly apprehensive of Axis incursions, follow:

	Drachmas
1937-38-----	5,000,000,000
1938-39-----	3,300,000,000
1939-40-----	3,600,000,000
1940-41-----	6,500,000,000

This makes a total of 18,400,000,000 drachmas, or about \$165,000,000, the drachma during this period being worth about nine-tenths of a cent.

The war expenditures of Yugoslavia and Greece together bring the grand total to \$291,500,000,000.

To this must be added about \$1,500,000,000 of military expenditures by Czechoslovakia during 1933-39, bringing the grand total to \$293,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, thus it will be seen that while we have been in the war for little over a year we have expended almost as much as all the combined expenditures of our allies.

Now, let no one misunderstand the point I am trying to make. God knows the dollars-and-cents cost of this war is a minor consideration compared with the cost of human suffering, privations, death, and destitution that the war has wrought, and, of course, if it takes every dollar of wealth that this country has accumulated since its beginning to bring this war to a successful conclusion, we shall spend it and spend it gladly.

Let no one claim by these comparisons that I am attempting in any way to evaluate or underestimate the efforts of valiant and courageous Russia, or any other of our allies in the sacrifices they have made, and are continuing to make. Ours are to date infinitesimal when compared to theirs.

What I am trying to make crystal clear is that we have got to quit spending for nonwar essentials. Personally, I think it would be possible to cut the so-called civilian pay roll in practically every department of this Government 25 to 33 1/3 percent. I think we could and should consolidate or do away entirely with hundreds of boards, bureaus, and agencies which overlap, compete with each other, and are not needed.

We all know the acute situation with respect to manpower, not only in the Army but on the farms and in the factories. Notwithstanding all of this, we

see the Civil Service Commission advertising every day attractive jobs, stressing the overtime-pay features of such jobs. Only this morning there came to my desk two very interesting bulletins from the Civil Service Commission—one of them advertising for social scientists, with salaries ranging from \$2,600 to \$6,500 per year.

Let me call your attention briefly to this document. In black-faced type it sets out:

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS NEEDED, \$2,600 TO \$6,500 A YEAR (PLUS OVERTIME)

For civilian war service as head historical specialist, \$6,500 a year; principal historical specialist, \$5,600 a year; senior historical specialist, \$4,600 a year; historical specialist, \$3,800 a year; associate historical specialist, \$3,200 a year; assistant historical specialist, \$2,600 a year.

Now the duties of these various specialists are likewise very interesting, and I quote:

I. DUTIES

The positions to be filled from this examination involve archival and administrative records work and the preparation of studies and reports on administrative and operational subjects. Activities include collecting, selecting, analyzing, and classifying documents and records of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. More specifically, the duties are to develop or assist in the development of plans for determining which documents and records are significant and worthy of preservation for future reference; to prepare or assist in the preparation of plans for the preservation of selected materials; to write or supervise the writing of a chronological account of the background, origins, authorizations, administrative structures, developments, activities, and other events of possible historical significance of a particular agency; or to record and describe noteworthy interagency relationships and the manner in which officials solved difficult administrative and operational problems.

And here is another one:

CROP PRODUCTION SPECIALISTS NEEDED \$2,600 TO \$8,000 A YEAR (PLUS OVERTIME)

For a standard workweek of 48 hours (which includes 8 hours overtime) the present rate of compensation for overtime increase the above annual salary about 21 percent of that part of the basic salary listed above not in excess of \$2,900 a year, provided that such increase shall not make the aggregate compensation more than \$5,000 a year.

For positions of chief crop production specialist, \$8,000 a year; head crop production specialist, \$6,500 a year; principal crop production specialist, \$5,600 a year; senior crop production specialist, \$4,600 a year; crop production specialist, \$3,800 a year; associate crop production specialist, \$3,200 a year; assistant crop production specialist, \$2,600 a year.

Let me quote further from this very interesting document:

I. DUTIES

The duties of appointees will be to develop and administer programs in connection with the establishment and operation of research stations or establishment of plantations growing rubber or oil-producing plants. Research stations and plantations will be located principally in the South and Central American countries. Somewhat similar duties will be performed by appointees having experience with other tropical plants. These duties will involve making surveys of the country to determine the selection of proper sites, soils, and other essential factors, as well as development and maintenance of research stations and demonstration rubber or oil-producing plantations situated for the

most part in remote and primitive areas. The degree of responsibility involved will depend upon the grade of position to which appointment is made.

And this is at a time when our boys overseas and our allies and civilian population might go hungry for lack of ordinary farm hands.

Mr. Chairman, I realize these are indeed small matters compared with the billions we are expending—but there must be a stopping point somewhere. My people are alarmed—they constantly inquire of me, "What is the limit?" They ask me just how far can we go in our spending? Is there a limit even for war purposes?

These are some of the questions they are asking me. As for my part, I shall vote not only to reduce the items in this bill which I think can be eliminated without hurting the effort of our Army and our Navy, and shall continue to do so as the other bills come before the Congress from time to time.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman in the course of his remarks stated that some of these agencies overlapped in their activities, duplicated their efforts. Will the gentleman give us a list of some that overlap so we will know where cuts can be made?

Mr. RIZLEY. I shall be very happy to answer the question. We have the Farm Credit Association, we have the R. A. A. C., we have the Farm Security Administration, all presumably making loans to distressed farmers and actually competing with each other. They should be consolidated and some of them eliminated entirely.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We can agree with what the gentleman says, but, of course, none of the agencies he mentions are in this bill.

Mr. RIZLEY. I appreciate that. However, the H. O. L. C. and some others are in this bill. We should eliminate them now and the others you mention when the bill comes here for consideration.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman might have included a half-dozen other agencies that are handling farm credit. The gentleman also knows that there are certain groups within the administration that want to set up a Government bank in every community to handle all of the credit for agriculture and take it away from other private institutions that might be able to handle it.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am fully aware of that.

Mr. GATHINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. Will the gentleman state what are the duties of some of these people to whom he has referred?

Mr. RIZLEY. Gladly. I am including in my remarks the full statement of the Civil Service Commission as to the purported duties.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Does the gentleman remember that on the 3d of February I put in the names of seven different agencies training manpower that overlapped?

Mr. RIZLEY. I recall that.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Have they put out a call for psychiatrists?

Mr. RIZLEY. That may well come along soon.

(Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the independent offices appropriations bill covers the widest range of Government activities of any of the regular appropriation bills. I have often thought that a new Member of the House could learn more about the activities of the Federal Government by studying the hearings on this bill than those for any other appropriation bill. Between 30 and 50 agencies are ordinarily covered in the independent offices bill. The bill before us has 34.

The easy thing to do these days is to condemn unnecessary expenditures. I have done it. The easiest thing to do is to assert that there is a vast field for economy in operating on the nonessential, nondefense expenditures of the Government. All of us want to do what we can. At first blush many people reading the report of the committee or reading this bill would assume that certainly a bill which runs to over \$2,000,000,000 should afford a vast field for economy. I am not entirely satisfied with the bill as reported. There are many items in the bill where some members of the subcommittee suggested far greater cuts than are evidenced in the figures reported.

There is some give-and-take in this bill, as there is in most bills. The net result was more savings than there would have been if each member of the subcommittee had insisted on his own particular version of what the cuts should be. The committee would like to have brought in a much larger total saving. I know that. But we labored against a difficult problem. Of the \$2,300,000,000 in this bill, nearly 90 percent is for agencies that it is practically impossible to do much about in the midst of a war. I refer to the items for the Veterans' Administration and the Maritime Commission. The Veterans' Administration appropriation alone accounts for \$887,000,000. The Maritime Commission,

which is the agency that builds the ships which we need today and will need in increasing number, accounts for over \$1,250,000,000. In other words, out of the \$2,300,000,000 in this bill considerably more than \$2,000,000,000 of it is accounted for in those two agencies alone.

The subcommittee, as the hearings show, was particularly concerned over possible overlapping of agencies. Reference has been made earlier this afternoon to interrogations I directed toward the Federal Communications Commission. It developed that the Federal Communications Committee is making examinations for the Army and Navy in the licensing of certain inspectors and operators. It was difficult to get the Federal Communications Commission to admit that was a duplication of service because they said that the Army and the Navy wanted this done and asked them to do it. At that I said: "Well, it may assist them, but it still may be a duplication of the facilities they have," and the reply was, "But we only do it for the War Department, and if we do it for them they in turn do not duplicate that examination." Then I commented, "But they may have the personnel to do it," and their answer, "They might, yes, sir."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the gentleman ever heard one of the employees of an administrative agency of the Government admit that their work was in duplication of that of some other agency? I should like to have the refreshing experience sometime of actually hearing somebody admit that.

Mr. CASE. Never in principle. The incident cited was about as close to it as we have come. So practical problems are involved in cutting this bill. Let us take up the Veterans' Administration for a moment. The testimony before us was that many of the hospitals are understaffed. It is difficult now to get proper personnel, doctors and nurses, to staff the veterans' hospitals as they would be normally staffed. The competition is keen by reason of wages. It is also keen because many of the nurses and the doctors would much prefer to be wearing a uniform and be on the front line today than to be in these hospitals. General Hines in fact suggested to us that it might be worthy of study by the Congress to give the Veterans' Administration the authority to set up a limited pay schedule for people doing limited duty, in order to take over some of the duties that are being slighted, perhaps, at this time.

Every member, I know, desires to have proper hospital care for every boy who comes back from the front and needs hospitalization. Not one member is urging a cut in hospital facilities. We want them ready when the Army and Navy release the boys. We cannot wait until they come. The committee was assured that the Veterans' Administration will be ready—is ready—in fact. There are about 5,000 vacant beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals at this time. Gen-

eral Hines testified that they have a total of about 81,000 beds, and are building to a goal of 100,000 beds which, it is believed, will be sufficient, taken in conjunction with the Army and Navy's own hospitals.

This afternoon, after the consideration of the Consent Calendar, consideration was sought of a bill which would have had the effect of admitting to the hospitals a class of veterans of the present war who are not eligible under present law. It had not been on the Calendar the required number of days, however, and will be called later. In the meantime, I hope that those of you who are interested in the problem of hospitalization will read the testimony of General Hines and the interrogations by the gentleman from New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and other Members as well as myself on the hospitalization of men who are being discharged for physical disabilities allegedly not incurred in line of duty and existing prior to service.

On pages 243 and 244 you will find that General Hines agreed that the burden of proof ought to be on the Government where men are taken from civil life into the Army or Navy, kept there for 6 months, or a year in some cases, and then turned loose with the statement that they are being discharged for physical disability incurred prior to their induction or enlistment in the service.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] pointed out that if these men had stayed in civil life it is possible they would not have had this breakdown. General Hines, agreeing, said that you could take many strong men and put them through the rather intensive training and it would cause some of them to break. Existing law, however, does not provide for their hospitalization unless the Veterans' Administration conducts a study and makes a finding contrary to that already announced by the Army or Navy.

It was the feeling of the subcommittee that there is a definite responsibility on the part of the Government for these men, but under existing law, if the Army or the Navy discharges them and says the disability was not incurred in line of duty and existed prior to service, they are not entitled to hospitalization. I think the Committee would be glad to see that corrected by proper legislation. In the Seventy-seventh Congress we passed a bill in the House designed to take care of this situation; it died in another body. I have introduced a special bill to cover tubercular and neuro-psychiatric cases, H. R. —. It should be passed without delay and without a dissenting vote. A broader bill, H. R. 1749, was passed over this afternoon because it had not been on the Consent Calendar long enough and perhaps because it is so comprehensive that many Members wanted a chance to study it.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Can the gentleman tell me, inasmuch as I have

not had a chance to study the hearings thoroughly, in what classification are these 5,000 empty beds? Are they NP or general medical?

Mr. CASE. They are largely general medical and domiciliary. Some of them may be NP. I cannot give the exact break-down.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Was there any testimony or discussion as to any study the Bureau may be making at this time as to the need for beds after this war, or during this war, for that matter?

Mr. CASE. Yes; there is considerable testimony on that in the hearings and I urge all Members to read it. I may say that in the Veterans' Administration item carried in the bill there are funds to add 160 N. P. beds at Knoxville, Iowa, and 160 N. P. beds at Lexington, Ky. There are also some other construction items designed to work toward the 100,000 goal that I have mentioned.

I made reference to the Maritime Commission. That is a most difficult agency to cut in any large figure under present circumstances. Statements will be made before the committee and should be made that the members of the subcommittee have grave doubt as to some of the practices of the Maritime Commission at the present time. I think we were particularly startled by the valuations that have been allowed for certain ships purchased. However, as to the basic job the Maritime Commission is doing, the providing of ships, the committee, rightfully, I think, felt that it could not do very much in reducing the amount of the Budget estimate.

It is absolutely futile to talk about building tanks and planes, and training men, and furnishing lend-lease supplies, and so forth, if we are not going to produce the ships to get them across the water where they are needed.

In the consideration of this problem of transportation, as I have heard it discussed during sessions of the House in this session, a great deal of attention has been given to the subject of air transportation, until the feeling has developed, I think, that instead of building ships we perhaps ought to be building air transports, big cargo ships. My feeling is that we should do both—each for the job that belongs to it.

There is a definite field for air transport, but testimony which has come to my attention not only on this subcommittee but in the subcommittee on War Department appropriations convinces me that there is a lot of generalized think-

ing on the subject of air transportation which does not consider the actual facts in the case.

Some time ago members of the War Department committee had a discussion with General Somervell, commanding Services of Supply, at which he made some general statements about the tonnage that is involved. He made the statement that in some of the theaters of operation it would take more ships to maintain a supply of gasoline and other things necessary to maintain air transportation than it would to carry the cargo in the first place. I wanted to be sure of that statement and the facts on it so I addressed a letter to him the other day and in his absence received a reply from General Styer, his executive officer, commanding, during his absence, in which General Styer stated:

I am enclosing a brief summary indicating an analysis of shipping requirements by plane and by cargo ships to four different areas.

It will be apparent from this summary that for large-scale operations to any distant area, the planes and their personnel will require so many tankers and cargo ships to supply them that these alone are greatly in excess of the ships which could carry the cargo in the first place.

Then he called attention to the fact that the commercial air lines realize this, and sent a copy of an address delivered by W. A. Patterson, president of the United Airlines, before the National Industrial Conference Board at New York last November, saying: "His remarks closely follow our thoughts." Referring to the problem of refueling for an air transport supply system to Australia of a given number of tons, in this address Mr. Patterson said:

Nearly 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline, weighing over 45,000 tons, would have to be transported to intermediate points and to Australia every 2 months by oceangoing tankers. Three such tankers would be required for this purpose so that actually 144 airplanes plus 3 tankers would be required to do the job that could be accomplished by one oceangoing freighter in the first place.

I submit in the light of testimony like that it is essential to be building ships.

The summary to which General Styer referred compares the items involved in water transportation or air transportation of 100,000 cargo tons per month from the United States to four theaters of operations. The figures are so important to clear thinking on this matter that I am placing them in the RECORD at this point under permission granted by the House.

General analysis—Airplane versus seagoing vessels

SUMMARY

SHIPMENT BY WATER TRANSPORT

Routes	Cargo tons per month	Water route miles (statute)	Number of cargo vessels (C-1)	Fuel tons required per month	Crew personnel required
United States to Australia.....	100,000	7,575	54	16,640	3,780
United States to United Kingdom.....	100,000	3,610	34	7,930	2,380
United States to Alaska.....	100,000	1,415	16	3,110	1,120
United States to Suez.....	100,000	14,100	96	30,950	6,710

General analysis—Airplane versus seagoing vessels—Continued

SHIPMENT BY AIR TRANSPORT

Routes	Air-route miles (statute)	Number of cargo planes (C-46A)	Fuel tons required per month	Crew personnel required	Number of tanker vessels required to transport aircraft fuel	Number of cargo ships required to maintain planes and personnel
United States to Australia.....	7,565	6,550	1,012,000	78,500	228	69
United States to United Kingdom.....	3,879	1,900	295,500	22,500	52	20
United States to Alaska.....	1,505	563	105,500	4,150	9	2
United States to Suez.....	10,016	5,883	837,300	58,370	85	59

I trust the Members will study this little table. It is brief, but it gives the picture very quickly, and for illustrative purposes at this time let me mention the Australian situation again. To transport 100,000 tons to Australia by water transport would take a crew personnel of 3,780. The crew personnel for air transport would be 78,500. The fuel tons required per month would be 1,012,000 for air transport, as against 16,000 fuel tons for water transport, which would be carried by the transport itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I trust that Members will look at the figures given in this table because they are authentic, and bear mightily on the problem of air versus water transportation for a sustained operation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Why does the gentleman think that a mistake is made in the added amount of fuel that must be used in air transport rather than a water transport? It vitally affects us on the east coast. Does the gentleman think it is maladministration?

Mr. CASE. I do not quite get the connection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman stated that it would take more for air transportation than for water transportation.

Mr. CASE. I do not know that a mistake has been made. The Army is using water transportation, except for transportation of critical repair parts and matters of emergency.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In other words, the gentleman thinks that boats should be supplied.

Mr. CASE. Yes. For basic transportation, there must be water transportation for any large operation.

There are two other subjects to which I direct attention briefly. One is the subject of foreign service pay adjustment.

Some Members of Congress will be misled, I fear, by the figures in this bill, as they will by the figures in other bills on the items allowed for salaries. In this bill it shows up in two ways.

We have an item here for foreign pay adjustment of \$385,000. That is the amount of money that we are appropriating to make our dollar come up to the dollar of the country in which some

civilian employees of the Government are operating. I listened with interest to the statement by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] the other day about the importance of having faith in the security of United States currency. He made an inspiring speech but actually the thing that makes the dollar good throughout the world is the amount of gold behind it. The proof of that is that here we are appropriating \$385,000 to bring our dollar up to par in certain countries, and this applies to the civilian employees alone. We were not given any estimate for the amount that must be appropriated to take care of pay adjustment for the officers and men of the armed forces. What I am saying is that in addition to the 10 percent allowed an officer and the 20 percent allowed an enlisted man for foreign service, an appropriation will be asked of this Congress to make up the difference between our dollar and a gold dollar for the amount of pay that is paid men while on duty in foreign countries.

There is another way in which this bill and other bills at the present time are not revealing as to the full pay bill of the country. They do not include estimates for the amount of money that must be appropriated to take care of the pay increases granted in the bill passed last December. Under that bill it will be recalled a 10-percent increase was ordered on fixed salaries up to \$2,900, and time and a half pay was ordered for every hour above 40 hours where payment is on an hourly basis. Time and a half above 40 hours on a 48-hour week means that for that additional 8 hours you pay for 12 hours of time. That 12 hours is 30 percent of 40.

So, to find out the true Federal pay bill, today, you want to add about 30 percent. Your error will be only for the portion of salaries over \$2,900. That will be true up to the expiration of this temporary raise of pay which I believe is the last of April.

There is pending before the Congress legislation designed to establish a permanent pay increase, and I hope these facts will be kept in mind when that comes before us. Remember, we are going to have estimates come in deficiency bills to add to the pay appropriations in this bill and in all other bills thus far presented by approximately 30 percent. There has been an increase in time of 20 percent at least. The President, as the gentleman from Massachusetts pointed out, in approving the pay bill, recommended that the agencies seek to absorb much of this additional cost by cutting down personnel, pointing

that they were receiving an increase in personnel.

They will receive approximately 20 percent additional time if the agency is working on a 40-hour basis. On a 44-hour basis they will get 4 additional hours, which would be one-eleventh, or approximately 9 percent. If the experience of our committee is any criterion, however, few of the agencies are making any effort to follow the President's suggestion. All of them but one, I think, told us there would be a supplementary request to meet the deficiency caused by the increase in the pay scales.

Members of the House find it easy to talk about cutting these bills, but I hope they will remember that the responsibility for increases rests upon every Member of the House when he votes for or permits pay increase bills to go through on the Consent Calendar.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PRIEST was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, since the pending bill makes provision for the continued operation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, I deem it to be in order at this time to give to the House some figures which I believe should be of the greatest interest to the people of the United States.

The figures covering power operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, vindicate the wisdom of Congress in 1933 in establishing T. V. A. as a Government corporation with wide powers and discretion to carry on a comprehensive conservation program.

While the figures relate to the financial success of the T. V. A. in the generation, transmission, and sale of electric power to consumers in six States in the Southeast, I do not want to leave the impression that this is a story of financial success only. The Nation is reaping dividends in many other ways from the investment in the Tennessee Valley. Some of the dividends are in the form of fighting and bombing planes now in action on fronts all over the world, constructed of aluminum which might never have been manufactured in the present proportions except for T. V. A.; some of the dividends are in the form of water transport on a new navigation channel, relieving the wartime load on other forms of transportation; some are in greater quantities of food produced on soils enriched by phosphorus; others are in munitions ingredients produced for the armed forces.

The Tennessee Valley Authority was established in 1933, and it is now rounding out a decade of service. During that decade, in addition to its many other activities, the Authority has built up one of the largest power systems in the country, producing nearly half as much power as the entire United States in World War No. 1. Based on the water resources of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, this system has brought the benefits of low-cost power to half a million consumers.

The Federal investment has paid not only in terms of economic betterment but financially as well. From June 11, 1933, when power operations of T. V. A. commenced, up through December 31, 1942, T. V. A.'s gross power revenues have amounted to a total of \$89,393,000. After provision for all power expenses, there remained \$44,000,000 representing funds paid into the United States Treasury and reappropriated by Congress. Of this amount \$21,683,000 consisted of provisions for depreciation and amortization of acquisition adjustments and \$22,319,000 of net income. Thus the Authority has paid back to the people of the United States more than 14½ percent of the \$300,883,000 invested in T. V. A. power facilities at the close of 1942.

Moreover, much of the decade of T. V. A. operations was necessarily devoted to building up the system and the market, and most of the revenues required to make this showing have been received in the last 3½ years; thus, gross power revenues received since July 1, 1939, total \$77,154,000.

It has sometimes been charged that power operations of the Authority have been successful only because a part of the investment in the system of multipurpose dams had been allocated to navigation and flood control. The figures dispose of that contention. The navigation and flood-control investments can stand on their own feet; the benefits that are being achieved are sufficient justification. But it is interesting to note that the \$44,000,000 in depreciation funds and net income so far returned to the Government from the power program is sufficient to absorb the net expenses of the flood-control and navigation programs, totaling \$4,603,000 before depreciation charges, and to pay back to the Treasury almost 9½ percent of the \$416,063,000 investment in all three programs.

The Authority at present is operating 16 generating stations, including both hydro and steam, and is producing and selling power at the rate of nearly 10,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually; and this output, due to the continually increasing demands of war, will soon be greater than ever. It is selling power to 83 municipal and 45 cooperative electric systems which have invested more than \$100,000,000 in electric facilities. Through these systems T. V. A. power reaches more than half a million residential, rural, commercial, and industrial customers who save—those who had electric service prior to T. V. A.—more than \$9,500,000 annually, as compared to their former rates. Home users of electricity use more than 1,500 kilowatt-hours a year on the average, or 50 percent more than the average for the Nation; and they pay about 2 cents per kilowatt-hour on the average, or about 45 percent less than the 3.7-cent-per-kilowatt-hour average for the Nation. And selling power at rates substantially below the national level, the municipalities and cooperatives purchasing power wholesale from the Authority are showing substantial net incomes annually on their over-all, combined operations.

The results, I believe, establish the T. V. A. as an efficient, flexible, going business organization. Its development as such an organization has its roots in its charter as a Government corporation, the T. V. A. Act, which, in the words of President Roosevelt in 1933, establish it as an agency "clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise."

In other words, the T. V. A. was set up—so far as its power operations were concerned—on a business basis, in a position to adapt itself quickly to altered circumstances, make expenditures as needed to preserve its reliability of service, and to meet extraordinary conditions as they arose in the course of serving with electricity an area as large as England. One of the most important considerations in this connection is the fact that the Authority has had full use of its power revenues to meet its current expenses, a freedom which is recognized as essential to any business enterprise, public or private.

One of the best measures of business efficiency is the ability to meet unexpected or emergency situations in stride, and the T. V. A. provides several examples. I touched on one of these examples earlier when I mentioned that planes are now in action over north Africa, Europe, and the South Pacific, which might not now be in the air if it had not been for the ability of T. V. A. to supply electricity for the manufacture of aluminum. This is true of other war materials also.

Everyone will recall that during 1941 power demands were mounting because the national defense program then was getting into full swing. More aluminum, more planes, more of everything was being demanded. And at the same time, one of the worst droughts of all time descended upon the Southeast, cutting down the power production of hydro projects throughout the area. One of the hardest hit private hydro systems was that serving one of the largest aluminum mills in the country in the Southeast area.

Privately owned public-utility systems were likewise hard hit. Into this breach stepped T. V. A., an agency of the Federal Government. I do not mean to say that the T. V. A. promptly produced all the electricity that was needed out of its own plants. It did, due to the conservative estimates of its power engineers have a considerable reserve which it could, and did, utilize to keep aluminum plants, producers of ships' boilers, and many other defense plants in full production.

But, beyond that, it was able to act as a balance wheel, a clearing house for power, which was able to integrate the power resources of a tremendous region that extended far outside of the Southeast. It happens that many of the surrounding utility systems generate their power largely by steam, as contrasted to facilitate the most efficient use of the total power-generating resources over a large area. When the load falls off on a steam system, plants must reduce their output because there is no use for the power they can produce. T. V. A., how-

ever, was able to take the power produced during the so-called off-peak hours, at night and over week ends, and use it on its own system; at the same time, it reduced generation at its own hydro plants, saving the water—and hence the energy—that otherwise would have been used. To do this, interconnections with utilities were used to the limit, new interconnections were established, power was interchanged from system to system, and power was purchased.

And by these means the T. V. A. was able over the period of a year to supply an average of 140,000 kilowatts of continuous power to a single large aluminum plant over and above the amounts it was obligated under its long-term contracts to supply. It was able not only to provide power to keep the existing plant running at capacity, but to supply power for new plants and plant expansions. By skillful operation, by assisting in making the most of every available source of power, by taking advantage of every opportunity, the Authority was able to assume a key role in supplying wartime industrial power during a period of crisis.

The industrial demand for power to produce war goods continues to rise. In the fiscal year 1941, T. V. A. sold 1,809,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power to large industries; in the following year, 2,410,000,000 kilowatt-hours; and in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year, 1,926,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Industrial demands on the municipal and cooperative systems likewise are on the increase. In the fiscal year 1941 such agencies sold 1,215,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and in the 12 months ending last November, 1,544,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Further drastic increases are in the offing, and T. V. A. is preparing to meet them on schedule by construction of new plants and storage reservoirs on schedules unheard of a few years ago.

Here is a record of achievement on the part of a Government agency of which every American can feel proud. Not only are we getting the power and more power that we need to produce the war materials to whip the Axis, but we are getting it on a business basis from an agency that is not only paying its own way but in fact is making substantial returns to the Federal Treasury. T. V. A. was set up with the essential freedom of initiative of a private business enterprise and, from any angle, the results have fully justified that course.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] may extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ANDERSON of California was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. ANDERSON of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, one of the great bottlenecks in the defense effort at this time is the efforts of a lot of these civilian agencies to do things that do not need to be done and which do not contribute to the war effort.

The other day I called attention to a magazine known as Victory. They have already printed 450,000 copies of it, according to a press release, and they are going to print 540,000 more in various languages for distribution as propaganda in foreign countries. This is a ridiculous magazine, made up almost entirely of propaganda—propaganda of a local, domestic, political character here in this country. It is something that should not be printed by any governmental agency. It is absolutely ridiculous for us to print a book weighing 13 ounces and send it across the water at a time when the boys cannot be sent their local papers or cigarettes or anything of that kind, and at a time when I have a communication here from the War Ballot Commission in New York stating that the War Department proposed that the ballots be sent in bulk to prevent divulging of any military information concerning the whereabouts of soldiers:

This met with our hearty approval and we prepared the ballots and booklets required under the law only to be met with the refusal to ship the ballots. The excuse given us was that it would take up shipping space needed for war purposes. In our answer we called attention to the fact that these bulk shipments would be going to diversified posts and camps and the amounts of ballots shipped to any one would be small in number, with the possible exception of those in England and France.

But they would not send them. Those ballots were not anything like the 402 tons that the 2 editions of this magazine, with all its cheap political propaganda, weighed.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Do I identify the magazine as the one on the table printed in three or four colors?

Mr. TABER. I am afraid the gentleman is in error when he says three or four colors; there are a good many more than that.

Mr. KNUTSON. Whose picture appears there?

Mr. TABER. That is part of the fourth-term propaganda.

Mr. GIFFORD. Read what he promises.

Mr. KNUTSON. Has he not a message for us?

Mr. TABER—

Liberty under God.

That is what Franklin D. Roosevelt promises the United States of America to insure for the future of all mankind on the foundation of the "four freedoms" of speech, of worship, from want, and from fear. This future will be built and forever maintained.

But he says nothing whatever about giving the freedom or the right of a man to work, or the right of a man to go out and make something of himself as gen-

erations of Americans have loved to do for years and years.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is the message, the one the gentleman just read, which compensated for the cigarettes it displaced in the shipments.

Mr. TABER. I am glad there is somebody who feels that this outfit has a proper apology for existence. The gentleman feels that these neutral countries can be satisfied with propaganda. That is something I should hate to espouse.

Mr. KNUTSON. It should be very popular over in China.

Mr. TABER. Where they are getting nothing.

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes; well, yes.

Mr. TABER. Except bald statements.

Mr. CASE. As the gentleman was reading that statement I thought I saw a full page picture of the Vice President.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman did.

Mr. CASE. I think on the opposite side there is a message from him. Will the gentleman read that also?

Mr. TABER. I do not know; I naturally expect so. There is his picture, and this picture is in different colors from the other picture. That is one of the documents. You know this is the same outfit which last fall was going to teach some 30,000,000 pulp writers—what they are I do not know—how to write love stories, this O. W. I.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Were any copies of this magazine printed in Mohammedan?

Mr. TABER. I do not know.

Mr. CLEVENGER. There are some 300,000,000 of them in that area.

Mr. TABER. I should not be surprised to learn that they were.

Then they put out another magazine known as Negroes and the War. This magazine is something like 50 pages in size and most of it is devoted to political propaganda and to building up certain Negroes who have taken an active part in New Deal propaganda. Six pages out of the 50 are devoted to the Negro himself and his effort in the war. This is rather a large order. I expect this individual copy of this magazine must weigh at least 10 ounces, and I understand it is going to be given general distribution.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is that going to be sent abroad, too, may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. TABER. I do not know; I should not be surprised; at any rate, it will be distributed under penalty mail if it is distributed in this country and will tend to protect the deficit of the Post Office Department.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. This is butchering time on the American farms, the time when they butcher hogs and cattle and process them. Is there a recipe in there on how to make "globaloney"?

Mr. TABER. That has been made already.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, that has been made?

Mr. TABER. That has been made. What is the use of telling how to make it after it has been made?

There is a peculiar thing about these books that come from this organization. They issue a press release—I have it here—stating that they have printed 450,000 copies in English and that they are going to run 450,000 in different languages to send to Europe, but the next day the head of the organization comes out in the newspapers and states that they are printing only 230,000. This press release that I have here is dated February 4. So, within 2 or 3 days they are as far apart as the four winds on the number they are going to print.

I have called attention to this as one of the organizations that is providing bottlenecks. I understand they have secured a great number of deferments from the draft for these young fellows who are doing the writing for them. They have to be protected. It is such an important activity that that is necessary. I understand, though, that the War Department is not satisfied.

I have in my office a magazine known as Battle Neck, gotten out by the Bureau of Ordnance, and in that thing there is not a single article that would tend to help in any way the production of war material. A letter has been sent out by the Chief of Ordnance telling the contractors of the War Department that they ought to subscribe to that magazine.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Many of these people have felt that they had to subscribe to the magazine, but there is absolutely nothing in it. "Battle Neck" is another "bottleneck."

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Referring back to this question involving the magazine Victory, my attention has been called today to a project that they have under way down there to publish a daily newspaper here in Washington to be sent out all over the country, another propaganda sheet. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. TABER. No; but I intend to do what I can to see that they do not get any more money for it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Whereas the War Production Board claims it has the responsibility for curtailing newsprint use to civilians, nevertheless they blandly tell us that they have no authority to curtail the Office of War Information use or that of any other Government department.

Mr. TABER. It is about time that somebody had some authority. I think this House has the authority and I hope that the House will exercise it when it gets down to things.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman write the chairman of the Committee on

Expenditures and ask him to look into this matter? I think it would get sympathetic attention.

Mr. TABER. I think that should be done. I would hope, though, that he might read the Record.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman has made a very interesting statement. I wish he would show, however, that the items he complains of are not in this present bill.

Mr. TABER. Oh, they are not in this bill, but general debate is not confined to this bill here. I admit that I am going outside the pale of this bill, but these things are so outstanding in their absurdity and ridiculousness that I feel the attention of the Congress ought to be called to them.

Mr. GIFFORD. Does the gentleman get my point? Will he write a letter requesting the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures to look into this matter?

Mr. TABER. Surely.

Mr. GIFFORD. That is the orderly procedure.

Mr. TABER. Surely, I will do that.

Mr. GIFFORD. Then it will get sympathetic attention, will it?

Mr. TABER. I hope so. Such things never have, but I would hope it might.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. One of my fellow Members has just called my attention to a copy of this Victory magazine. I notice on page 18 a picture of both the President and his wife at their country home estate in my district. It also includes the little dog, Falla. He is there, too. Is this to be sent abroad? Are a million copies of it to be sent abroad?

Mr. TABER. I understand it was all sent abroad. What they would do with 450,000 copies abroad I do not know, in these neutral countries especially.

Mr. FISH. Naturally I am only too glad that my district have this publicity and inasmuch as this charming picture was taken in my district, I am wondering just where these appropriations come from to send this out. I would like to report it back to my own constituents.

Mr. TABER. The appropriation was for the Office for Emergency Management, as I remember it, with an allocation to the Office of War Information. It was thought at the time that we reduced the appropriation we were going to eliminate propaganda involving things in this country and confine it entirely to suitable propaganda in connection with the war effort, not to gorgeous, high-costing documents such as this.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman means to say that the money for this propaganda comes out of the taxpayers' pockets?

Mr. TABER. Certainly it comes out of the taxpayers; so does the money for this propaganda come out of the taxpayers.

Mr. FISH. What can the Congress do to put an end to this New Deal propaganda?

Mr. TABER. The only way we can put an end to it is to refuse to give them any more money.

Mr. FISH. Can we get a vote on that later?

Mr. TABER. Not on this bill. We will get a vote later on though.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman mentioned another magazine entitled "The Negro and the War" and he specifically said, which is correct, that out of 36 pages only the last 6 pages referred to the war.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. FISH. Does this propaganda also come out of the taxpayers' money?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman know how many of these magazines are sent out to the colored people of America?

Mr. TABER. I have not the slightest idea, but I intend to find out before I get through.

Mr. FISH. This is an entirely different magazine.

Mr. TABER. This is one for circulation in this country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. FISH. This is an entirely different method of propaganda. The other magazine, Victory, went abroad, but this is circulated to the colored people in America.

Mr. TABER. That is right. This is pure propaganda.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman know how many thousands or millions of these are being sent out?

Mr. TABER. I understand a very large number are being sent out, but I have no definite information as to the number.

Mr. FISH. I hope to speak tomorrow on this magazine, because I regard it as an insult to all the colored people. The very first sentence reads as follows:

Some Negro Americans say that it makes no difference who wins the war.

To my mind, that is a reflection on the Americanism and the patriotism of all Americans of colored blood.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman and I know that the colored people of America are among the most patriotic of any group. I do not think any writer has any business to put out such a statement as that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. May I say that the interesting colloquy between my two friends suggests the fact that the publication and the speech we are to hear tomorrow look as if we are going to have a contest as to who can do the most propagandizing of the Negro?

Mr. TABER. That may be, but it ought not to be done on false representations by a department with public money.

Mr. FISH. And it ought not to be done by any attacks on the patriotism or loyalty or Americanism of the Negro.

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. FISH. To me that is the stupidest kind of propaganda.

Mr. TABER. I am hopeful that something may be done to stop a lot of this propaganda and stop a lot of the things that are hampering and impeding the war effort.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT].

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. May I say in furtherance of what the gentleman from New York has just said in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Gifford] that I have today introduced a resolution calling for an exhaustive inquiry into the whole question of the printing situation in this country, within the Government as well as without the Government.

O. P. A. IS THE ROAD TO DESPOTISM

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, the people whom I have the honor to represent here are ordinary average Americans of every race and creed. They understand plain facts and simple truths. It is in their language that I want to place before the House the danger of slavery and despotism that faces America today—not from without but from within.

American boys are dying all over the world today, in every land and on every sea, in the name of freedom. But if that freedom is lost at home their sacrifice will have been in vain. They will have been betrayed by their own people, behind their backs. No tragedy could be greater for both.

We hear today a great outpouring of words and flowery phrases about freedom. But I believe this House is seeking the facts, as opposed to the delusions of grandeur associated with the setting up of milk routes in the Fiji Islands. The facts are that never in the history of America have our citizens found their daily lives so restricted by their Government as today. There are a lot of wordy excuses for these commands and edicts eliminating liberty of action. And for every restriction that is decreed, there is a soothing alibi.

The administration, through the O. P. A., is conducting a great experiment in price fixing, with the noble objective of preventing inflation. The O. P. A. cannot prevent inflation, because rising prices are the result and not the cause of inflation. Rising prices are a brake against inflation, because they inform the people that the economic machinery is out of gear. You cannot prevent the passage of time by stopping your watch, and neither can you stop the course of inflation by fixing prices. The effect is about the same as disconnecting the speedometer on your car as you start down a steep hill. If you would watch

the disconnected speedometer and not use the brakes, you would have a smash-up. Price-fixing schemes which ignore the natural economic laws will inevitably lead to a similar crack-up.

In a problem of this magnitude I would rather have my path lighted by the lamp of experience than by the clever logic of bright-witted New Dealers, whose every economic experiment for 10 long years, a full decade, has been a failure. The O. P. A. is a reasonable facsimile of the former holder of the price-fixing championship of the world—the Law of the Maximum in France during the French Revolution. Let me give you a summary of that law and what happened.

First, the price of each article of necessity was fixed at one and one-third its price in 1790. Second, all freight costs was added at a fixed rate per league. Third, 5 percent was added for the profit of the wholesaler. Fourth, 10 percent was added for the profit of the retailer. Nothing could look more reasonable, and great was the jubilation in France. What happened?

The first result of the maximum was that every means was taken to evade the fixed price imposed, and the farmers brought in as little produce as they possibly could. This increased the scarcity of food, and the people of the large cities were put on an allowance. Tickets—ration cards—were issued authorizing the bearer to obtain at the official prices a certain amount of bread or sugar or soap or wood or coal to cover immediate requirements.

I could go on at length to describe the results of the law of the maximum. Let me summarize by advising you that it did not keep prices down. It imposed strict penalties, even death, but it simply resulted in the wholesale demoralization of society. Why? Because it attempted to evade and thwart the law of supply and demand.

But you say our case is different because we are at war. It was said in France that price-fixing penalties were made necessary by the war then going on. They had the same sickness, and they were given the same patent medicine.

The administration will not face this problem honestly. Double talk solves nothing. A few days ago Mr. Byrnes explained a 48-hour week order, terming it a measure to prevent inflation. Nothing could be further from the truth, indicates an editorial of the New York Times, dated February 11, 1943. The Times said, and I quote:

And far from preventing inflation, it (the 48-hour week order) is the most inflationary single positive step that the administration has yet taken.

Confusing and tricking the American people during their hour of trial is a tragic misuse of power.

The American people are told they must now prepare for huge casualties of our youth. Their diet of blood and tears must not be paralleled by a domestic menu composed of alibis, lullabies, and hushabies. Truth and frankness are vitamins necessary to freedom.

The great disaster of France's O. P. A. was not economic, although that calamity was tragic enough. The greatest loss was the moral and spiritual chaos that resulted from these "crackpot" schemes. Speculation, black markets, gambling, and dishonesty were rampant. Corruption, greed, and cheating of all kinds resulted, and the people lost faith in the honesty of one another and of the Government as well.

Mr. Chairman, that is the history of the O. P. A. of an earlier day. Today it is apparent we are moving down that same road. I say it is time for this House, the elected guardians of the sacred liberties of the American people, to overhaul this instrument of oppression.

If price control is necessary to a limited extent, and I am sure that it is, let it be revamped immediately along the lines that worked during the First World War, with improvements based upon that experience. That is common sense.

Mr. Chairman, there is only one brand of slavery. There is not first-degree slavery or second-degree slavery—Japanese slavery or German slavery, American slavery or foreign slavery—there is just one deadly word "slavery." Our boys on the fighting fronts are eliminating the danger of slavery from without; it is up to this Congress now to eliminate it from within. Lenin said the surest way to overturn the existing basis of society was to debauch the currency. That has been going on in America now for 10 years. Under rationing and price fixing, money will not necessarily buy what you desire. Either I work for a money reward that can be used to buy the things I want, or I work with a whip over my back. Persistently freezing labor and fixing prices will lead to slave labor. No new combination of words or phrases can change this simple truth.

Mr. Chairman, the decisive battle for freedom in this generation will be won or lost in America. It will be won or lost in this Congress. It can only be won. Mr. Chairman, by a Congress that will immediately slash Government expenditures by the billions and courageously levy new taxes by the billions. If there were another road whereby we could save our honor and our liberty, I would gladly explore it, but there is none. There is no road to liberty and happiness but obedience to natural laws, including the law of supply and demand, and there is no way to secure God's blessing for America except adherence to His laws. I plead with the Members of this Congress—the last great hope of our bleeding Christian civilization—to meet this challenge courageously.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAMSPECK] having assumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the Independent Offices Appropriation bill,

1944, H. R. 1762, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] be permitted to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include therein a letter from the Social Security Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE] be permitted to extend her own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter she received today from Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of the late Congressman Ebenezer I. Hill, of Norwalk, Conn., containing certain excerpts and observations relative to Susan B. Anthony, who was memorialized on this floor today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and include therein certain tables and extracts from the hearings and a letter I received in reference to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the New Haven Journal-Courier, and that he further be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein a radio address he delivered over the New Haven station, WELI.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

tion, one of my constituents, a businessman in Chicago, under date of February 12 wrote me as follows:

In fact, they were—

The income-tax blanks—

In a printing plant in this county and had not even been shipped when our office repeatedly called the Internal Revenue office in Chicago, and it has only been this last week that we were able to obtain copies of form 1040.

In fact, the envelope in which I received my own form was postmarked January 23, 1943.

I call this to the attention of the Members of this House, because I think it is only fair that you know that the Treasury Department is to some extent responsible for the slowness of income-tax returns.

All the blame should not be put upon the taxpayers.

THE LATE HONORABLE DONALD C. DOBBINS

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform you of the death of a former highly distinguished Member of this body, Donald C. Dobbins, a resident of Champaign, Ill., who represented the Nineteenth District of Illinois in the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses.

Donald C. Dobbins was born in Champaign, Ill., March 20, 1878, educated at the University of Illinois and George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., and departed this life yesterday, February 14.

He was a practicing attorney in his home city of Champaign, Ill., at the time of his election to Congress and he retired from Congress to again take up the practice of law upon the death of his brother, who was a senior partner in the law firm of Dobbins & Dobbins.

Mr. Dobbins was a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, where his ability made him a valuable member. He was a fine lawyer and a valuable Member of Congress.

His sterling qualities and outstanding ability won for him the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His life was marked by many worthy achievements and his name will long be remembered as that of one who was always willing to take an active part in every worthy cause in which his community was interested.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, Members on this side of the aisle join the Illinois delegation in mourning the passing of our distinguished friend and former colleague Donald Dobbins.

I have never served with a finer character in all my years in this House, a man who seemed to be imbued with higher ideals or one who had a more conscientious regard for the feelings of his fellow members than Donald Dobbins of Illinois.

All I can say of him is that Illinois has lost one of her most distinguished sons, the Members of this House have lost a valued and cherished friend.

I would say of him what William Cullen Bryant has so eloquently said:

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven

Hath swallowed up thy form; yet on my heart

Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,

Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,

In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

THE DIES COMMITTEE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to correct a misunderstanding which has grown out of my remarks of last Wednesday when the Dies resolution was before this body.

In those remarks, I spoke of the Home Rule Advocates or Young Ireland group as they were called, who around 1848 banded together for the purpose of giving Ireland her independence. On one occasion eight of the leaders of that group were arrested by the English, tried for treason and sentenced to death. The multitude of protests from all over the world caused Queen Victoria to change the sentence to banishment to Australia. About 24 years later that same Queen found her Australian Prime Minister to be one Sir Charles Duffy—the same Charles Duffy she had banished. This so startled her that she had the history of the other seven traced only to find that all of them had attained eminence and respect in both political and social life. I related that story in attempting to illustrate, as I said, that time often shows the true character of men in a different and more favorable light than it would appear at the moment.

I have been given to understand that a certain organization has construed those remarks as comparing that young Ireland group to Communists.

I want to say that not only was that not my intention but it is not my conviction. The Irish Home Rule Advocates of 1848 were young nationalists who wished to see Ireland given her independence and while their methods were not always free of violence, it must be remembered that force begets force. They asked only independence and freedom for Ireland. Communists and the philosophy they espouse are poles apart from the philosophy of those Irish nationalists. Russia is now an ally of ours and sufficient is for me to say that as

much as I admire the truly great stand they have made against the greatest military machine up to now seen, nevertheless, I abhor the thing communism stands for—to me it is an odious and an alien philosophy. Those being my views I do not think I should be censured for something I do not hold.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include excerpts from a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

THE MAGAZINE VICTORY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, last week attention of the membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives was called to volume 1, No. 1, of the magazine Victory prepared by the Office of War Information for foreign distribution.

In reply to a telephone request to Mr. Armitage Watkins of the Office of War Information for a copy of the magazine, Mr. Watkins stated that although he was reluctant to distribute any copies domestically one copy would be sent to my office. I am happy to say that it was received this morning with a letter of enclosure from Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information.

I can say that as a magazine it is a beautiful piece of workmanship, turned out on a fine grade of glazed paper, and resplendent with beautiful examples of photographic work, color plate and printing. So far I have been unable to discover any information in its contents that could not be given to the American people, but in his letter of enclosure Mr. Davis makes this request:

I must ask that, in view of the fact that the entire distribution is foreign, you treat it as a confidential document.

I will, of course, be glad to comply with the request and keep the copy in my office.

It is my understanding that the magazine has, and will be, distributed to our troops abroad as well as to the population of foreign countries as soon as some 540,000 copies of foreign language prints can be run.

The foreign propaganda value of the publication remains to be seen, and although our boys in service abroad will welcome it as something from home to read, I am inclined to believe they would prefer letters from home that could be

shipped in the space required for 990,000 copies of this super deluxe edition of Victory.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BALDWIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BALDWIN of New York addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two places and to include certain material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES]?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

MRS. ALYCE W. SINNOTT

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 100, which provides for the payment of funeral expenses and a year's salary to the wife of our deceased Doorkeeper and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. Alyce W. Sinnott, widow of Joseph J. Sinnott, late Doorkeeper of the House, an amount equal to 1 year's salary compensation, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said Joseph J. Sinnott.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD twice, one of them on the subject Get Rid of the Japs, and to include therein a letter and a resolution from the Native Sons of the Golden West, the other one on the subject of power companies, and in which I ask to insert an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a simplified method of computing overtime in the Postal Service, compiled by Albert F. Waite, of Sioux City, Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RESIGNATION FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1943.
Hon. SAM RAYBURN,

*The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR Mr. SPEAKER: I herewith submit my resignation from the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

Very truly yours,

JERRY VOORHIS.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

CONGRESS ASSERTS ITS RIGHTS—USES ITS POWER OF THE PURSE—SAVES \$100,000,000 FOR THE TAXPAYERS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, the House, through its Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, has asserted itself in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Byrnes said the other night that the farmer must expand output in the face of apparent inadequate supplies of fertilizer, lack of material for, and inadequate replacements of equipment and inadequate manpower, due to the draft and employment elsewhere.

It cannot be done as proposed. As an attempted cure-all, Mr. Wickard has offered the farmers \$100,000,000 to do the impossible. It is a subsidy, pure, simple, and unadulterated. Calling it anything else does not make it smell any sweeter to the farmers and farm organizations, all of which are opposed to it.

Money cannot be used as fertilizer, nor to cultivate crops, nor to employ a non-existent manpower, even if he had the right to make the offer, which he did not have.

This is not the way out. The proposal involved payment to each farmer on the basis of the amount which the farmer exceeds 90 percent for certain crops up to 110 percent of the goal. That would put a premium on the failure of the slacker to produce and insult the overwhelming might of those farmers who have already gone and done all in their power. Moreover, the proposal is unauthorized and in direct contravention and flagrant defiance of the first supplemental defense appropriation for 1942, wherein Congress specifically went on

record as against subsidy payments of this very type.

The committee is entitled to the wholehearted support of the Members of Congress, and, for saving \$100,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, the people ought to signify their approval.

And this is just the beginning. The sun of the day of executive directives, unauthorized by law and in direct contravention of the intent of Congress, has set.

There is a way out, and a lawful method of procedure, and Congress has shown the way.

Subsidization of one group and discrimination against another group of farmers will not produce more food.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself, and that at the conclusion of the debate today the first paragraph of the bill be read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1762, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

A DECADE OF T. V. A.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, there has been a good deal of criticism in this House lately, criticism of what we call bureaucracy. I believe we are justified in our impatience with the red tape and delay which seem to be characteristic of the operations of some agencies of the executive branch of the Government, and especially with their lack of understanding of the problems faced by the citizens who are our constituents and with whom they deal.

But I think we ought to be just as prompt to commend an agency when it does a good job, when it carries out the program Congress directed it to do efficiently and responsibly, and when it has earned and enjoys the confidence of an overwhelming majority of the citizens in the area in which it operates.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is such an agency. In my judgment its record for performance is unequalled. It has kept faith with Congress and with the people. It has given us a heart-warming demonstration of how a Federal program can be administered at the grass roots, strengthening local institutions instead of destroying them, increasing the confidence of the people in their Government instead of undermining the faith of the average man. And bad administration of government does just that.

The management of T. V. A. deserves great praise for the way it has carried out its work. But the Congress deserves credit, too, for the vision it displayed when it created the statute under which such extraordinary results have been achieved. It could not have been done if governmental traditions in organization had been accepted as the final word by Congress, or if conventional methods, weak from obsolescence, had been employed by the Authority itself. We ought to know more about the relation of the kind of statutes we enact to the administrative methods employed to enforce them. For Congress cannot wholly escape responsibility when administration of the laws we make goes wrong. Perhaps there are pitfalls in the very statutes. Perhaps the laws we make invite red tape and delay. We censure the directives of swivel-chair bureaucrats because they fail to understand the conditions of every town from Oregon to Maine. And in the same breath we say "aye" to roll calls that pile up more responsibilities here in Washington, that mean more sweeping regulations, more orders issued from the National Capital. We lose our tempers and our sense when things go wrong, and try to right them by interference in the details of management and administration. I admit the provocation and I share the irritation, but in my judgment, that is not the way to work out the appropriate relationship between the legislative and executive branches of this Government. It is not the road to achievement in peace. It is the road to chaos in war.

I think we might learn more if we paid less attention to the failures and mistakes of Government bureaus and departments and more to the successes we encounter. Perhaps in that way we might find some remedy for the difficulties that plague us.

I am no expert in public administration. I have had no vast experience in the selection and training or supervision of personnel. I have never managed a billion-dollar enterprise. But I know a good job when I see it. I can measure results. And 9 years' close association with this one Federal agency has convinced me that its record could not have been achieved without good manage-

ment. It takes good men using good methods to do a good job. In the history of the T. V. A. I think this Congress may find some guide to a solution of the problem we must solve—a solution we cannot postpone much longer. We have got to find out swiftly how a central government of this size can be run efficiently, what kind of statutes will encourage decent administration, will increase the loyalty, and not arouse the ire of individual citizens. We have got to determine how we can carry out the decisions of the National Congress without smothering all signs of vigorous local self-government. We found a formula when we created T. V. A., but almost none of us appreciates the remarkable job we did.

HOW THE T. V. A. STATUTE DEFINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE AUTHORITY

Remember, the Congress invented a special type of organization in the T. V. A. Act. We created an independent regional agency. We sent it away from Washington. We set up broad policies to govern its acts, but we gave the Authority flexibility to make its own decisions with respect to detail. In the basic act the major purposes of the legislation were carefully set forth. The Congress declared that the Tennessee River should be transformed into a navigable waterway from its mouth near Paducah, Ky., 650 miles to Knoxville, Tenn. We provided that the dams to be constructed on the Tennessee and on its tributaries should be designed and operated not only to create the navigation channel but also to provide storage for the control of floods for the protection of people living in the valleys of the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. We directed that those dams should be used to develop the maximum amount of power consistent with their use for navigation and flood control. We did not even leave it to the administrators of this act to determine the basic policy considerations that were to govern in the distribution and sale of the electric energy generated at these projects. We legislated on that subject by making it clear that the Authority was not to dispose of this Government power by sale to the existing electric-utility monopolies, but was to distribute it on as wide a basis as possible throughout the area of its operations at the most reasonable rates consistent with making the power investment self-liquidating.

I mention these matters because it is important to note that in creating this agency we did not delegate legislative power as we sometimes accuse ourselves of doing. We rightly reserved the control of general policy to ourselves. And that control has been exercised on repeated occasions when the Congress has seen fit to amend the basic law either for the purpose of clarifying questions upon which the original intent was doubtful or for the purpose of enunciating new policies as conditions changed and the project developed. Not only were we careful to retain the exercise of legislative function in the Congress but we made sure that this agency should remain accountable to the Congress and the public for the manner in which it carried out the legislative policies. To

that end we provided that the books, records, and accounts should be subjected to a continuous audit in the field by the representatives of the Comptroller General, and we charged the Comptroller General with the responsibility for reporting directly to the Congress any irregularities that he might find in the operations of the Authority. In addition, in 1935 we specifically required the Authority to submit to us a comprehensive engineering report setting out in some detail the way in which it proposed to carry out the legislative policy for the development of the river system in order that we might have the opportunity of reviewing those plans. Finally, we have required this agency to appear before the Appropriations Committees of each House annually to justify in detail its expenditures during the preceding fiscal year and to explain its proposed program for the next fiscal year. By these devices we have kept within our own control the major policy decisions affecting the program of this agency.

Yet at the same time the Congress was sufficiently far-sighted, in setting up the administrative framework for this organization, to take into consideration the nature of its work and to give to it many of the attributes of flexibility, initiative, and responsibility characteristic of our better organized business enterprises. That this was done deliberately is shown by the report of the conference committee on the original Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, which makes it clear that it was the considered intention of Congress to make it possible for this agency to conduct the highly complex electric-power business according to the best business methods. The provisions of the statute vested in the management of T. V. A. sufficient authority and sufficient discretion to deal with the day-to-day problems that arise in the conduct of any business and to make promptly those decisions upon which the success or failure of such an enterprise so often depend. We worked out and expressed a relationship specially suited to the task we gave the Authority to do. We gave T. V. A. the whole job to do, and made it alone accountable to us and to the people. We did not divide responsibility for the development of this river among a dozen agencies. We did not split authority into pieces, then prayerfully sit back and hope that a coordinating committee of supermen would iron out inevitable disputes of jurisdiction.

WHAT T. V. A. HAS DONE IN LESS THAN 10 YEARS

Let us stop and see how that system has worked. What are the results achieved after 9 years' operation under this statute? Ten multipurpose dams have been built by T. V. A. since 1933, and six are under construction at war tempo today. A giant plant to produce electricity by steam has been erected. Munitions plants have been built and other lesser projects undertaken.

This is the biggest engineering project in the history of the world. This Government has done it directly. There have been no outrageous profits, no startling bonuses, no rackets or kickbacks on this job. Forty thousand men and women were employed at the peak

of construction activities last September. Yet there never has been a strike against the management nor an interruption of war work by a single day. Material worth millions of dollars has been purchased all over the United States, and there has never been a hint of scandal in procurement. More than \$600,000,000 had been disbursed through the end of the past fiscal year and every penny has been accounted for. Not a single T. V. A. employee has been charged with corruption. They have mobilized a river and a valley for war, and in record time, down there. Look at what has happened in 9 years. Let me summarize the record.

THE T. V. A. POWER SYSTEM TODAY—T. V. A. POWER IN WAR

The Authority now has under construction the second largest power system in the country. Its installed capacity is approximately 1,500,000 kilowatts, of which more than 950,000 kilowatts represents T. V. A. construction since 1933. The balance comes from Wilson Dam, which the Authority inherited, and from structures which have been acquired by purchase. In the fiscal year 1944 T. V. A. expects to produce more than 10,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power. This electric power spells war power in our fight for freedom and security. Let me translate this for you. For years this area has produced most of our aluminum and here we have the world's largest aluminum plant. In this area we have the largest chemical-warfare arsenal in the world. We have munitions plants, explosive plants, foundries, and factories turning out the equipment of battle. That power will produce aluminum for ships and planes; chemicals for explosives; bombers whose wings will cast shadows of disaster over Axis countries; smoke screens to protect our ships in battle; incendiaries to consume the war industries of our foes. All these things will come from the power created in the Tennessee Valley.

T. V. A. POWER IN PEACE

In addition to 9 large war industries served directly by the Authority, approximately 450,000 customers receive T. V. A. power through the distribution systems of 83 municipalities and 45 co-operatives. You can realize what T. V. A. has accomplished when you remember that in 1933 there were no electricity cooperatives and only a few scattered municipal systems in that area. The farmers did not have electricity in the South because the private power companies thought they could not pay the bills. Now electric power replaces human energy on our farms. These kilowatt-hours are fighting our shortage of food.

That record of construction, of organization and operation, is unbeatable. And it is going to pay out. It is in the great American industrial tradition. For all time it explodes the outworn notion that the operations of a Government agency are bound to be clumsy and expensive. T. V. A. balance sheets respect the obligation of a business enterprise to make returns on an investment. In the next fiscal year—1944—T. V. A. revenues from the sale of power are

estimated to amount to \$38,500,000. That is enough to pay all expenses of power operation (and note that these expenses include payments in lieu of taxes and provide reserves for depreciation), and in addition to produce a return of approximately 4 percent on the investment in power facilities. The actual revenue for this fiscal year will amount to approximately \$33,000,000. The consumers who had electric service prior to T. V. A. will save almost \$10,000,000 annually in comparison with the rates they were formerly paying. This is an achievement in which the Congress should take pride. Within the normal span of life the consumers of power in the Tennessee Valley will pay back to the Federal Treasury all the money the Congress has provided to make that power production possible.

NAVIGATION

When I said the river had been mobilized for war, it was not alone of power I was thinking. The navigation channel Congress directed T. V. A. to build in 1933 is now almost completed. It is a highway for the movement of military supplies. Jeeps, amphibians, ambulances, and huge Army trucks are being unloaded at the docks in the Valley today. A tow of more than 2,000 of these vehicles were unloaded at my home city of Gunterville recently. Think what that means in the saving of gas and rubber or of railway flatcars, and the relief given to our overburdened rail-and-motor transportation facilities. Figure the lowered cost to the Government. Already the expenditure for navigation is beginning to be paid back too. There were plenty of doubting Thomases about the future of river use for commerce when the T. V. A. development started. We stopped doubting in Alabama a couple of years ago when we saw barges with grain from the Midwest, automobiles from Detroit, and petroleum products from the Gulf begin to use a half-completed channel. We knew what it was going to mean before we saw the steady flow of war equipment that moves on the river today. Next year it is estimated that the movement of freight on this waterway will exceed 500,000,000 ton-miles. Four public-use terminals, now under construction, will make it a free highway for the use of all kinds of public and private business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Alabama.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, prior to T. V. A. we had almost no protection from floods in the Tennessee Valley, and our capricious river poured its turbulent waters to add to the disaster of floods in the lower Mississippi. Today T. V. A. has provided approximately 6,700,000 acre-feet of useful storage, much of which is available for control during the flood season. Already we have seen what that means. Just last December, T. V. A. reduced a flood crest at Chattanooga by 3½ to 4 feet and prevented damage estimated at

more than a million dollars. The completed system will provide more than 15,000,000 acre-feet of storage and will have considerable effect on the floods of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Kentucky Dam alone, providing 4,500,000 acre-feet near the mouth of the Tennessee, will be capable of reducing crests at Cairo, Ill., by 2 to 3 feet. Two to three feet is the difference between disaster and safety in floods. And the benefits will extend all the way down river. This reduction alone has been estimated to be worth \$200,000,000, or almost double the cost of Kentucky Dam. Flood control here spells safety to private enterprises, homes, and the people all down the mid-continent area to New Orleans.

FERTILIZER FOR PEACE AND MUNITIONS FOR WAR

The Muscle Shoals development started in World War No. 1. In the years of peace T. V. A. converted the plants to the production of plant food. Now once more these huge Government facilities are turning out munitions. They are producing elemental phosphorus, ammonia, and ammonium nitrate for the War Department. They are making the ingredients of synthetic rubber for the Rubber Reserve Company. The amounts and distribution of these war products are not disclosed for publication, because, as was said of the annual report this year, "It might give aid, though certainly no comfort, to our enemies."

THE FERTILIZER PROGRAM

I can speak, however, of the concentrated phosphatic fertilizers that have been developed by T. V. A. at Muscle Shoals since 1933. The finest and highest concentration of phosphatic fertilizer in the world has been successfully developed here, meto-phosphate. They have meant new hope for the exhausted lands of the South and the Nation. Fields and hills that were bare and sterile are green and living now, and farm production has increased. Through June 1942 more than 185,000 tons of T. V. A. plant food had been distributed for use in a demonstration program on 42,000 farms totaling 6,200,000 acres. This program is Nation-wide, and every Member of this House ought to know just how it has been carried out, because some of the material has gone to every State. I think the method used by T. V. A. to carry out this program in the Tennessee Valley shows why the organization has had such tremendous success in all its activities. Let me describe it to you briefly:

Congress directed the Authority to experiment in the production and use of new and cheaper forms of plant food and to demonstrate its use. Now the development of the fertilizer, the laboratory part, is easy compared to the demonstration of the product in use. Because these new plant foods had to be tried out on farms and the farms had to be used at the same time to provide a living for American families, T. V. A. had to face the practical problems of the largest private business in this country, the private enterprise of farming. Here is the way they did it:

They decided to work through existing institutions—the Extension Service and

the land-grant colleges. They did not hire thousands of agents themselves and set up a lot of new offices. In cooperation with existing institutions, the farmers of a county were invited to come together to hear about the program. The farmers themselves selected one of their number, who agreed to permit his farm to be used as a demonstration area. He took a risk. He paid the freight on the fertilizer which T. V. A. provided at no cost. He had to change his farm management. He agreed to keep books. He got help from scientists and specialists and cooperation in working out his problems—but never a directive nor a quota. His farm became a kind of school for the whole community.

T. V. A. did not run this program from some distant headquarters. Their men walked over the land. They saw the troubles that developed. It is not easy for a farmer to conserve the Nation's soil for posterity and at the same time buy shoes for the children. Yet that is just what has to be done if this Nation is going to survive. T. V. A. discovered that new and cheaper equipment was needed for the farmer who could not afford to have hired help. They saw that a way must be found to make the growth of soil-restoring crops pay cash. It was not all a matter of national policy and good will. So what did they do? They did not equip a lot of new and fancy laboratories. They went to the educational and scientific institutions of the South. They made contracts with them. They worked on designs together. And community refrigerators came into use, new farm machinery was developed, a quick-freezing process came out of it, and new uses for wood products. The T. V. A. took these inventions through the stage of practical demonstration. Then licenses were issued and private enterprise took over. All the way through from trestle board to the finished product existing local institutions, public and private, were used. Other Government agencies do not work that way.

We who live there have seen what has happened to these test demonstration farmers. Their mortgages are paid, their buildings are better equipped. They have more livestock. They live better. They are buying more things in town. They have money in the bank. Most important today, they are producing more food for war. This program should be vastly expanded when materials for building additional plant capacity are again available, when production of munitions can decline.

This year these products are being shared with our allies. A major portion of T. V. A.'s fertilizer products will go abroad so fields in England can raise the products we should otherwise be obliged to send. We need it here, but it is sound sense to save bottoms. Phosphatic fertilizer is easier to send than cereals.

The summary outlined hits only the high spots of the record of this agency we created in 1933. We outlined the program in Congress. We gave them the job to do and held them responsible. They have kept faith with us. In the accomplishment of this record, the Au-

thority has never failed to meet its promises to Congress as to the schedules of construction time, and T. V. A. has had to face the same problems of manpower and material shortages as private industries. Somehow it has always come through and without any fanfare. Until the recent extreme price increases, which have dislocated all estimates, the Authority has never spent more on a dam than it told the Congress it would cost. Those are tests of achievement. That is how a job should be judged. T. V. A. has met every contractual engagement. Steadily its unit cost of operations has been reduced, and its overhead administrative costs curtailed from year to year until they now stand at less than 4 percent—a remarkably low level for any similar enterprise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Alabama.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY RECORD

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Look at T. V. A.'s standing in the field of industrial safety. Accidents always increase when industry speeds up, and the accident rate today is an acute manpower problem. When you find a good safety record combined with a swift production schedule you find good management, trained supervisors, and intelligent and alert employees. In 1940, for example, T. V. A. had an accident frequency rate 60 percent lower than the average rate for all companies engaged in similar operations reporting to the National Safety Council, and its accident severity rate was less than half as much as the others. In August 1941, a rising accident rate, national in scope, was of sufficient extent to be called to public attention by the President. The T. V. A. did not go with the trend in this respect. Their rates went down. Its frequency rate was reduced by 11.6 percent, as compared with its own record in 1940, and the severity rate went down by 22.4 percent. Yet during this period the number of man-hours of work on T. V. A. construction projects increased by 67.8 percent.

WHY AND HOW T. V. A. IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

T. V. A. methods, developed under an unusual charter, are responsible for its success. Achievements like these are not accidental. I do not believe any other public or private agency can match them. What I want to emphasize is this, that record has been made possible because T. V. A. is different from other Federal agencies. Its statute is different, its methods are wonderfully different, and I submit that its accomplishments are startlingly dissimilar from customary performances. It lives and works in the field. It does not operate from Washington, although every once in a while some expert with a blueprint gets worried about that "difference," and decides that T. V. A. should be made a part of a Washington department and enjoy the superlative advantages of red tape, absentee management, and remote control. T. V. A. works in the Valley, close to the people it serves. You do not hear

complaints about questionnaires sent out by T. V. A. They rarely need to use that sterile way of getting information. They meet local groups in conference in villages, on farms, and in towns. The people know why information is required, what use is going to be made of it. Nobody resists that kind of inquiry.

The novelty of a regional agency is too much for some people and they suggest that the work of T. V. A., which they profess to admire, should be partitioned among old-line Government departments—that some other agency should buy the land or handle its litigation, or that its employees should be selected by another outfit. They say, "Why should T. V. A. be different?" In my judgment—and the record supports my conclusions—the reason T. V. A. gets things done is because it is different. For one thing, they see their job as a whole. Land buying, for example, has to keep pace with dam construction and family relocation. T. V. A.'s land-buying program has been the most successful ever undertaken by a Federal agency. Look at this record: Of 871,416 acres purchased for reservoir and highway purposes up to June 30, 1942, over 90 percent was acquired by purchase, and of the remaining, 2.3 percent of the cases in condemnation involved only questions of title, with price undisputed.

They have a different system of condemnation procedure in T. V. A., and some people suggest that it should be changed because it is different. I live in the area and I give daily thanks for the difference. Congress put section 25 in the T. V. A. Act deliberately. It was an effort to create a condemnation system that would avoid the abuses of traditional methods and would be fair alike to the owners of land and to the Government. It has worked admirably. Whenever there is large-scale purchase there will be disgruntled individuals. But in the area generally it is recognized that the method has been fair and swift.

It is at times suggested that the method of selection of T. V. A. employees should be changed, that they should be chosen either by the Civil Service Commission or with the approval of Members of the Congress. I am against any such proposal. The Authority has an independent merit system, and I have never heard any responsible person level charges at T. V. A. for politics, favoritism, nepotism, or any other "ism" in the selection of its workers. Everyone admits the T. V. A. system is fine. But some worry because it is different. They want T. V. A. to have every problem and every drawback of every other department. They do not seem to see the relation between cause and effect. T. V. A. has recruited skilled and unskilled workmen in an area which had no vast reservoir of industrially trained manpower. It was not an easy job. But they have done it. As of February 1, 1943, T. V. A. employment totaled approximately 35,000. Of these 35,000 employees, more than 25,000 are skilled workers, operators, engineers, chemists, and other highly technical and professional personnel. These are the men who have designed and built the dams, the powerhouses, transmission

lines, and substations. They are maintaining and operating them today. They have designed and built and now they are operating the fertilizer and munitions plants. I do not know where T. V. A. found them, but they must be well chosen, well trained, and well directed, because they are the men and women who are doing a superlative job. Whatever methods T. V. A. has developed, I want them continued. I should like to see them adopted by other agencies of the Government. I think we need some more different agencies. Maybe if we drafted a few more statutes with the vision we showed when we created T. V. A., perhaps we would have more records like this.

Every once in a while another thoroughly specious proposal is advanced. That is that T. V. A. power revenues should be paid directly into the Treasury of the United States and that the organization should come to Congress for all the money it requires to operate its system. The idea is that this Congress, not T. V. A., should manage the details of operation of this great electricity system.

Now Congress wrote section 26 of the T. V. A. Act in another fashion. We cataloged there the purposes for which T. V. A. could use its revenues. We outlined limits beyond which T. V. A. could not go, but we recognized that continuity of electricity service could not depend on annual appropriations. We recognized that in this sort of enterprise operating estimates could not be accurate so far in advance as Federal Budget and appropriation procedure requires. We had sense enough to see that you cannot know, more than a year in advance, every expenditure that may have to be made to take on new business or to repair the sudden ravages of storms or flood. Why if such a provision had been in the law in September 1939, the Authority could not have made additional power available to the plant of the Aluminum Co. in Alcoa, Tenn. The business was unanticipated. Alcoa had no power contract to cover the new demand for aluminum for airplanes. No surplus hydro power was available. So high cost steam plants had to be put into operation. The Authority spent over a million dollars to provide the service. I will not put a money value on the production of that metal. But I will point out that the Authority had a net return of some \$300,000 on the investment.

That is just what a private business would do. That is what T. V. A. has done, and that is why they have been able to serve war industries without delay. They have not had to come to Congress for a deficiency appropriation for every little line and substation for every ton of coal beyond anticipated needs. We cannot run an electricity business from Washington and we should not try. The method we have followed so far is right. This Congress has laid out the general policies and has held T. V. A.'s management strictly accountable for carrying them out. We require them to submit their plans, and to report their acts in detail.

I sometimes wonder why, when an agency is so outstandingly successful, anyone should propose to mangle it or

to interfere with its management. Is it jealousy? Is it a desire to make possible the failure of a public enterprise? Is it some strange kind of politics? Or cannot we learn? Cannot we learn that when the result is successful, the charter must be good, and the methods used are bound to be right. Instead of trying to make T. V. A. like other Government bureaus, I propose we try to make the other bureaus a little more like T. V. A. This organization brings a breath of fresh air to clear the murky atmosphere of bureaucracy.

So I will be opposed to any proposal that will change T. V. A.'s organization or force it to alter its methods until it can be proven there are better ways for it to accomplish its purposes, or until there are abuses in its management which must be corrected. I am opposed to any suggestion that would yield any of its independence in making its decisions of operation, either to any other executive agency or to Congress. I like the way they are doing the job now.

I want Congress to study the methods of T. V. A. and to take pride in its achievements. I want us to give praise where it is due. And it is due T. V. A. I believe that David Lillenthal, Chairman of its Board, is one of the ablest, most loyal, and devoted public servants this country has produced. He has headed a program which is changing the economic picture of the South, which has permitted us to be in truth the arsenal of democracy. It is a program which has brought to my part of the country not only massive dams and power houses, not only a useful river highway, but a new concept of the relationship that can exist between the common man and his Central Government—a relationship that must exist if this democracy is going to solve the problems of the post-war world.

(Mr. STARNES of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, the independent offices appropriation bill, now under consideration, includes the appropriation of the necessary funds for the administration of the United States Merchant Marine by the Maritime Commission.

The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, has been referred to as the magna carta of our American Merchant Marine. It is the organic law specifically defining the duties of the Maritime Commission. Section 101 states:

It is necessary for the national defense * * * that the United States shall have a merchant marine * * * capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

Thus the United States merchant marine is an integral part of our national defense. From the outbreak of this war the cry has been for ships, ships, and more ships. It is the duty of the Maritime Commission to exert every effort of

which it is capable to furnish these ships in sufficient quantity to guarantee the winning of the war.

In almost every speech made by members of the Maritime Commission, from the chairman on down, over the radio, before public bodies, and in their statements they have made before committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, they refer to the steel shortage existing in this country as the primary reason why they cannot produce more ships. It becomes apparent that the only way we are to get more ships is by increasing the production of steel to meet every requirement of the Nation. If steel production is to be increased it can only be accomplished by the decentralization of the steel industry which will break the strangle hold these steel masters have held upon this Nation in both wartime as well as peacetime.

You and I know that more ships are required to furnish the ammunition, guns, tanks, and supplies to our ever-increasing military forces in Africa, the Solomon Islands, Australia, and India. These ships are absolutely essential.

Mr. Chairman, more ships are needed to carry food to the destitute and hungry women and children of Puerto Rico, and in turn to bring back to this country the 300,000 tons of sugar now stored in Puerto Rican warehouses. The crying need for food to be shipped to these citizens of our own United States is almost beyond human description, as has been testified to by their elected representatives before the Committee on Insular Affairs, of which I am a member.

Large sections of our population are being relocated to carry on shipbuilding and manufacturing for the war effort. Agents of the Maritime Commission, as well as other agencies of Government, are recruiting labor from the Middle Western States. These workers are sent at Government expense to the Pacific Coast, large numbers of whom go to the San Francisco Bay area, where they are forced to live under conditions of squalor and filth in tents and campwagons, by reason of a lack of housing. Housing cannot be furnished because of the lack of steel. It is a sorry picture, indeed, in a country which has the greatest stands of virgin timber in the world—of redwood, pine, and fir—but no hardware with which to assemble and build houses. This critical situation has caused an alarming labor turn-over amounting in many instances to as much as 20 percent per month.

The greatest bottleneck in all history exists in the shortage of steel, fostered and nurtured by the steel masters of this Nation that they might continue to control its production and price structure in the post-war period. This self-centered, self-satisfied group, too long tolerated by a nation fighting for its very existence, have built up an empire of steel production in a very limited area of our Nation, outside of which they exert every effort to prevent the production of steel from the natural resources of great areas of our Nation. They have established a dividing line, over which they stand guard, separating the remainder of the Nation from the great mineral resources

of the West. They defiantly maintain that there shall be no decentralization of the steel industry beyond that dividing line, while the security of the Nation demands that those western resources shall be used.

Evidence of their defiance of the development of our western resources was brought out before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries which was appointed by the chairman to investigate the steel shortage, and of which I am a member. It is again more recently found in the mouthpiece of the steelmasters, the weekly magazine the *Iron Age*. In the issue of January 21, 1943, by ridicule and contempt, they attempt to discourage and destroy the enterprise of Henry J. Kaiser in his effort to meet the expanding needs of steel on the Pacific coast by building a steel plant with his own financial resources. And this notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government has poured almost a billion dollars into the laps of these steelmasters for the expansion and modernization of their plants.

The Government of the United States, more than a century ago, found it necessary to insure the safety of our country by building its own navy yards. That policy has proven itself to be farsighted and admirable. Our merchant marine is one of the four important links in our national defense, along with our Army, Navy, and Air Forces. The merchant marine is dependent upon steel. Up until the present crisis these same steelmasters, who own the mines, the smelters, and furnaces, and the mills, also owned or controlled the entire shipbuilding industry at the outbreak of this war. Their stranglehold extended beyond steel production. It is now time that the Government itself shall step into the picture and establish its own steel-producing plants, for no other group in this country is sufficiently large to overcome the obstacles which will be placed in their way by the present steelmasters.

In order to utilize the full natural resources of the entire Nation in the interest of national defense and the security of the Nation through the construction of all the ships required to win this war, it is the bounden duty of the Maritime Commission to demand the decentralization of this steel octopus whose tentacles reach into every phase of our national economy.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, on February 8 former President Hoover appeared before the Manpower Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee in a closed session, and thereafter, following his testimony, distributed to reporters a memorandum or statement for the press which was given wide publicity.

In his release to the press he said, in part, "We should not try to do too much too fast" and this is so because "time runs in our favor."

Let us analyze this statement, "Time runs in our favor," and what would prob-

ably happen if our Government and the United Nations followed his views.

Time did run in our favor, but that is not so now. It is not correct to say that at this stage of the war. Ever since Nazi Germany started this war, those nations opposing Germany had to wage a defensive warfare, and time was their ally. After Pearl Harbor, we also had to wage a defensive war—and time was our ally, but that situation has changed. The United Nations are now on the offensive in all parts of the world, with the exception of China, where offensive action will occur in the reasonably near future. Time is not the ally of those nations possessing the offensive.

Until Hitler failed to conquer England by air attack, and later to destroy the Russian armies, the Nazi blitzkrieg was a race against time. Divide people within by propaganda, by hatred, by racial, religious, or other appeals; through fear, by any means, to soften up a people; to employ deceit and hypocrisy whenever it could be done effectively, even lulling into a feeling of safety, then the sudden attack by air and tank followed by infantry consolidation; playing one nation against another, so he could attack one at a time and conquer them quickly, and then accomplishing the objective with quick success.

The Nazi blitzkrieg consisted of attacking and conquering quickly one nation at a time, as long as that policy could be followed. It was a race against time.

The Nazi blitzkrieg's days are now over. The attempt to quickly compel Britain to submit by the vicious, powerful air attacks was prevented by the courage of the people of England, their ability to stand the pain and suffering of the air blitzkrieg.

Then Hitler turned on Russia, to remove that country as a threat to his rear or flank before the actual land invasion of England took place. The quick removal of Russia from the war, then the strong concentrated attack on England to conquer that country, or to compel it to sue for peace, before the United States could reach a stage where we could play an important and telling part in the war. That was the blitzkrieg in operation.

The second setback for the blitzkrieg type of military campaign took place on the plains and in the mountains of Russia; when the Nazi failed to capture Moscow and Leningrad last year and Stalin-grad this year and, above all, when the Nazi failed to destroy the intactness and effectiveness of the Russian Army.

That means that Hitler's race against time—an important and necessary element of a successful blitzkrieg—is over.

We witness through the press of the victories of the Russian Armies, the defeats of the German Armies, their seeming confusion. That is the time to strike hard, to follow up successes, no let-up to permit the enemy to reorganize and form new lines of defense. In Russia time is the ally of the Nazi. The Russians are not letting them use time as an ally. With a victory and the demoralization that has followed, the Russians are not delaying or resting, content with

the victory they have won, thereby allowing the Germans to use time as a means of reorganization, of bringing up reserves and needed weapons of war, to resist successfully the next attack. The Russians apparently recognize that with the Germans on the run, badly shaken, that is the time to attack—and attack—that actions can be taken that could not be when and where the enemy was not badly shaken—that to get the maximum results it is a race against time.

No, former President Hoover; as you were so badly mistaken in your judgment before December 7, 1941, when you opposed President Roosevelt in his recommendations to prepare our country for defense against the then impending danger, so is your judgment again wrong when you said that "time runs in our favor."

Time is now the ally of the Axis. With Germany on the defensive and with Hitler admitting that time is his ally as he did in his speech in the latter part of September, for anyone to take the position that time is our ally is to take a position in favor of a negotiated peace, of unadulterated appeasement. If that is what former President Hoover stands for, why does he not say so—frankly state to the American people that he stands for a negotiated peace instead of using deceptive words to hide his true thoughts.

I do not charge that former President Hoover, whom I respect personally, stands for appeasement, but if we follow his advice the result will be a stalemate of the war, a wave of appeasement sentiment, and a negotiated peace. Such a peace would be a victory for our enemies and constitute only a short truce until our enemies have regained their strength and again start on the road of world conquest; the destruction of the democratic way of life; of a decent world in which to live; and of the religious civilization we possess and which is the origin of everything that decent men and women stand for and aspire to obtain.

Last September Hitler admitted that time is the ally of the Axis. His speech was followed up by speeches along the same lines by Goebbels and Goering. The controlled press of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy upon the orders of their masters took up the same line. Later events have supported the fact that the Nazis are waging a defensive warfare. This does not mean they are not dangerous. They are. This does not mean they will not engage in offensive attacks and actions. They will, if the opportunity presents itself. But it does mean that the blitzkrieg is over. Germany has failed to remove Russia as a potent factor in this war before the United States and England, and particularly the United States, because of our recent forced entry into the war, have developed to the point where our resources could be thrown into the conflict with telling effect.

Instead of being weak, Russia has shown great strength; the United States and England have developed their resources and armed forces to a powerful extent, and while the enemy is weakening we are growing stronger.

Time is the ally of Nazi Germany and of Fascist Italy, as it is also becoming the ally of Japan.

We have captured Guadalcanal, an offensive action. General MacArthur has also recently won an offensive victory in New Guinea. The African situation is known to all of us. That is also an offensive action. Are we to sit back, using time as our ally, and rest content with what we have done? Does anyone think that such policy will win the war? This is what Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and imperialistic Japan would like to see us do.

Yes; "time was once on our side," but not now, Mr. Hoover. If you were President now, former President Hoover, and charged with the duty and responsibility of leading our people to victory, of preserving our country, which is the specific duty of a President in time of war, under conditions as they now exist, would you adopt the policy of using time as an ally?

If you did, you would probably go down in history as a President who meant to do the right thing, but who was unable to grasp and meet the problems of our country in war, just the same as you failed to grasp, understand, and meet the problems of the economic war of 1929 to 1933. You would go down in history as a President who failed in his trust.

With our recovery from Pearl Harbor, with the victories of MacArthur in New Guinea, with the capture of Guadalcanal, with our naval victories in the Far East, and with what will take place in that area and in China in the future, with the African expedition, with the defeat of Rommel, relieving the threat to Alexandria, the Suez Canal, and to India, with the successes of the Russian armies, the whole basic course of the war has changed. The United Nations are no longer on the defensive, and time, our valuable ally of past days, is no longer our ally now. Time is an ally of defensive powers in a war. It is now the ally of the Axis, admitted by word and conceded by deed. Before New Guinea, Stalingrad, Rommel's defeat, the African invasion, Guadalcanal, our naval victories over the Japs, it was different.

One year ago and less the picture for us looked bad. Thank God, that picture has changed. Of course, we have hard days ahead of us, but one thing is certain, as we view world happenings of recent months, and look underneath the surface and analyze those events, their meaning and results, one has been to change the basic conduct of the war. We have changed from a basic policy of defensive warfare—using time as an ally as much as we could, to the basic policy of offensive warfare. Hitler and his allies have been compelled to concede the defeat of the blitzkrieg method and to change from the offensive to the defensive.

If we use time as former President Hoover indicates we should, we will thus permit the enemy to recover from his defeats, and thereby permit a recovery that might enable the Axis to regain the offensive again. To permit that to happen would constitute criminal negligence, willful and reckless disregard on the part

of those charged with the conduct and the winning of the war.

I wonder if former President Hoover were President today, charged with the grave responsibilities that rest upon the Commander in Chief in time of war, with the duty of leadership that will save our country, if he would say in the light of world conditions as they exist today, that "time runs in our favor." If he did, thereby permitting Hitler, and he is the main enemy in Europe, if not in the world, to have time to build strong lines of fortified places, so that when the flower of our youth and the youth of our nations united with us were killed or wounded in large numbers where such fortified places were attacked—the result would probably be a rise of the feeling of appeasement, and a negotiated peace. A negotiated peace is a partial victory for our enemies. Such a peace would be a defeat for us. When time becomes the ally of both sides to a conflict, it usually means that both sides are so exhausted that neither one cannot administer the knock-out blow to the other. The result is likely to be an armistice—a temporary stay, under the guise of a compromise peace.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Massachusetts is trying to make it appear that Mr. Hoover stands for appeasement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Was the gentleman here during all of my remarks?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did the gentleman hear me say that "I do not charge that former President Hoover, whom I respect personally, stands for appeasement, but if we follow his advice the result will be a stalemate of the war, a wave of appeasement sentiment, and a negotiated peace"?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman understands Mr. Hoover has on many occasions said that he is in this war to fight it to a decisive finish?

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman agree with former President Hoover that time is now our ally?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not know what Mr. Hoover had in mind at that time. If he had in mind that the United States because of its tremendous productive possibilities is getting stronger with each succeeding day, his remarks might well be interpreted that time was on our side. Of course, one can interpret words whichever way one desires to have them interpreted. What I rose particularly to find out is whether the gentleman wants to make a serious charge that Mr. Hoover is working with the Nazis or is trying to appease them.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has no right to try to read into my remarks thoughts that are not there, because nobody has for an instant said that of Mr. Hoover. If anyone did say it, I would be the first to challenge him.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Having regard for the unity we are trying to

have in this country, I do not want the gentleman to try to read anything into the motives of Mr. Hoover.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts talks about unity. Nobody has fought more than I have for unity.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman, and I dislike to see him try to raise a discordant note at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman need not feel disturbed about the extent to which he must apologize for what Mr. Hoover said. What Mr. Hoover said speaks for itself. Mr. Hoover has said that time now runs in our favor, and I challenge that statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman believe that from now on we will be stronger, that time will make us stronger?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is not material to my discussion today. Time is not running in our favor. The fact that we get stronger is no reason for thinking that time is running in our favor. We are on the offensive.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And we want to keep on the offensive; we are demanding that we go on the offensive, but at the same time, time is in our favor; we are getting stronger.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman makes that statement, he puts himself in the same category as former President Hoover.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. No; I do not; and the gentleman from Massachusetts knows better than that, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Am I to conclude from the gentleman's remarks that it is his opinion that it might be better to expend the blood of American boys than the ammunition that is in the making?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's question has no relationship to this. We are producing. Until recent months we were on the defensive and now we have taken the offensive. To consider time as an ally now would be to follow a policy that would be favorable to our enemies. Of course, Mr. Hoover is a fine American—nobody questions that—and any attempt to inject that into this discussion is irrelevant, immaterial, and not pertinent; I might say impertinent in the sense it was intended as such, but certainly it is not pertinent to the issue. However, Mr. Hoover did make the statement that time is our ally, but the fact is that we are now on the offensive, and time is not the ally of the nations that are on the offensive—that are waging an offensive war to victory.

Of course, the increasing production of the weapons of war is important, but are we going to sit back and wait and rest content, with the enemy on the run—on

the defensive—and let them consolidate their forces and reorganize and fortify themselves, which would result in a greater loss of life when our American boys undertake to attack them in the places we permitted them to fortify strongly, simply because we held back from making an attack when the time was ripe for us to do so?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman now yield? Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not mean to interpret from anything that Mr. Hoover said, at least as far as he read it here, that Mr. Hoover wants this to be an appeasement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am discussing the results that would follow, if the policy of Mr. Hoover was adopted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman think that he has gone far afield in trying to interpret these things?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. I am justified in interpreting Mr. Hoover's remarks. The gentleman himself undertook to interpret them a moment ago.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes. Mr. McCORMACK. When he undertook not to take issue but to undertake to defend Mr. Hoover in that statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I was trying to show that time was really in our favor.

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, Mr. Hoover said that, but it is not now.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I said the productive forces of America were gathering every day, and as that momentum gathers force we are getting stronger.

Mr. McCORMACK. But time is not necessary; we have taken the offensive.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Why do you not do it now?

Mr. McCORMACK. Why do we not do it? If we should depend upon our friend from Massachusetts and former President Hoover—could the gentleman conduct the war any better than the President?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am not saying that I could.

Mr. McCORMACK. Apparently the gentleman would leave that impression. I am glad to see my Republican friend so excited.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am not so excited at all, and I am sure the gentleman must be excited, or he would not make this charge against me.

Mr. McCORMACK. What charge have I made against the gentleman?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Oh, the gentleman can read the remarks.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is the gentleman himself who is making the charge.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am not.

Mr. McCORMACK. In general you are putting yourself in the same position that Mr. Hoover has put himself in, but I have never considered you in that position in your attitude here, and I want to say that for my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the people on this

side of the aisle have given the gentleman more support in this war than any minority ever did.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have said that, and I have stated that I am not attacking the conduct of the minority. I am not saying a word about the Members on that side. I am discussing a remark made by former President Hoover that had wide publicity, and presented serious implications to the American people, so that proper public opinion would be aroused and state what the results would have been likely to be, if we had followed the advice of former President Hoover. I have said that this House has cooperated on war measures, and if anyone should undertake to attack the House I would resent it. Any remark that I made is in no way directly or indirectly to cast an aspersion on anyone who sits on the Republican side of this House. I have said there is no organized opposition to the President in this war. I said before that the President of the United States has received the best support in this war that any President in war had ever received from any Congress. I stand by that statement and my remarks today are not inconsistent with it in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the United Nations have only started. We have wrested the affirmative or the offensive from the enemy, and under able military leadership we can continue to ultimate victory.

I am looking forward to the day when I will hear former President Hoover utter as a former President the stirring appeal to courage, action, and quick victory that I am confident he would utter if he were in the White House. I am looking forward to the day when I will hear him supporting affirmatively President Roosevelt in his courageous leadership instead of being generally, as he has in the past the negative critic, the man of uncertainty, the man who indicates a confused state of mind.

Uncertainty of mind and action will never win this war.

We can all thank God that in this crisis we have as our President and Commander in Chief a man of courageous thought and action. His most bitter enemy; without or within, will admit that President Roosevelt is a man of courage—a leader who does not know what fear is.

No; former President Hoover, time now runs in favor of the Axis. Now is the time for the United Nations with our military leadership using sound judgment, to follow up our advantage—to keep the enemy on the defensive, to administer blow after blow—to keep wearing the enemy down—to break the morale of the enemy on the civilian front, which will rapidly spread to the enemy armed forces, and bring about as early a victory as possible.

Time—now—is Hitler's ally—no longer ours. It is up to our military leaders to see that Hitler and his allies cannot

make such use of time as to bring about a stalemate that will result in a compromise or negotiated peace.

The American people are far ahead of most of our men in public life in their determination to win a clean-cut victory. They want the menace of a pagan controlled world removed from our midst. They want as early a victory as is possible, and thereafter a just peace that will mean a termination of this war—and not a mere cessation—with another war following this—when the next generation of youngsters have grown to the age where they can again be used as cannon fodder.

The people of America do not want a negotiated peace—they are opposed to the appeasers within our midst.

Whether or not he meant it, with the enemy on the defensive, and on the run, so to speak, if we now adopt the policy "that time runs in our favor" as stated by former President Hoover, such as holding back, taking it easy, going slow, when the enemy is badly shaken, and with swift telling blows that would produce demoralization, chaos, a collapse of morale and resistance, the results would be in the directions of negotiated peace and not the clean-cut victory that the vast majority of American people want and recognize is necessary for our future peace and safety, and for a future decent world in which free people can live.

It is only a few weeks ago the world was electrified by the meeting of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, both men of courage and determination. Was that a meeting based on feeling "time runs in our favor"? Out of that meeting has already come great events; and greater will come—all offensive, not defensive.

Churchill thereafter visited Turkey. Was his visit based on the presumption that we still had to stall the enemy as much as we could, that we had to continue to use "time," or was it a part of the offensive warfare now being carried on by the United Nations?

We read in the papers of the meeting in China of General Arnold in command of our American air forces and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Was that just an ordinary conference coming after the Casablanca meeting? Are there any connections between that meeting and the stirring speech of President Roosevelt Friday night when he served notice of carrying the fight, not island by island, in the far Pacific, but to the heart of military Japan, as well as to the heart of the Nazi machine in Europe?

The United Nations have agreed there will be no appeasement, and no compromise peace will come out of this war. President Roosevelt has well said that the fight will be carried to an "unconditional surrender" of the enemy. Time does not run in our favor if we are to accomplish such a victory.

On one hand we have the honest but misguided opinion of former President Hoover that "time runs in our favor," resulting, even if not intended by him, in appeasement, and in a negotiated peace.

On the other hand, we have the far-seeing courageous leadership of Presi-

dent Roosevelt who used time as our ally when it was necessary to do so, but who recognizes that that day has gone by—and whose leadership is the only kind that will produce what we seek—the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Under the leadership of President Roosevelt the whole world picture has changed within the past year. One thing is certain: If we followed Mr. Hoover's advice before Pearl Harbor, even if England had survived and held Hitler in Europe without lend-lease assistance, without the destroyers transaction and other things that took place, our country would have been for all practical purposes defenseless on December 7, 1941.

Fortunately, the advice and recommendations of President Roosevelt were followed, and we were sufficiently prepared to withstand the shock of Pearl Harbor, and to recover from that catastrophe. It was due to the leadership of President Roosevelt and not the advice of former President Hoover that we were able to carry on after Pearl Harbor. It will be due to the leadership of President Roosevelt and not the wrong advice of former President Hoover that we will win this war.

We now witness former President Hoover again giving us advice—which sounds nice and pleasant, tends to lull us to sleep and inaction and is the same kind of advice he gave before Pearl Harbor, always too late, but which, if we followed it, would produce results disadvantageous to the best interests of our country and to our cause.

The American people want action that will produce results. They want the type of leadership of action, not inaction.

No one questions the high motives of former President Hoover, but I do question and challenge his judgment.

His judgment, if followed to date, would be the road to defeat.

The leadership of President Roosevelt is the road to victory.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN].

(Mr. CULKIN was granted leave to extend his remarks.)

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Chairman, the colossal disbursements made and proposed by the administration for merchant marine amount to the sum of \$19,500,000,000. This sum staggers the imagination and upon Congress is imposed the sacred duty of seeing that this money is expended in a manner which will conserve the interests of the country, not only during the war but during the post-war period to follow.

Shipbuilding and operation are technical performances and to the average layman are overlaid with much mystery. I was delighted therefore to find that the members of this subcommittee seem to have a full and decisive understanding of this question. Reading of the minutes of this subcommittee discloses that—and I desire to express the appreciation of the country and the Congress for the very able and understanding manner in which Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH and DIRKSEN of the minority examined the shipping experts and the members

of the Maritime Commission. I am encouraged to believe that Congress is indeed coming into its own in its knowledge of these expert matters. It is no longer content with sham, subterfuge, and deceit in the departmental presentations of their budgets.

90 PERCENT UGLY DUCKLINGS

With this vast sum of \$19,500,000,000 we plan to build and operate 4,400 ocean-going merchant ships. We have already completed approximately 700 ships. I wish to stress particularly at this point that 90 percent of these ships are the so-called Liberty ships, which were nicknamed the "Ugly Ducklings" by the President of the United States. These ships are supposed to be 10-knot ships of about 10,000 tons burden and were built, I am advised, from an English design. Originally the English were to build 60 of these ships, 30 at Portland, Oreg., and 30 at Portland, Maine. This phase of the shipbuilding subsequently became lend-lease and we have now taken it all over. National wisdom requires us to consider of what use these ships will be after the war. We know that they are a present handicap in the conduct of the war. I have made diligent inquiry of American operating concerns and their experts as to the availability of these ships in the post-war period. I have been advised by the coastwise, intercoastal, and Atlantic operators that these ships will be of no value in the post-war period. They are too slow. They lack stability. I am told that the average speed of these ships in a head sea does not exceed 7½ knots per hour. It should be remembered that Japan 10 years ago had combination passenger and freight ships that did 25 knots an hour. All the other maritime nations long since got into ships that were 18 or 20 knots an hour.

UNFITTED IN PEACE OR WAR

I protested the building of these "ugly ducklings" when the program started, calling attention to the fact that they tied up the escorting naval ships for long periods. A voyage to Australia now is interminable when these boats are in the convoy. It is my opinion that the program is mistaken and adverse to the successful prosecution of the war and that they will not be worth a dime a dozen when the day of peace comes. I should perhaps say that they are much slower than the slowest submarine and some of the new underseas boats run over twice as fast today. It is a matter of recent history that we lost some 650 boats off the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts. I am told that very few of these ships were of the 18-knot type, although none of them were convoyed. It shows that in fighting the submarine speed is a highly important factor. It has been estimated that one C-3 ship, with a speed of approximately 18 knots, is more useful from the standpoint of trans-Atlantic carriage than 5 of the Liberty type. It is claimed there was difficulty in obtaining material and engines for the faster ships. That is the present alibi, but I do not believe it is a substantial one. It has been my belief from the beginning that the Commission should shift into

the building of C-3's with all convenient speed so that when the war ends we will be in possession of ships which are usable in the post-war trade.

HISTORY OF MALADMINISTRATION

Members of the House are generally familiar with the unhappy and venal history of shipbuilding and ship operation in the United States. The Black committee investigation of shipbuilding construction and operation gave a truthful picture of the waste, extravagance, and looting of the Treasury during the years that followed the close of World War No. 1. I read the report over recently, and find that it parallels in its conclusions much that is now going on under our very eyes in the present Maritime Commission. For several years I have been living in a fool's paradise about the present Commission, but my concern has been aroused by the recent reports of the Comptroller General and other facts that have come to my notice. The Black report is dated in 1935 and followed an investigation into the spending of \$2,000,000,000 by the Government in an effort to create an efficient merchant marine, which would serve our commerce in times of peace and act as an auxiliary to the Navy in time of war. The report indicts the public officials who betrayed their trust and flayed the individuals who, posing as patriots, prostituted the law for their private profit. It found that after spending this vast amount we only had built 9 ships that were comparable to those of Great Britain, Japan, and even little Norway. At the date of the report Great Britain had 735 such ships.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

I very much fear that under the present auspices we are heading for a similar debacle. In the Black report, for example, they recite the case of the Dollar Line which made a \$7,000,000 profit on an investment of \$500. Ships were sold on credit to the ship operators for one-tenth of their actual cost and even that sum was not forthcoming. It is interesting to note that this same outfit is today operating as the American President Lines. This line today enjoys outlandish sales prices for its vessels and exorbitant insurance and charter rates under the present emergency. After the death of former Senator McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of State Henry Grady, a friend of the President, was elected president of the company at a salary of \$25,000 a year. His first act was to go to the Far East and attend a conference of shipping interests. We have an unsubsidized company operating trans-Atlantic at Mobile, Ala., known as the Waterman Co. They had applied for admission to the eastern trade. The British were opposed to this and Mr. Grady cast the vote of the American President Lines, which is controlled by the Maritime Commission, against the admission of the Waterman Co. to that trade. At a later time I will refer more fully to this illustration of the maladministration of the present Maritime Commission. Suffice to say that Mr. Grady does not know the difference between the bow and stern of a ship. He could not tell you which is port and which

is starboard, but here he is in full glory drawing down \$25,000 a year as President of this line. I suggest that Judge Smith's new committee look into that incident. They will find it a flagrant example of the illegal acts of a Government department.

At the close of the last war vast flotillas of ships numbering more than 2,000 lay between wind and weather rotting themselves apart.

The picture set forth in the reports of the Comptroller, reported and unreported, shows many of the same sad conditions that existed in 1935, are again coming into vogue. I have lost confidence in the present Maritime Commission and believe that it is untrue to its trust. I state this fact regretfully. It shocks me more than it will the average Member of the House for I had, until recent developments, a full measure of confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the present Commission.

I wish to show the reasons for my change of heart. My suspicions were aroused in the first instance by the outrageous cancelation of the Higgins contract. My belief is that the moving factor in this performance was the Shipbuilding Trust, which has menaced the American merchant marine since the beginning. You will recall that Higgins, a diamond in the rough, but a genius in the shipbuilding field, had a contract for the erection of a large number of ships. He was getting his shipyard ready and had spent approximately \$9,000,000 of Government money on the proposition. Under his unique plan of construction 300,000 man-days would be saved on the construction of each ship. This procedure would, of course, destroy the Shipbuilding Trust. The contract was canceled on the theory that there was a shortage of steel. Mr. Nelson, of W. P. B., denies this, and other large yards were brought into being even after the cancelation. Mr. Higgins brought his case to Washington, where he found the atmosphere extremely hostile. His assertion was that the Association of American Shipbuilders had brought about the cancelation of his contract because his type of yard would revolutionize construction of ships and reduce the cost thereof more than one-third.

Based on what I have learned during my 9 years' service on the Merchant Marine Committee, I believe that the Higgins plan for construction would enable the Government to get away from the rigged bids that were presented by the Association of American Shipbuilders. Their prices were so high it made ship operation uneconomical. To keep the record straight, I wish to state that a subcommittee of the Merchant Marine Committee gave the Maritime Commission a clean bill of health on this incident. I dissent from that most vigorously, and I want the House to note the sequel to this performance.

FEDERATION INVESTIGATION

The American Federation of Labor organized its own investigation into this cancelation and retained as special attorney former Attorney General Margiotti, of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a very able lawyer and conducted an

exhaustive examination into the question, filing his report and findings at the White House. No copy of this report is available, but I have talked with some people who have seen it and told me of the remarkable and savage character of the findings contained therein. It tore the mask from the face of the shipbuilding group and asserted, among other things, that they controlled promotions in the Navy. Four days after this devastating report was filed in the White House, the President sent for Higgins and gave him a contract of \$180,000,000 to build freight airplanes. I have endeavored to get a copy of this report from every available source, but the door is closed on it. I think it is fair to infer that, upon the granting of the contract, it was arranged that this report be suppressed and never see the light of day. I should perhaps say that when Higgins returned to the yard which he had in part organized he found the whole place dismantled, the buildings torn down, and everything disrupted.

May I emphasize at this point that this group of shipbuilding lobbyists are actually imperiling the safety of the Nation. I make bold to call upon the President himself and the other law-enforcement agencies of the Government to smash up this trust and compel them to obey the law. There seems to be no patriotism or love of country in this shipbuilding crowd.

MR. JOSEPH W. POWELL

If you are interested in this question, I suggest that you read the majority and dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States against Bethlehem Steel Co., handed down in 1941. In that case the dissenting opinion cited a finding from the district court as follows:

The managers for the contractor (Bethlehem Steel Corporation) adopted the famous Roy Roy distinction, who admitted he was a robber but proudly proclaimed that he was no thief.

Both the majority and minority opinion savagely condemn the unpatriotic and unethical attitude of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation but gave judgment to the steel concern in the amount sought. The profit on this contract was something like 22 percent or \$30,000,000.

The gentleman who negotiated this contract was Mr. Joseph W. Powell, an official of the Bethlehem Corporation. Mr. Powell was educated by the Government and is a graduate of Annapolis. Despite this unconscionable performance, Mr. Powell now sits in seats of the mighty. He is adviser in chief on shipbuilding to Secretary Knox of the Navy, and has been put there of course by this shipbuilding ring. By virtue of his present position he exercises a powerful influence over the Maritime Commission and all naval construction. If the interests of the Nation and its program of national defense differs from the program of the shipbuilding crowd, where will Mr. Powell be? We know where he was at the time of the last war when he occupied a similar position under Secretary Daniels. This shipbuilding ring is powerful and bold. They take a man smirched by the Supreme Court and put

him in a commanding position in our scheme of national defense.

KENNEDY KICKED UPSTAIRS

Let me give you another illustration of the performances of this group. Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, of Boston, was appointed by the President as chairman of the Maritime Commission. The President told him to build a merchant marine that would do the Nation credit. Bids were called for on C-3 ships. The bids were so outrageously over the estimate that Kennedy canceled the bids and denounced the performance. He called for new bids and stated that unless the bids were reasonable in character he would build the ships in England where the costs were about one-half.

I was hopeful at the time that we at last were effectively on the trail of the shipbuilding ring. Not so. In the midst of this struggle, Mr. Kennedy was sent to the Court of St. James's as Ambassador. This was a Presidential act but I do not charge the President with complicity in this performance. My judgment is that the steel and shipbuilding boys were so powerful that they were able to get Kennedy kicked upstairs for the purpose of having some more flexible gentleman in charge of the Maritime Commission. I want to say that Mr. Kennedy was a splendid official in both capacities and always remained an American. I mention the fact now for the purpose of showing you the great power of this group who place their own filthy interests above that of the country.

The Maritime Act of 1936 under which we are now operating, was placed on the books for the purpose of creating a worth-while merchant marine, which would operate free from the larcenies of the old system. I was present during the writing of that law and we added to it certain safeguards that would prevent the Treasury from being looted as in the old Shipping Board style. We knew we could not pay exorbitant prices for ships and operate them successfully. It is obvious that the overhead under those circumstances, with rigged bids the order of the day, it would render the economic operation of ships impossible. We intended to build ships that would be comparable in speed and character with ships of the other maritime nations.

In regard to section 902 it was the avowed purpose of the act to make these ships available in times of war or national necessity without enhanced cost, so we wrote into the act a provision known as section 902, which provided that the Government might requisition ships in an emergency declared by the proclamation of the President. Section 902 further recites:

When any such property or use thereof is so requisitioned, the owner thereof shall be paid just compensation for the property taken, or for the use of said property, but in no case the value of the property taken or used shall be deemed enhanced by the cause necessitating the taking or use.

The House knows that shipping has been highly subsidized, both in construction and operation. In effect, we made a trade with the operators that in con-

sideration of the subsidy the United States could take these ships in time of war and the price paid for them should not be enhanced by the fact that we were in an emergency. The very able Comptroller of the United States has given an opinion on this question maintaining the legality and effect of section 902. For many months this section has been under attack by the shipbuilding interests and by every lobbying influence in the Capital.

DISLOYALTY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

I have been shocked to note that certain members of the Maritime Commission, their lawyers and advisers, are now in the saddle attempting to nullify this section. The Comptroller has gallantly stood in the breach on this proposition and has defeated an attempt to steal a billion dollars from the Federal Treasury. I charge the members of the Commission and their lawyers with being unfaithful to their official oaths. I say they are not representing the Government. Their function is to assert the integrity of this section and uphold the Comptroller in his stand. I have examined some of these gentlemen in committee. They speak in reverent and hushed tones in regard to the constitutional provision on the taking of property. They are eloquent and tearful on this. In the last session of Congress an attempt was made to emasculate this section. It was killed by the diligence of Members of the House and Senate. It means more than a billion dollars will be taken out of the Treasury for the benefit of the highly favored ship operators and owners if this law is changed. I invite the cooperation of the House in fighting this proposal to the limit and venture the hope that the Maritime Commission and other agencies of the Government will not continue to misrepresent the Nation in such matters as this. Their present position does little credit to their official loyalty and does not display a proper concept of their official oath.

I fully realize that some of these gentlemen will wrap the flag about themselves and claim that they are winning the war. I say that if we legalize larceny in this country and permit groups of shipbuilders, or indeed any other group, to raid the Treasury during such a time as this, we will be in as bad shape as though we lost the war.

We certainly will lose what we are fighting for because popular government cannot survive in America unless administered honestly, free from the taint of influence or venality.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

A PROGRAM FOR PEACE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today for the first time in this House, sooner than I had intended. I am fully conscious of my deficiencies in experience, and, otherwise, for this task, but nevertheless, for all new Members there must be a first time, so I beg the indulgence of this House for the time at my disposal.

The reason I am speaking sooner than I had intended is simply this: Although

I am not unconscious of the sparkling beauty and suavity of manner of the honorable lady from Connecticut, yet I find that I am not as susceptible to her logic and to her persuasion, at least on the floor of this House, as some of my colleagues appear to have been.

I realize that I cannot expect as large and as rapturous a gallery, or as attentive an audience in this House, as the honorable lady had. Neither will I have the sympathetic and universal press. Certainly I cannot expect Life magazine to support my views in its editorial policy. Nevertheless, and in spite of these obvious and perhaps fatal disadvantages, I feel constrained to offer a few thoughts for the consideration of this House in opposition to those of the honorable Member from Connecticut. Further, I might add that since the honorable lady is a new Member of this House, I thought it might not be considered inappropriate for me, likewise a new Member, albeit not a very glamorous one, to take exception to her views on the extremely important and delicate issue that she raised in her address to this House a week ago today.

Some of the reasons and conclusions of my honorable colleague may be summarized rather briefly. She says that specific war and peace aims can never be clarified until we know what goes on in the mind of Josef Stalin; she says that we should pity Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for floundering in a sea of uncertainty, and that the Atlantic Charter is a monumental generality and noble catch-all, and the four freedoms a virtuous platitude—I presume just pieces of paper. She says indeed it will be dangerous for us to propose specific international settlements today which Stalin might dispose tomorrow.

She brushes aside the isolationists and "the bigger and redder and more royal" international New Dealers. With her inspired, feminine intuition she reveals that we all agree, on both sides of the aisle, that—I quote—

We shall all demand henceforth to be secure from attack.

The key to this noble aspiration, she says, is America's position in the post-war air world. The air policy of all young, air-minded Americans is they want to fly everywhere. This statement would seem to indicate that freedom of the skies throughout the world is the desire of young America.

AMERICAN AIR POLICY

From this point on the train of her thought is difficult to follow, so I hope that I may not be held strictly accountable if I should misinterpret certain passages. The argument apparently is that the United States has achieved supremacy in the commercial aviation field by a policy of sovereignty of the skies over a nation's own territory and the denial of free access to its airports. She is fearful that our Government is now negotiating to abandon the sovereignty-of-the-skies policy for a policy of freedom of the skies. It is at this point that I confess I get lost. The argument seems to reduce itself to this: That our policy must be to exclude all foreign aircraft

from our skies and airports and at the same time proceed to establish air lines and airports over and in all the other countries of the world.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Following your practice, I prefer to finish my statement and then I will yield.

It is inconceivable to me that anyone could seriously urge, in these modern days, except in connection with a plan of imperialistic expansion by force, à la Nazi, that we can adopt an exclusive policy with regard to our own country and a freedom-of-the-skies policy for all other countries. What will our friends of the United Nations think of such a noble and altruistic policy, or should I say sinister policy?

Of a similar nature is her argument that since freedom of the seas did not prevent World War No. 1 and No. 2, that freedom of the air will not prevent World War No. 3. With equal force, it seems to me, one could argue that since freedom of speech and freedom of religion in this country did not prevent two world wars and will not prevent a third, therefore we should abandon these principles as useless to our Nation. It seems superfluous to observe that freedom of the seas was not the culprit; it was merely the innocent bystander and no more caused this war than did Holland, Denmark, or Norway.

Being unable to follow any serious logic in this reasoning, I am compelled to conclude that the point of this passage was to ridicule the Vice President of the United States. Her witty and scintillating remarks about Mr. WALLACE were quite equal to the sophisticated style of Walter Winchell and Time magazine. Not only is Mr. WALLACE spasmodically sane, but he is full of "globaloney," a wonderful word which convulsed the gallery and will certainly live for many seasons in the folklore of Broadway. There is no denying it, our honorable colleague is a wit.

In the concluding paragraphs of the address there was an effort to create the impression that the British are aware of the importance of air power and that we had better begin immediately to grab every base and air route before the war is over and while the British are preoccupied with Herr Hitler. She even hints that the British might use lend-lease planes to help rebuild their air routes after the war.

WORLD WAR NO. 3

The most astounding and at the same time the most significant passage of the address is the next to last paragraph. I quote:

I do not hesitate to say, if out of indifference or lack of foresight, this administration and this Congress espouse the wrong air policy for this Nation, we shall have most efficiently laid the ground work for America's certain defeat in World War No. 3.

The way to avoid this calamity, she infers, is that we must now, before this war is over, begin to prepare for the next war, World War No. 3, by adopting her version of sovereignty of the skies.

It must be admitted, of course, that the air policy advocated by the Honorable Member is probably the most effective method imaginable of bringing on a Third World War. If we initiate this aggressive program of expanding our international air routes and at the same time exclude everyone from our skies, do any of you have any doubt what the effect would be on our British, Russian, and Chinese Allies?

In the course of the speech a statement by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles was used to fortify the imperialistic arguments of the gentlewoman. I want to draw the Members' attention to a more recent statement by the same Mr. Welles, printed in the Washington Post February 12. I quote:

There could be no surer road to disaster, no surer means of bringing about unmitigated havoc in the future, than for the United Nations to enter the post-war period as rivals and opponents in their commercial and financial policies, rather than as collaborators in a common task of seeking and achieving international economic stability and general well-being. Together we can solve this gigantic problem; opposed to one another, no one of us will profit.

This, I submit, is a thoroughly sound policy and is directly opposed to that of our honored colleague.

THE BRITISH POLICY

With regard to the statement of the British Under Secretary for Air, Captain Balfour, quoted by the gentlewoman as justification for our pursuing the old game of grab, the whole debate in Parliament printed in the RECORD of February 9 certainly does not justify the impression given by that quotation standing alone. In fact, I think it is directly to the contrary. For example, Mr. Perkins, M. P., said:

I am not in any way antagonistic to the great American Nation. I believe that it is vital that in the future we should cooperate with the Americans in air transport.

Again, Captain Wright, M. P., said:

But if we are to return to a condition of insane, unrestricted international competition, the future of civil aviation, as of so many other features of reconstruction, will be exceedingly black.

The debate as a whole, filling seven and one-half pages of the RECORD, certainly makes no threats in any way to our air supremacy. On the contrary, the British recognize that the necessities of war have given the manufacturing of large transport planes to the United States and left the small fighter planes for the British. They acknowledge that Pan-American Airways has practically taken over the world's commercial air transport. Mr. Perkins stated that there were only two civil aircraft in all England, of their own make, capable of flying the Atlantic.

These circumstances clearly indicate that our interests will best be served by a policy of freedom of the skies in order that we may obtain the bases for our aircraft throughout the world. There is no question as to our predominance in the manufacturing field.

It seems to me a very unwise and dangerous move for us, at this critical time, to adopt a policy of proceeding now

to gobble up all the commercial advantages possible, while we and our allies are desperately fighting to defeat the common enemy. Furthermore, I think it exceedingly unfortunate to assume at this time that nothing whatever can be done about controlling the savage and violent elements of the world; to assume that World War No. 3 is just around the corner. Such an assumption is a most powerful inducement to that very result.

I submit that the only rational policy for this great Nation of ours, is to assume, what I believe to be true, that the peoples of this earth have learned something by experience, that they earnestly desire to avoid and to prevent another world war, and that they are willing to make reasonable sacrifices to attain this end. Upon this assumption, our representatives should begin negotiations at once with our allies to formulate a specific and concrete system for collective security of the nations of the world. I, for one, believe that such a system is possible, providing the people of this Nation, especially our national Representatives, are willing to discard our traditional isolationism, now often disguised under the name of Americanism, and to approach the problem of war and peace with a determination to do everything possible to find a practical solution.

Mr. Chairman, I propose that this Congress, instead of assuming a defeatist policy with regard to war, immediately authorize and direct its Committee on Foreign Affairs to undertake a thorough study of all proposals for post-war international organizations designed to prevent war. That committee should be instructed to make a report of its findings to this House in the near future. It should develop specific recommendations regarding this vital matter for the consideration of the executive branch of this Government and the people of this Nation.

The time is getting short for the development and consideration of a program for peace. It must be done now, while the minds and hearts of the peoples of this world are concerned with universal and fundamental issues—while danger and sacrifice give us humility and understanding. With the return of peace and even temporary security from danger, our personal and domestic problems distract our attention and overshadow our will to cooperate for the common good.

I do not propose that we undertake some sentimental and idealistic enterprise. I believe that our own selfish interests—in fact, our very survival as a great nation—is dependent upon an intelligent and practical system of collective security—a system by which brute force and mechanical force can be controlled so that it is no longer available to any gang of outlaws who may happen even temporarily to control a nation. It seems to me that in international relations, as in domestic affairs, force can be made to serve instead of to destroy our society.

I do not think we need to wait for Joseph Stalin to take the lead in the clarification of our war and peace aims. If we can clarify our own aims and give

Mr. Stalin some assurance that we are sincere in those aims, I have no doubt that he will be glad to cooperate if those aims are fair and reasonably practicable. Further, I cannot agree that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are floundering aimlessly about. Somehow it has never occurred to me to pity those two gentlemen as aimless wanderers in a sea of uncertainty. Surely, the gentlewoman has not forgotten already who it was that warned this Nation, long before Pearl Harbor, of events to come and who insisted upon enlarging our Navy, in spite of the violent protest of the isolationists. Likewise, in Britain, whose was the great and prophetic voice that condemned the appeasers of Munich and inspired the British people to an heroic defense? No; I cannot agree that these two men are short-sighted and aimless wanderers in a sea of uncertainty.

PLATITUDES

The Atlantic Charter, it seems to me, is no more of a monumental generality or virtuous platitude than is the preamble of our own Constitution or our own sacred Declaration of Independence. Noble aspirations, nobly expressed, have served and, I believe, will serve a useful purpose in the progress of mankind. They are introductory to the specific and difficult business of creating a sane and practical machinery for the guidance of a turbulent human race. It may be expected that such platitudes have no place in a policy of shortsighted and adolescent, nationalistic, imperialism.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I submit that the only substantial benefit this Nation can realize from this war is the assurance of a peaceful world, based upon a world-wide system of collective security. Such a system can be achieved only with the genuine cooperation of our gallant Allies.

The narrow, imperialistic policy of grab, advocated by the Honorable Lady, carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. An exclusive policy with regard to our own airports obviously will induce the same exclusive policy in all other sovereign nations. But the most evil consequence of that policy is that it will so arouse the suspicion and distrust of our allies as to our purposes that we can never convince them that we have a sincere desire to stop, once and for all, the recurrence of these frightful wars which are so rapidly destroying the vitals of our Christian civilization. I, for one, do not wish to base our policy on the assumption that a third world war is just around the corner. On the contrary, I believe this great Nation of ours now has, or shortly will have, the power to turn this ghastly, barren tragedy into a tremendous opportunity which, with imagination, intelligence, and determination, will enable us, together with our allies, to create the world of the future.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If my time has not expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mrs. LUCE. The young and very able gentleman from Arkansas has spoken rather loosely of what he calls my freedom-of-the-air policy. I would like to ask a very specific question of the gentleman. By his definition of what he calls a proper air policy for the United States, does he intend that this country should control its own skies or airports, or does he intend to relinquish that control?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I cannot imagine that this country can relinquish control of the skies and airports any more than it has relinquished control of its seaports under our traditional policy of freedom of the seas.

Mrs. LUCE. I would like to ask the gentleman another question. At several points the gentleman said I had inferred this or that. I inferred nothing. I implied and the gentleman from Arkansas did the inferring. Now, would the gentleman from Arkansas be good enough to give me the precise passage, the precise quote from the text of my speech in which I said that America must control the sovereign skies of any other nation?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; I do not think I said that. You proposed that America gain control of air bases and air routes.

Mrs. LUCE. Will the gentleman be good enough to give me the exact text and quote in which I implied or inferred or stated specifically that this country acquire bases and routes from sovereign nations without free negotiations between those nations and ourselves?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Would you like me to read your speech again to this audience?

Mrs. LUCE. I should like you to read that portion of it which you say says such a thing.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is implicit throughout the speech, if I recall correctly.

Mrs. LUCE. You are inferring.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, there is a section in the bill that is before us that deals with various increases in research fields, giving recognition to the splendid work being done to improve, through research, our air services to the utmost degree. Certain increased and necessary personnel needs can now be met and the work greatly accelerated. I am, of course, aware of the splendid work being done at Langley Field and in the Ames Laboratory at Mott Field, but I know more about the great research engine laboratory at Cleveland. Need for a three-shift set-up has become increasingly evident, and this recognition by the committee and by the Budget is particularly gratifying to those of us who know something of the enthusiasm, the consecration, and the grim determination that is going into the work there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE NEW DEAL

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, the strain and wear and tear on New Deal heroes is not alone terrific, it is devastating. You will recall that the President started out with Old Hickory as his hero, to whom he claimed spiritual kinship. Indeed, the tie was so close that we were, once upon a time, told by him that he often communed with that great national hero in the long hours of the night. Not only did Jackson provide the New Deal with the necessary spiritual leadership for those who longed to make America over, but Old Andy had a decided monetary value to the New Deal when it came to holding pay-as-you-go dinners.

We vividly recall the first Jackson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, back in the early days of the New Deal, when the faithful, both those who were members of the official family as well as those who hoped soon to be in that happy situation, gathered at the festive board and like a swarm of locusts proceeded to eat off gold plates at \$100 per plate.

Similar feeds were given all over the country, but at somewhat reduced rates because fourth-class postmasters, as a rule, do not have \$100 to spare for such doings after having paid the cost of framing their diploma in high finance. These dinners, whether they cost \$100, or some lesser amount, were held under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee, and the proceeds devoted to making the country safe for the New Deal.

Old Hickory continued to retain his high standing at the White House until the proposal to pack the Supreme Court, sometimes called the remount station, came up. Then someone suddenly discovered that Old Hickory had been strong for the Constitution and constitutional government. That placed too great a strain on the fellowship that had until then existed between his spirit and the Chief Executive, so Andy was thrown into the discard and little has been heard about him since.

Other heroes such as Confucius, Joseph and the Pharaohs, Jefferson, and even Theodore Roosevelt, followed in rapid succession, but one and all developed some weak spot, some defect in their philosophy of government which necessitated their being shoved into the background.

Lo and behold, the New Dealers have now adopted a new hero—George Washington—and on February 22 the Democratic National Committee will sponsor dinners all over the country to honor the memory of that great American and, incidentally thereto, garner in more shekels for the cause.

This is an age of incongruities and certainly nothing can be more incongruous than the New Dealers honoring the memory of George Washington at so much per plate. As I recall, George Washington not only refused a crown, but he also spurned a third term because he felt that if the same individual were kept in the White House longer than 8 years there was the possibility and danger that he might seek to perpetuate himself in power.

George Washington was against just about all that the New Deal stands for. He was for a balanced Budget; he abhorred debts; he stood for national solvency; and above all he stood for government by law rather than by men. More especially was he against government by crackpots and dreamers, but these considerations will not be permitted to bar the use of his name in order to raise money for the campaign to promote a fourth term.

The name "Washington" is revered, honored, and beloved throughout the land. No loyal American should refuse to buy one or more tickets to a dinner given to honor his birthday, but how the idea must lacerate the feelings of those who are expected to buy tickets. Evidently, not all Democrats will do so. Let me read an Associated Press story from the St. Cloud (Minn.) Daily Times Journal of February 8, which shows that the program to again milk the faithful is meeting with various and indifferent responses. By the way, this newspaper has been most loyal to the New Deal.

I read:

SUGGESTS CHANGE IN JACKSON DAY ANNUAL BANQUET

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Responding to an invitation to the annual Democratic Jackson Day dinner to raise party funds, John Regan, Mankato, 1940 party nominee for Senator, suggested that the date should be changed to the birthday of Texas Guinan, who greeted her "victims" with, "Hello, Sucker."

Regan expressed his sentiments in a letter to Elmer F. Kelm, of the party State central committee. Saying he was in receipt of Kelm's letter asking for a \$25 contribution to the national committee, Regan added:

"I also note that if I pay the \$25, I'll be invited to a dinner to be held at the Hotel St. Paul on February 22, Washington's Birthday. Heretofore these dinners have been held on Jackson's birthday. As you know, he was the one who coined the expression, 'To the victor belongs the spoils.' I would like to suggest that the day of the dinner be changed to Texas Guinan's birthday. She at least greeted her victims with, 'Hello, Sucker.'"

Regan asserted that these dinners have resulted in the national committee taking \$100,000 out of the State in the past 5 years, although New York, Illinois, and New Jersey contributed nothing. "Our State doesn't enjoy one major appointment held by a Democrat, either in Minnesota or in Washington," he continued.

"No State has been so completely ignored and insulted by the Democratic National Committee as has Minnesota," he continued. "Any time that the Democrats of Minnesota wish to hold a dinner or raise a fund for themselves, I'll be only too glad to attend and contribute, but when it comes to donating to a group such as Flynn, Ewing, and the rest of them, I want you to know here and now I am not to be counted on."

To many Mr. Regan's letter came as a melancholy revelation. To me it is saddening to contemplate the growing discord among the New Dealers. Little did I ever expect to live to see the day that John Regan, one of Minnesota's stalwart Democrats, one time candidate for Governor and United States Senator on that ticket, would longer refuse to be played for a sucker. Surely "the world do move."

Purely in self-defense may I not submit my plea to those who are manipu-

lating the wringer that is squeezing out the shekels that the cost of the banquet tickets shall not exceed \$50. One hundred dollars per ticket might place a strain on my admiration for Washington, and I am also fearful that it may greatly strain the bond of loyalty of those who are devoting their fine talents to breaking the tradition against a fourth term. Above all, let us have harmony.

How long will the New Deal cleave to George Washington, you ask? My reply is that it will depend on how long his drawing power holds out.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KNUTSON. Those are just some observations. I was not dealing with any controversial subject. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] with regard to the "pay-as-you-go" dinners proposed by the Democratic Party will not lead to any "RumI-rousing" sessions on those occasions, but I would like to comment to this extent, having in mind the fact that many who will attend will still be hungry after the dinner is over, hungry for office, may I ask whether the gentleman will accept an amendment to his suggestion that they be called, rather than "pay-as-you-go" dinners, "pay-as-you-yearn"?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I intended to start my speech by complimenting the House on the high caliber of the debate that has taken place today. It seems to me we have had opportunity to listen to some very important and ably delivered speeches on matters which must concern us all. Whether or not the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota fall into this category I leave to himself and the House to judge.

The majority leader, in the remarks he made a short time ago, left a message which can briefly be summed up like this: That since the advantage in this war has now passed to the United Nations, this advantage should be pressed as vigorously as possible. With this sentiment I think few Americans will disagree.

There are certain problems which it is incumbent upon this House to look forward to, one of which has been very ably dealt with already by the gentleman from Arkansas—the establishment of a genuine peace between the nations instead of another period of armed truce such as followed the last war.

I turn my attention to a subject somewhat more difficult to discuss and fraught perhaps with more disagreement than that handled by the gentleman from Arkansas, for I want to talk about the importance of having the Congress look forward to meeting the domestic

problem which will confront us after the war has been won. At the conclusion of the last war America turned with great desire in her heart to a thing that was held out before her, called normalcy. Normalcy, after people had a chance to examine it turned out to mean a deliberate deflation of the medium of exchange, widespread unemployment, and countless foreclosed farms. Beginning in May of 1920 a collapse of farm prices began which in about 8 months reduced those prices to one-half of what they formerly had been, and they never recovered from that collapse until World War No. 2 was upon us. For a few months immediately after the war there was indeed a boom due to dammed-up buying power, but thereafter a collapse came upon the Nation which meant unemployment and economic distress. I believe that it is of basic importance that these things be prevented after this war has ended.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wish to proceed for just a moment.

Talk to a man in the armed services and you will find when you ask him what is the one charge he would make to you and to me, and he will tell you his charge to us is to see to it that another war does not happen in the future and to see to it that he has some sort of real job when he has finished his work of fighting. Click magazine not very long ago contacted many men in the armed forces and asked them to check the five things they felt were most important in their own minds as to what ought to be done by those not in the armed forces. The one that received twice as many checks as any other received was that there should be jobs and opportunities for them when they returned home.

This thing, Mr. Chairman, is not just going to happen. I take issue directly at this point with those who feel that we can simply forget about the matter, that we can be done with what are termed "plans for the post-war period," that we do not need to pay attention to these problems and that everything will somehow take care of itself. I believe with all those Americans who want freedom of economic opportunity and enterprise preserved into the future, but I tell you there is one way to do it and only one way, and that is to develop methods other than those of governmental controls and regimentation whereby you can assure to the people of this Nation full employment, and to the producers, agricultural as well as industrial, a full market at home for a volume of goods and services equivalent to the total output of American farms and factories at a level of full employment. As a matter of fact, not only do we fight a military war today, but there is being tested free democratic government, and free democratic government will be tested in the future to see whether we by means of our institutions of freedom can solve the difficult economic problems of this machine age. I am confident in my heart that it can be done, but I do not think it can be done without the application of intelligence.

In this bill there might have been an appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board, but I notice that that appropriation has been eliminated from the bill. I do not know why. I want to say that I am sorry it has been eliminated, for I believe that this agency is doing a worth-while job, rather quietly going about its work, and I have felt that it had its work to do rather well in hand.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will yield in a moment.

I want to say this, that I would not have any particular quarrel with this committee for having taken the action they did if only they and the House would recognize at the same time that if we do not want an executive agency to do this over-all job, then this job comes back to us into our own laps, where, in my judgment, it really belongs; in other words, my appeal today is not going to be critical of the committee and the action it has taken, though I disagree with that action, but to say that it seems to me that if you carry through this action and say to this executive agency, "We do not want you to do this job of preparing for the post-war period," then it becomes even more incumbent than it has ever been before—and as I have stated many times before—that the Congress should itself undertake as a national legislature the job of looking ahead in practical fashion and undertaking the job of developing those measures and policies upon which we can depend to guide our domestic economy safely through that difficult period which must necessarily follow this war.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman is voicing the very motives which inspired the committee to take the action it did take, and I shall discuss the matter after a while.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will be glad to hear what the gentleman has to say. At the moment there are all sorts of post-war plans going on and even some by those people who make the most fuss about post-war plans. For example, I fear there are some representatives of big corporations in this country who are doing a type of post-war planning looking toward the preventing of effective competition with those corporations after the war is over. This is why there should be more representatives of small business in the War Production Board.

On the constructive side, you have many private agencies, one committee of American business headed by Mr. Harold Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation. You have a committee of the American Federation of Labor which is making studies in this field. You have a number of other agencies which are making studies, working on the problem as to how America will solve this matter after the war. In addition you have a good many of the governmental agencies that are doing this. Every agency I can think of that may logically enter this field has already entered it with the single exception of the Congress of the

United States, which, to my mind, is the most logical and central one that should do the job.

For 2 long years I have had before this House a bill to create a national commission on post-war reconstruction, to be composed first of Members of Congress; and, second, to be composed of representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, finance, the churches of the Nation, cooperative organizations, organizations of consumers, war veterans, and other groups.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, that measure was reported unanimously by the committee to which it was referred, but it was never acted on by the House. On the first day of the present session I reintroduced that measure, adding to it two provisions, one that of the representatives from business at least one must be a representative of small business and among the veterans at least one must be a combat veteran of the present World War.

There are two possibilities with regard to the post-war period. The first one is that you will have a situation where the predominant sentiment of the Congress will be one which will again yearn for "normalcy," so, in effect, nothing will be done except to say "the devil take the hindmost," and we will hope that there will be a prosperous condition. If that is done, mark my word, before many months have passed we will find ourselves in economic distress, we will find that we have not made good on our pledge to the men now on the fighting front to see to it that they will have, in fact, jobs and opportunity when the war is over.

The other possibility is that the Congress, having neglected to democratically develop certain measures entirely consistent with free economic enterprise in this Nation and growing out of the very matrix of legislative action, will conclude with accepting some over-all emergency recommendation on the part of an executive with Members voting for it and declaring how sorry they are but they have to do it to meet an emergency. That situation ought not to be permitted, especially not by people who are concerned about the position of the Congress in the National Government.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from California spoke awhile ago about the depression that succeeded the last war. That depression was brought about by W. P. G. Harding, President of the Federal Reserve Board, and those who were working with him in raising the rediscount rate and calling in loans.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. In other words, squeezing the currency, and the panic that destroyed the Hoover administration was brought about in the same way. That condition has not yet been cured.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Exactly.

Mr. RANKIN. Unless something is done to prevent those highbinders of high financing putting on these periodical depressions, they are going to come, war or no war.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman, and I may say that I have written a book on that subject, which I hope to be able to present to the gentleman very shortly.

Mr. RANKIN. I will be glad to read it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I want to add that the significance of the meeting of the Federal Reserve Board to which the gentleman refers was in a statement by Mr. W. P. G. Harding, in which he said it would be nice if our industrial production could continuously expand, but we must understand that the possibility of that expansion must always be limited by the "availability of finances," to my mind the most mistaken statement ever made in the economic field.

I have in this little folder here the mail that I have received in one short 5-day period in support of the measure providing for this national commission on post-war reconstruction about which I spoke. I will conclude by saying that I do not care whether it is my bill that is passed or not, but I do feel the Congress should undertake now to create a commission composed primarily of Members of Congress but inclusive of the American people generally in order that the people may not only present demands as pressure groups but can sit down and take a part of the responsibility for seeing how the general welfare of the entire Nation can be served.

May I say further that the one thing which will put more spirit and heart into our people at home than anything else that I know of is if they can see clearly that the future is secure and that people who are responsible for that future are giving attention to it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Like the gentleman from California, I am very much distressed at the committee cutting out the appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board. I also know something of their work, and, as the gentleman stated, they have done their work in a quiet way.

Yesterday I asked a question on the floor about that and I was told that the main reason was duplication of their work. Like the gentleman from California, I think this work should go on. If somebody else is doing it, that is one thing, but I hope he will make that clear, otherwise it is my intention to submit an amendment to this bill at least to keep the skeleton organizations going in order to do the very thing that the gentleman from California talks about.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, it seems that many of the things we are doing today are still at cross purposes.

Numerous functions of government initiated and carried on during the depression are no longer necessary or advisable. Then, why in the name of all that is reasonable can we not stop doing the unessential and unnecessary when conditions no longer warrant consideration of problems once important. The war has indeed changed our economic status. Untold thousands, yes even millions, now have money in their pockets, money to burn we might well say. No longer do the people have to come to a beneficent government and say "give me" or "help me out." And since we must certainly, when opportunity affords, clear ourselves from paternalistic apron strings, why do we have departments of government so determined and intent on keeping as many individuals as possible under their rule and thumb.

I now speak directly on only one of such activities, namely the credit agencies within the Department of Agriculture. When they might well be curtailing their activities, we find the Production Credit Corporation, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, Farm Security Administration and feed and seed loan agencies all out on the firing line trying to drum up business amongst the farmers who may temporarily need funds to carry them through this crop year. I am informed that these departments have over 20,000 employees. Possibly they are trying to keep them busy with and on your money and mine. Right now banks throughout the country have ample and sufficient funds to meet the requests of any farm borrower. Banks want to loan their money to such individuals and they are entitled to have the business.

Why should they be forced to compete with Uncle Sam in making loans. Banks need to make money to pay taxes. They do pay large taxes. Every such institution carries great investments in Government securities. They carry Commodity Credit Corporation loans on which they draw 1½ percent. In most of the small rural communities the bank is the hub of the wheel which makes possible the many activities carried on within the area served. The bankers and their employees serve on all kinds of local and district committees, selective-service boards, head up Government bond selling groups, and spend hours of their time and efforts to help promote the interests of all war projects. Such institutions are valuable assets to our American way of promoting community life. So I deplore and regret to find the Government going far afield and taking unnecessary steps to solicit business from the farmers, which business should and can be handled by these local commercial country banks.

Now is the time for us to serve notice on the many departments of government that we expect them to stop such practices as they are now conducting. If these department heads do not believe in private enterprise or the right of the individual or corporation to carry on without Government competition, then the quicker we know about such a state of affairs the sooner we can act to handle

such agencies by refusing to appropriate the funds they use.

Frankly, there must be unity of purpose on the part of all, but such foggy thinking by those who feel that the Government must fight and harass and be in competition with all private business, must be dispelled and right now. Every individual, every corporation, every department of government has a job to do. Through cooperation we can accomplish our goal.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am aware that the subcommittee, as well as the full Committee on Appropriations struck from the bill the appropriation it contained for the National Resources Planning Board. I am taking this occasion to discuss the nature and work of this agency in anticipation of a possible attempt to reinsert the appropriation in the bill on the floor. But I shall discuss this subject for a more fundamental reason than that.

Unless one has made some study of the organizational structure of the Planning Board, its connections, objectives, means for carrying on its program, and the extent of its activities, one cannot realize the dangerous threat to our country that is involved in this combination of elements. The extent of the forces engaged, and their nature, considering the vulnerability of present disordered economic and social processes, make this political arrangement potentially capable of completely destroying all hope of restoring free enterprise and constitutional government.

To me it is truly alarming that such a destructive force as this could grow up to its present size and power without the Congress and the country becoming more aware of its dangers than it apparently has.

The Planning Board, in itself, is at present, perhaps the least significant part of the arrangement. Its permanent and temporary employees in its Washington office, together with its professor-economist consultants and experts numbered in the spring of 1942 about 425. The amount of appropriations made to this agency has averaged about a million dollars annually, which is not much when judged by New Deal standards.

The all-important thing is the forces back of this body. These are, as we shall see, so all-embracing as to include most if not the whole economy.

The first thing to be observed is that the Planning Board is merely an instrument of the President. He refers to it as "the planning arm of my Executive Office." It is responsible to him and to no one else. In a letter transmitting and recommending to the Congress the National Resources Development Report of 1942, the President said:

The National Resources Planning Board * * * is charged with the preparation of long-range plans for the development of our national resources and the stabilization of employment. At my direction, it is cor-

relating plans and programs under consideration in many Federal, State, and private organizations for post-war full employment, security, and building America. In this report the Board outlines some of our major objectives in planning to win the peace.

Thus, it is clear that the National Resources Planning Board in itself is powerless; that it derives all of its authority from the President.

It is when one reflects upon the vast powers the Executive possesses over the whole economy, the availability to him of the resources of the Nation and above all, upon the fact that he himself is committed to a politically planned economy, as his record shows, and also as is shown by his approval of the Planning Board's reports, that one becomes aware of the real forces that are involved in the Planning Board's schemes. The extent and scope of economic and social planning the Board can undertake are virtually coextensive with the powers of the President.

Armed with the powers of the President, which, of course, means the Federal purse also, the National Resources Planning Board goes forth to promote the politically planned economy.

The personnel in the organizational structure of the Board are the chairman, Frederick A. Delano, an uncle of the President; the director, several assistant directors, and so forth, with offices in Washington.

Next in order are the nine regional planning commissions, with offices located at Boston, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Indianapolis, Omaha, Denver, Portland, and San Francisco. Alaska comprises another planning region.

Below the regional planning units are the State planning units, then the municipal planning units. The following gives some idea of the relation of the regional planning units to State and local ones:

Activities of the field staff have continued to develop in six main directions: (1) Stimulation and encouragement of State and local planning—

Stimulation and encouragement, keep in mind, with, among other means, Federal grants-in-aid, loans, and largess—

(2) provision of the committee's technical consultants to regional and State planning agencies; (3) interrelating planning activity between planning agencies; (4) sponsorship of drainage basin committees for water resources planning; (5) collaboration with special committees on regional studies within their areal divisions; and (6) acting as a clearing house for information.

Under the Agriculture Department nearly all 48 States have special planning committees with 1,294 members, and 1,433 active county-planning committees with 34,494 members, all engaged in various kinds of planning schemes for the farmers—Agricultural Statistics, 1941, page 714.

THE USE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AS MEANS FOR CARRYING OUT PLANNING

In addition to the twenty-odd construction agencies designated in the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931 for the preparation of construction plans, the President, under Executive Order

8455, added about 70 new ones—a list of which was furnished me by the Board. What is important here, however, is that he brought in an entirely new kind of agencies, namely, those which aid construction activity through grants-in-aid, loans, other forms of financial assistance, or through guaranties from the Federal Government.

This included such agencies as W. P. A., suspended but not abolished; the Federal Housing Agency; the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, which consists of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the United States Housing Corporation; the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Rural Electrification Administration; Soil Conservation Service; Farm Security Administration; and Farm Credit Administration.

Imagine the power these lending agencies alone provide for the Planning Board to carry out its program.

But the Board is not limiting itself to the use of the ninety-odd Federal agencies listed for me by it. We know that Dr. Alvin Hansen, Harvard professor and special adviser to the Board, is working in cooperation with Chairman Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, on problems of fiscal policy in the post-defense period, with particular reference to financing of public-improvement projects.

Yet the Federal Reserve is not among the list of agencies given me by the Board. Dr. Hansen plays a leading role in the formulation of its planning.

Indeed, there is evidence to show that the process of planning development is rapidly approaching the stage where it will embrace the use of all Federal Government agencies and elements. In this connection I should like to refer the Members to an article written by Charles E. Merriman, Vice Chairman of the Planning Board, in Public Administration Review, winter 1941, volume 1, No. 2, where, among other statements showing the wide connections of the Board with Federal agencies, private organizations, and so forth, he says:

A long-time program for public works which spreads over and involves the cooperation of practically all of the agencies of the Government.

The following, taken from the 1942 progress report, should convince the Congress and country of the almost limitless powers that are already in the hands of the political planners. In speaking of their plan to relocate the industrial plants of the Nation—that is, to shift them from one region to another, they say:

Governmental authority is adequate to the means. Taxation, tariffs, price regulation, transportation and power regulation, labor legislation, public works, credit control, and financial assistance are all potentially effective instruments which the Federal Government may wield in its efforts to promote the development of a nationally integrated locational structure.

Here we also have some forewarning as to the means that would be used to induce us to accept the ideas of the planners.

With the availability to the political planners of all the Federal powers that are involved in taxation, tariffs, price regulation, transportation, and power regulation, labor legislation, public work, credit control, and financial assistance, what is left to hinder them from doing just about what they please with our economy and lives? What is there to stop them from completing the totalitarian state?

It is to be noted that while the planners uttered this threat out of one corner of their mouths, from the other corner came this soothing promise:

The basis of planning is not violence but reason, and the condition of most successful operation is not force but persuasion, co-operation, common participation in an effort for a common goal.

WHAT ARE THE STATED OBJECTIVES OF THE PLANNERS?

We can do no more here than give a brief outline. Under "New Objectives" they state:

The Bill of Rights has stood unshaken 150 years. And now to the old freedoms we must add new freedoms.

And then list the following, some of which are wholly inconsistent with each other:

Greater freedom for the American people. The right to work * * * to fair pay * * * adequate food * * * clothing, shelter, and medical care * * * to security, with freedom from old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident. * * * to life in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies. * * * to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from spyings of secret political police. * * * to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact * * * to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; * * * and the right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in advancing civilization.

Following the line of Hitler, Mussolini, and other dictators, the planners are planning to shift whole groups of the population from one place to another.

They plan to arbitrarily shift millions of farmers from their farms to cities, 3,000,000 according to their reports, and more than twice that number according to Mr. George D. Riley in his column in the Washington Times-Herald of February 3, 1942.

They plan to lift bodily, en masse, town and city dwellers from their homes and transplant them to cities and towns in other regions. They tell us—

A shift of population may be the only way of avoiding industrial misfits.

Thus, labor is truly to be handled as a physical commodity, indeed, as simple chattel.

Just as laborers and farmers are to be moved from place to place, so industrial plants, too, are to be shifted about like the tents of a circus.

They speak about "urbanization, the placing of more industry in cities"; of "ruralization, the encouragement of industrialization in small towns and farming areas"; of "suburbanization, the shifting of plants out of large cities to surrounding communities"; of "delocali-

zation, the breaking up of high concentration of single industries in particular areas"; of "dispersion, the spreading of industrial activity throughout the country more nearly in relation to population"; of "diversification, the encouragement of varied local economic structures"; and "specialization, the concentration of an important part of local resources on the making of products for which the locality possesses superior advantages."

In making our Nation over, the planners plan to raze our cities and construct them all anew.

"We must build," they tell us, "not by the square block, but by the square mile."

The planners take in the whole world. They do not intend to be eclipsed by any total war but intend there shall be global planning also. There are, they say, "plans for the international scene * * *."

Through an extension of lease-lend we shall certainly help feed the starving people of Europe," which will probably include all of them, for likely all of them will be starving by the time the war ends, "until they can get on their feet."

Then they tell us, "after Europe's needs for food, clothing, and emergency medical care have been met, perhaps then our greatest opportunity to help others economically will be found in Asia and in parts of North or South America."

Asia alone is a pretty big place and has a lot of people, a billion or so. It would take a lot of cows to furnish a bottle of milk a day for man, woman, and child on that vast continent.

There is to be "some sort of international reconstruction finance corporation set up to engage in international lending."

Imagine lending anything to Europe after the war.

Naturally the schools are invaded. Pupils are already being taught the blessings of bureaucratic planning. We read in the planners' report of a pamphlet, *From the Ground Up*, which, it says:

Presents a series of timely planning discussions, each limited to one page of text facing illustrations of good and bad examples.

The good examples showed, of course, the work of political planners; the bad ones that of the status quo boys. They tell us further that somewhere in New England several thousand copies of the good and bad examples pamphlets are in use in junior and senior high schools, in civics, geography, economics, and sociology courses.

Since Mrs. Roosevelt tells us in her little book, *This Troubled World*—page 16:

Our real and ultimate objective must be a change in human nature.

The planners boldly undertake to bring about the proper alteration.

"Children and youth," they tell us, "cannot be kept in storage." So they propose to take them out of storage, thaw them out, soften them up, and mold them to the mode of the planning cult.

Apparently we are to believe parents by and large are too immature emotionally to be trusted with the care of their offspring.

"Both the infant and the young child," they inform us, "need the affection of emotionally mature parents."

But just how the planners hope to bring parental emotions to ne plus ultra they do not venture to say. But that does not seem to bother them much. They seem to think they can do it, and that is enough.

In the attempt that is now being made by the planning cult to invade the public schools and to absorb into the Federal Government the educational functions of the States and local communities, one is reminded of the method used by Prince Bismarck. In Germany, at that time, it was the prerogative of the church to inspect public and private schools. Prince Bismarck accused the Jesuits of intriguing against the Empire. As a means to counteract their work he asked the Prussian Parliament to pass a law taking the inspection of all public and private schools out of the hands of the church and placing it entirely in the hands of the state. "In connection with this episode Bismarck said:

Being convinced that we are confronted with hostile forces, our motto must be, "Principiis obsta."

Which in English means, to block the beginning. Then continuing, he said:

We do not wish, as advised by some, to cut down people, but rather to educate them in such a way as not to make it necessary for us to cut them down. (Prince Bismarck, by Charles Lowe, vol. 2, p. 277.)

The law requested by Bismarck was enacted, and from that day down to the present the German state has been using continuously more and more the schools to mold the minds of German children to its will, until we see today the end result of that policy, one of the most frightful scourges that was ever visited upon mankind, namely, nazi-ism.

The very instrument Bismarck claimed he sought to keep from cutting down his own people is now being used to slay not only them and millions more in other countries, but civilization itself.

Finally, we see the bureaucratic planners reaching the nadir in their spoliation program when we find them sneaking into the domain of sex life of our young people. Mark well this sadistic expression:

At about this period boys and girls become eager to make new friends. They look for opportunities to meet one another informally, under suitable circumstances. They begin to think vaguely about marrying and rearing families of their own. They need to be informed of the many important factors that enter into founding a successful home. They need help in working out a functioning personal philosophy of life, an attitude toward themselves, their fellow men, and the world in general. (P. 113, National Resources Development Report for 1942.)

PLANS FOR FINANCING AND FISCAL POLICY

From whence is the wherewithal to be derived for completely razing the American economy and building it anew on another pattern? From the same principal sources to which the Federal Government has resorted in the last 10 or 12 years to pay for the vast public works and relief programs it carried on

during that time, namely, taxes, and Treasury deficit financing.

Also the same irrationalism, confusion, and sophistry are present in the minds of the planners as have dominated the financial policies of the New Deal bureaucracy throughout.

In substance, the planners propose to use the full taxing power and credit of the Federal Government to provide funds to guarantee full employment and adequate wage payments; freedom from want, fear of old age, dependence, sickness, unemployment, and accident; the right to education, rest, recreation, and adventure; for the razing of our cities and building them anew; for the shifting of a large part of the farm population to cities; for the shifting of workers and industrial plants en masse, from one region to another; for the building of millions of homes in the country and cities; to construct a bigger and more powerful T. V. A. and more T. V. A.'s; to revamp and greatly increase the transportation facilities; to undertake huge flood-control, power-development, land-use, and other similar projects; to promote on a large scale the absorption by Federal Government of State and local educational functions; to engage in foreign so-called lending by the billions, and in lease-lend to feed and otherwise aid more than a billion and a half of people in Europe, Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world; to give instructions in the public schools to our children and youth in the planning cult; to manage the emotions of parents; to take our children and youth out of storage and shape them to fit the bureaucratic model; to regulate the sex life of our young folks—to do all these things and many more the bureaucratic planners propose to pay for with taxes and deficit financing.

But there is one project for which the planners are planning and for which they propose to raise funds by taxation and deficit financing about which they tell us nothing in any of their reports or anywhere else. They are silent as night about that one. Yet it is the most gigantic and costly project of them all, and the one dearest to their hearts. In fact, it is the very soul of the whole planning scheme. That project is the bureaucracy to operate the planned society. It is being planned to perfection, and make no mistake about that. To plan, manage, and supervise all the schemes the planners already have on their agenda, and the new ones their fertile brains keep hatching out daily, will take an army of bureaucrats that will make the present one look small indeed. Where the members of the social group are now plagued and hounded and browbeaten with one bureaucratic restriction or order, they will be plagued and hounded and browbeaten with 10 bureaucratic restrictions or orders.

But should it not be expected that the bureaucrats' first interest would be in themselves, that they would leave no stone unturned to make themselves as strong as they could so as always to be sure to get the first helping and of the best?

It is noteworthy to observe that the bureaucratic planners, who, just a few years ago, planned and put in operation an economy of scarcity, which they promised would bring us full employment and the good life, have now abandoned that scheme and have gone to the opposite extreme, in theory, at least, and tell us the way to full employment and the good life is to be had in a program of abundance.

They tell us they have found the key to full employment in the war economy. It would appear from an examination of their scheme that they think they can lift the formula for full employment out of the war economy and make it work in a peace economy the same as it now works in the war economy. Nor need we be long when we consider the nature of their plans and the contents of their printed matter, in sensing the true significance of this idea. They see total war bringing full employment. They see this full employment come about through a totalitarian economy. From this premise they seem to go on the assumption that if a totalitarian economy can produce full employment in wartime it can do the same in peacetime. Ipso facto, they go on the further assumption that a totalitarian economy is just as necessary and just as desirable in peace as in war.

Since this solution of the unemployment problem harmonizes fully with the fundamental nature of bureaucracy, if it does not find its wellspring in its very soul, namely, the ever present dynamic appetite to promote its own interests in acquiring power and domination over the producing group, it is but natural that the bureaucrats should embrace with loving tenderness the opportunity to impose upon us a fully developed regime of status, that is, a complete dictatorship.

When one gets right down to the meat of the proposition of the planners that the war has provided them with a new and effective formula for ushering in the more abundant life, one finds there is nothing at all new about it. Their war formula is different from the prescription they applied to cure the depression in only one respect, namely, in that the exigencies of the war provide them with greater opportunity to impose upon us the totalitarian state than did the needs, synthetic and other, of the depression.

They propose to use precisely the same medicine to bring us Utopia after the war as they used to cure the depression, only in bigger doses.

The goal that is sought to be achieved by the President through the National Resources Planning Board can no longer remain in doubt. The Planning Board, with the approval of the President, boldly speaks of modified free enterprise, and it is clear, though there is lip service enough to the contrary, that the program outlined involves nothing less than the absorption by the state of all economic functions and the complete demolition of all free enterprise.

With the loss of free enterprise would go, of course, all liberties—free speech,

the right to petition, freedom of worship, and so forth.

Take just one promise alone, that of full employment. What does it connote? If the state undertakes to guarantee to every worker the right to continuous and full employment, the state must of necessity also assume full responsibility for the operation of all industry. This would involve assumption by the state of complete and unlimited control over all industry.

The state would become sole employer, would factitiously fix the value of all services, labor and goods, and working hours. It would use all the force at its command, which would be the whole police power, including the armed forces, to carry out its decrees. It would involve a dictatorship as absolute as any in the world today. Nor would the worker have any place to go to complain.

But we should not be so foolish as to think if the state were given this absolute power it would of necessity make good its promise of full employment, in the sense, at least, in which we conceive the term. Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin all proclaimed the right, by state law or decree, to work and promised full employment. None of them could fulfill his promise except by going to war.

But even suppose it were possible for the state to make good this promise, who wants to live under a state of abject slavery?

The Board, which is the planning arm of the President, speaks approvingly and in support of its planning scheme of "the rise of the national state with its economic programs."

Indeed, and to what countries or country do the political planners refer as having taken on that mode?

Which of the western countries, leaving Russia out, in more recent times has led the way in aggrandizing the state and dwarfing the individual, where the state became all and the individual nothing? Was it not Germany that made the pattern of "the state with its economic programs"?

Perhaps it may be apropos to mention here that Germany also set the example of providing state so-called social security. She began her social-security scheme more than half a century ago.

The state with its economic programs is nothing new. Indeed it is of most ancient origin. Egypt, many thousands of years ago, typified this kind of social organization.

Feudalism was a type of state with its economic and security programs, and all of Europe slaved under it for many hundreds of years. The Incas of Peru developed it to the nth degree. Aye, it was the state with its economic programs that caused all of our American ancestors to run away from Europe and come to this country and found a free people under a true government, which was characterized principally by the absence of the state with its economic programs.

The bureaucratic planners tell us the Bill of Rights has stood unshaken for 150 years and promise us additional freedom to that provided in the Constitution, when they had already, before the de-

fense program was started, reduced our people to the abject status where they were compelled, in great measure, to appeal to Federal law to give value to their services; when they had already succeeded in reducing at least one whole industrial group, the farming community, comprising a fourth of our population, to the servile condition where its members were wholly at the mercy of Federal law to give their services value.

What mockery.

How far above the level of slavery is the producing or social group when its members, individually and collectively, are forced to look to Washington and be told by the bureaucracy how much their labor is worth, how much of the things they produce they shall be allowed to keep?

O Jefferson, how far have we strayed from your ideal:

A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the time to talk of many things, including cabbages and kings. We have heard a discussion of the movement of the hands of the clock, and who shall rule the air waves, and George Washington's birthday, and the planning commission. I should like to talk with you a minute about the cabbages, using that vegetable as a symbol of the food on our tables.

On yesterday the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations which handles agricultural appropriations by a rather decisive vote declined to approve a request of the President to authorize the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for incentive payments. It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that that committee, the entire Committee on Appropriations, and this House will reconsider that action and give it more sympathetic consideration.

It does not matter now what happens, there is nothing that can be done in the next few weeks that will prevent a shortage of food in this Nation. The only question before us now is, will that shortage be so acute as to become a national disaster?

This \$100,000,000 incentive payment can be termed the liniment for a tired body. After the farmer has worked his 12 hours a day, after he has done his best, it is an inducement for him to carry on another hour or another 2 hours.

The action of the committee strikes me as rather peculiar. In this House for the last 2 or 3 years, particularly on the Republican side of the House, there has been complaint that the payments to the farmers have been used and made for the purpose of reducing production. The argument has been made that they should not be used for that purpose but rather to increase production. Here we have a specific request from the Department of Agriculture and from the President of the United States to appropriate \$100,000,000 to be used for the sole and single

purpose of increasing the production of food necessary to feed this Nation, our armed forces, and our allies.

More than that, Mr. Chairman, up until yesterday morning, if things went wrong with the food supply the Congress could blame other agencies. We could say it was brought about by the Selective Service System in the drafting of our farm boys. We could say it was brought about by the War Production Board in not allowing sufficient farm machinery to the farmers. We could say it was brought about by the Department of Agriculture in not making adequate allowances for fertilizer. There were many things to which the Congress could point as bringing about this condition.

If the action of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations yesterday morning stands, however, then you and I unhappily have entered the breach. If that dreadful condition which I anticipate comes about this fall, millions of our own people will be without food. Then we will be in the position where the Secretary of Agriculture can lift his hands and say, "I did my best," and Mr. Nelson can lift his hands and say, "I did my best, but while the Congress was appropriating in excess of \$100,000,000,000 to prosecute the war it declined to appropriate the sum of \$100,000,000 in order to get sufficient food to feed the people of this Nation and our armies and allies."

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman believe the payment of \$100,000,000 as a subsidy or the payment of any amount as a subsidy would actually increase production?

Mr. PACE. I am compelled to differ with the gentleman as to the term. It is not a subsidy. I feel just as the gentleman does about subsidies generally. I wish they were not necessary. But this is not a subsidy. This proposition is that after they have gone to your farm and worked over plans with you and given you a goal for every acre of land you have, even the fence corners, if you will produce the full amount and as much as 10 percent more than your goal, they will give you an allotment sufficient to pay for that extra effort and that extra labor.

Let me give the gentleman this illustration. The gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] one of the most distinguished and able Members of this body, told me that he had a letter from one of the farmers in his district who who had started gathering sugar beets. After he had finished the first day the farmer figured up the price of his sugar beets, and figured up the amount he had to pay the workmen to gather those beets, and out there I understand it is \$5 or \$6 a day. The farmer said that the price of all the sugar beets gathered that day lacked \$12.50 of paying for the labor required to gather them.

I was not told, but I assume that the farmer stopped gathering sugar beets because he could not carry on with such loss. However, with this inducement

payment we could go to the farmers and say, "We need those vegetables, those potatoes, and so forth. If you will carry on we will pay you an extra \$10 or \$15 or \$20 after you have gathered 90 percent of your crop, up to 110 percent."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. In just a moment. I first yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Of course, what the gentleman says is true to the extent that we must guarantee to the farmer that he will be able to come out whole on his production. I agree with the gentleman, but is not the method that ought to be followed one of giving him fair prices for what he produces, rather than giving him something of the character he describes, whether it is called a subsidy, or an incentive payment, or time and a half for overtime, or a dole? The proposition is to give him enough to make him whole, but does not the gentleman think that if we would do that—give him a price, give him machinery, and the labor, and the fertilizer—that no farmer will need any kind of an inducement or incentive payment? Are we not overlooking the big problem in trying to give the farmer a little miserable subsidy to take the place of our neglect in not giving him adequate machinery and labor?

Mr. PACE. Of course, that is the proper way to go about it, but at this late hour we do not have and may not have sufficient labor, machinery, and fertilizer, and this special payment is to try to urge and reward the farmers in producing without them. The workingmen of this Nation were assured last week that they would get time and a half if they would work an extra 8 hours, and your Government is today paying two prices for every pound of copper that is mined. That is an incentive payment to drive the miners longer hours, because we need that copper, but I say to you at this time that in less than 12 months we may need something to eat worse than we need copper. I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, regarding the letter received by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], I would like to say in connection with the gentleman's remarks that we are still rationing sugar in America and if I understand Mr. LEA's letter, sugar beets are not being sold for enough to justify the farmer in paying the necessary labor costs to gather them.

Mr. PACE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is quite a difference between a subsidy payment and inducement payment for extra production. I feel this way about it. You and I have voted for appropriations for defense purposes during the last 2 years in sums that are stupendous. The majority of the Members of this House could never determine, not being present in all of

the hearings in committees, the justification for each item, but you and I have supported the recommendations of the committee on the ground that it is far better to appropriate too much for the defense of our Nation than too little. Those of you who know the farm conditions, those of you who know the shortage of farm labor, those of you who know that the wives must wield the hoe, and that children from 8 to 10 to 12 years of age must go to the fields, must realize that if there is not to be a critical shortage, the smart thing for this Congress to do, if, for no other reason than protect ourselves 6 months or 12 months from now, from the finger of scorn, is to make an appropriation requested by your President, and that is recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, in order that, so far as you and I are concerned, we will have done our full part to feed the people of this Nation.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. The gentleman does not contend that it is the fault of Congress for not appropriating money to pay these subsidy payments, does he?

Mr. PACE. I do most respectfully submit that in my judgment the subcommittee was in error in denying an appropriation of \$100,000,000 as an incentive payment for the producer of Irish potatoes, beans, vegetables, and those things that we need so badly.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Does not the gentleman recognize that the fault lies with the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration in not clarifying matters so that they can fix maximum and minimum prices, to handle the labor question?

Mr. PACE. No man is more bitter in his feelings than I toward the policies now carried on by the Office of Price Administration. The last Stabilization Act directed the Administrator to adjust prices, in order to increase production. They have consistently refused to do so, but so far as I am concerned I do not want on my shoulders the responsibility of the people in this Nation getting no food merely because some other agency is not acting according to my opinion.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. The fault does not lie with the farmer, nor with the processors. The farmers in my district and in the State of Indiana who want to produce these vegetables are ready and willing to produce them, but the fault lies with these administrators here in Washington who will not clarify these directives and give them sufficient authority to go ahead and contract for acreage to grow vegetables. They are willing as patriotic Americans to do it, and they do not want any subsidy payment for it.

Mr. PACE. I cannot deny that confusion exists, but I do say that if the farmer, in view of the emergency, agrees to plant two or three times as much as he ever planted before and to work long hours and use old machinery, use the members of his family, then it is our duty, in view of the policy that has been followed by this Government for years,

to give him an incentive and urge him on and assure him a fair return for his labor.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that personally I am sympathetic with the attitude taken by the subcommittee. For the life of me I do not see how you will increase production merely by giving the farmer more money to produce his commodities.

We have heard on the floor in the last couple of days statements by Representatives from California that after a year's effort they finally have gotten permission to use some Mexican labor. A Representative from California this afternoon exhibited here a statement from the Department of Agriculture telling the farmers of California to use these Mexican laborers, and they gave them a menu to follow. Under that menu they had to feed those laborers beef six times a week, and under the rationing program and the scarcity of meat they cannot even get beef for the farmers themselves. Now, how can you reconcile the fact that the Department of Agriculture will not clarify, along with the Manpower Commission, the question of labor, the question of farm machinery, and try to side-step the thing by handing the farmers a few extra dollars? What good will the dollars do if they cannot get the machinery and labor to produce more crops?

Mr. PACE. I do not believe anyone has devoted more time or effort than I have toward getting these things clarified. They are ridiculous and absurd. But this incentive payment is for this purpose, it is to assure the harvesting of the last 10 percent, at least, of the goal for the farm. It comes about by experience. Last fall, due to the high price of labor, which could not be obtained in some sections, and due to low prices, there were from 10 to 15 or 20 percent of the crops left in the fields. Just like this man who is gathering his sugar beets. This is an incentive payment, not only to plant it and cultivate it, but to harvest it and move it to market, so that the people may have the benefit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Right on that point, will an incentive payment give those farmers any more labor or any more machinery or any greater ability to harvest that last 10 or 15 percent of the crop? That is what bothers me and I think it is bothering a great many other Members. The essential things that the farmer needs are machinery, labor, and fertilizer to make the crop.

Mr. PACE. Of course it is.

Mr. HOPE. I do not believe the farmer is going to be satisfied and I do not think we can feel that we have done our duty if we fail to give him those things, and then say we are going to give him a little incentive payment to see if he cannot

work a little harder, do a little more than he has been doing, when, as a matter of fact, he has done everything he could do with the things we have given him to work with.

Mr. PACE. Please do not understand that I have even suggested that this is solving the farm problem.

Mr. HOPE. No. The gentleman is too well versed in the farm problem to offer any such suggestion.

Mr. PACE. I termed these incentive payments as a liniment for a tired body. After a man has worked all day, it is an inducement for him to work into the night. After the price of labor has gone so high that it is not profitable to gather his crop, it gives him a little more in order to pay more for labor, in order to insure the gathering. This is an incentive for harvesting the crop.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me say to the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Virginia that \$27,000,000 of the \$125,000,000—not \$100,000,000—\$100,000,000 out of the soil-conservation fund and \$25,000,000 out of section 32, that is what they asked for—\$27,000,000 is to be devoted to an increase in soya beans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute. Twenty-seven million dollars is to be devoted to soya beans. Fifteen percent of this year's soya bean crop in the State of the Secretary of Agriculture and in my own State are still in the fields, partly because of weather and partly because of of manpower and partly because of machinery. The Secretary told us yesterday morning that he had not solved the manpower problem and he had no agreement with Mr. McNutt or anybody else, and he could not assure us that he had settled the problem of machinery with the War Production Board. So why initiate a new incentive program which later on will come back to dog us, when they will say, "You gave us \$125,000,000 for eight items. Now there is a meat shortage. There is an egg shortage. There is a butter shortage. There is a cheese shortage. Give us some extra millions for these incentive payments." We will have embarked upon a program the end of which we cannot see and which we cannot be sure will work.

Mr. PACE. Whether other like requests will be made I do not know. Whether we can bring about a quick and satisfactory solution of the farm problems of manpower, machinery, fertilizer, and price by refusing to cooperate with Secretary Wickard and refusing to let this House pass upon his recommendations in a matter of this kind is very doubtful to me. But this I do know. We now face the real danger of a critical food shortage and we should do everything possible to prevent such a shortage. The Secretary had announced the programs providing these incentive payments, and I know there is today utter confusion and disappointment among the farmers.

I also know that the Congress has appropriated and will continue to appropriate billions and billions of dollars for incentive payments to every worker and contractor for the construction of every Army camp in the Nation and for the production of every ship, every plane, every tank, every gun, and every bullet used in this war. It seems strange to me that it should be regarded as such a terrible thing to do when the farmer and the production of something to eat is involved.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, we have been listening during the present day and for many weeks and months in the past to speeches with respect to shortages of many of the necessities of life. This afternoon in the time I have to discuss this matter with you I wish to call your attention again to the very desperate fuel-oil situation existing in our part of the country, namely, the New England area.

Mr. Chairman, the fuel-oil and gasoline situation, for many months, has been of vital interest to most Members of this House, and the rationing of which is affecting nearly every section of the country and bringing to our offices a deluge of criticism from an irate and confused citizenry back home. Editorials galore have been printed on this question and for a long time it has been the subject of front-page comments in all the newspapers of the Nation.

We all fully realize what brought this condition about, but a brief review is timely. Prior to the war, practically 95 percent of all the petroleum products brought into the eastern seaboard was by means of water-borne tankers that plied between the Gulf coast and the entire Atlantic seaboard. Less than 5 percent came by railroad tank cars. The year 1942, however, was a fatal one for the seagoing tankers, for early in that year and continuing through the summer, the German submarines took a terrific toll of these ships. As a consequence, for several months, practically no tank ships plied the eastern seaboard. It was obvious then that an extremely critical situation in that part of the country would develop, and that unless some substitute means of transportation were found for these tankers, the people in the eastern seaboard would suffer great hardships during the present winter.

Not only was it necessary to provide for the domestic needs but also the ever-increasing military requirements. Altogether, the situation needed immediate as well as careful attention in order to meet the estimated requirements of 1,500,000 barrels a day for this section of the country. In order to find an adequate substitute for the tankers—which today are almost nonexistent in our area—it was necessary to bring into action every possible facility available for the transportation of petroleum products. These included railroad tank cars, existing pipe lines, and barges used in the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and along the seacoast and all other facilities available. To say that those in

charge had a herculean task before them would be putting it mildly.

There were many mistakes made and considerable blundering due to lack of cooperation between the authorities in charge, and even today we find an estranged feeling existing because of the lack of coordination and bickering that has taken place in the past. Whether this is owing to departmental jealousy or some other reason I do not know, but it is there. Many times in the past we have been forewarned about an imminent crisis in our fuel-oil and gasoline supplies by one department head, only to have his statement refuted by another department head the next day to the effect that we had no need for worry. Such statements naturally slowed up the conversion program from oil to coal that was under way in our section of the country.

We have been able to flounder through so far. This in a large measure was made possible by the widespread conversion program on the part of the home owners and the industries, but these late changes did not permit an inventory to be built up and used to carry us over the critical period. The result has been that so far as oil is concerned, New England, literally speaking, has been living from hand to mouth. A most rigid rationing program has been put into effect, and industrial and household users have been reduced drastically below their normal needs. The householders have cooperated well to the suggestions of the rationing boards to close many rooms in their homes, and the industries have been reduced to 60 percent of last year's requirements in order to save fuel in every way possible. Nevertheless, there has been real suffering because of the inability of some to get fuel oil. The local rationing boards, composed of public-spirited men and women serving without pay of any kind, have been on the alert and have given immediate relief to such cases when called to their attention. It has been a real battle on the home front, and even today some sections of New England are only 2 or 3 days' supply ahead of their minimum needs.

I have been informed within the last few minutes, by the Office of the Petroleum Administration for War that in the Boston area there is less than 1 day's fuel oil ahead of our needs, and in that great area less than 2 day's supply of industrial oil—this in a period when the temperature is below zero. Today I understand it is 14° below. The weather in Washington the past few days is typical of what we experience in New England during the winter period.

The next 6 weeks will be critical because of the very limited stock on hand. If we get by this period, the worst will be over as the normal needs drop off substantially as the month of April is reached. The Office of Petroleum Coordinator informs me that everything is being done in order to meet our demands and even box cars are used to transport oil in drums furnished by the War Department from Texas.

It may be interesting at this point to say that the railroads which, previous to the war brought less than 5 percent

of petroleum products to the east coast, are now, with their tank cars, bringing in approximately 75 to 80 percent. The railroads have done a most remarkable job in developing their tank-car program within such a short period of time and have, in my opinion, averted a great disaster on the eastern seaboard with all of its attending suffering, privation, and death among our people. Let us hope and pray that we will be able to surmount the difficulties that will face us during the next 6 weeks, and from our bitter experience resolve that insofar as it lies in our power the people of the country will not be placed in such jeopardy again. This brings me to the main purpose of my address today.

What are we going to do about our oil needs next winter? I am in receipt of a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, calling my attention to the fact that in his opinion the winter of 1943-44 will be far more serious than the present one.

He says:

If there is not some improvement in the situation New England will face a worse crisis in its fuel supply next winter than it is facing at the moment. The peak of our crisis in my opinion for this winter has not yet been reached except in the supply of kerosene.

If that is so—and I believe it is—the time is now at hand when we should take immediate steps to meet that contingency. The people of the entire country are on a rationed plan so far as fuel oil and gasoline are concerned. Even the far Northwest is feeling the effects of this program, according to complaints published in the newspapers of that section.

This problem is of extreme interest to us all because it affects the very lives of our people, and some solution must be found and found immediately. A fleet of 300 tank ships that once brought in 95 percent of the oil to the east coast has been completely eliminated from that service as a result of transfers to military needs and sinkings by enemy submarines. These tankers were bringing well over a million barrels of oil a day to the eastern seaboard, but no more from that source may be expected, having in mind our growing military requirements all over the globe. What source or means can we now turn to for additional means of bringing oil to our section?

The railroad tank cars, I have stated, have taken over the greater part of the load formerly carried by the tank ships—namely, from 70 to 80 percent. These tank cars have an average age of 22 years. They were built for a low speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, but during this emergency they have been pulling them at a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour in order to cut delivery time of oil to the shortest possible period. In 1 month, I am told, they had a breakage of 22 percent due to this tremendous increase in speed. Having in mind this breakage, also the fact that the cars are getting older, that no new tank cars are being built to take their place, can we depend on this source of transportation to meet our minimum requirements in the long, cold winter which Governor Saltonstall

says will be more critical than the present one?

The only bright spot on the clouded horizon is the completion of the 24-inch pipe line running from Longview, Tex., to Norris City, Ill., thence to New York. It is not expected, however, that this pipe line will deliver oil to the New York area before August 1. The capacity will be 300,000 barrels a day. This is less than one-fifth of our requirements on the eastern seaboard.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell us whether this pipe line that is going to be constructed will be of any use for the civilians of New England?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. We must find other means of supplementing this pipe line, because, as I said a moment ago, it will carry less than one-fifth of our requirements. It will be necessary to build more pipe lines and also take advantage of the waterways through which we can get oil quickly.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is not intended to be used for military purposes only?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It is not altogether known at the present time what our military requirements will be; but it is essential to develop every available facility in order that both military and civilian needs can be met.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, this is not a solution at all; we have got to do more.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It is only a part of the general program. This pipe line will bring only 300,000 barrels a day to meet a need of 1,750,000 barrels a day.

Approval has recently been given by the War Production Board for the construction of another 20-inch line from the Houston and Beaumont, Tex., refineries to Norris City, Ill., and Seymour, Ind. This pipe line will carry gasoline and kerosene and is expected to be finished July 1. This will shorten the tank-car haul by approximately 550 miles. It is, however, 800 miles to New York and it is my firm conviction that consistent with our war requirements, we should lose no time in extending this 20-inch line to the New York area.

This pipe line for the full distance has already received the unanimous approval of the Pipe Line Management Committee created by the Petroleum Administration for War and the Petroleum Industry War Council. The Petroleum Administration for War has also concurred in these recommendations. I have discussed this matter at quite some length with officials in charge, who inform me that they prefer to wait until May 1 when they will have had the benefit of winter experience with tank cars, barges, and pipe lines and added data as to military demands before they will consider recommending the extension of this 20-inch line to the New York area. They further claim that such a delay will not slow up the completion of the line to the East before the heating season next winter.

Perhaps the bitter experiences we are going through this present winter in New England have given us a pessimistic viewpoint in regard to such statements, and I do not for one moment challenge the reliability or the sincerity of those that made them, but having in mind previous statements by the same authorities in connection with the completion date of the 24-inch pipe line from Longview, Tex., to Norris City, Ill., I am compelled to doubt the estimated completion date of the 20-inch line to New York City if they wait until May to make up their mind as to whether we need it or not. We were told that the completion date of the 24-inch line to Norris City, Ill., would be December 1, 1942. It was designed to carry 300,000 barrels a day and as soon as finished would be put in operation for the above capacity, but here we are into the middle of February and only a trickle of that amount has flowed out of the Norris City end of the pipe line the past few days, and we are now informed that the full capacity will not be reached until April 1, because of unforeseen delays in getting equipment. I do not desire to be too critical of the first completion date estimate as I fully realize the many difficulties in securing material and equipment and also the further uncertainties connected with construction work of this kind, but I do want to point out these facts so that we may approach a related problem with a better perspective.

The need of this extended 20-inch line is admitted. It has the unanimous endorsement of those best qualified to judge our needs and who know what facilities we have to meet them. Why procrastinate and delay? We are further told that sufficient construction equipment is not available but it seems to me that there must be some way by which this additional equipment can be obtained, having in mind the fact that the emergency building peak has been reached and is now rapidly declining. Two or three months difference in the completion date will make a lot of difference in a problem so vital as this.

It will mean warm homes if completed before the heating season starts or it will result, as the Governor intimates, in another long, cold bleak winter and intense suffering for the people of New England if we delay. Why take a chance on a matter of such great emergency? Why does not the Petroleum Administrator for War, who has approved the extension to New York, seek the approval of the War Production Board now, and if such approval can be given, lay the ground work now, develop the plans, order the material, and get ready to do the job as soon as the material is available. If this material can be spared from our war effort, let there be no further delay on a situation so deeply affecting the welfare of our people.

You likely wish to know why I press so hard for the pipe line at this time. First, because it is the quickest known way to get oil to the east coast; secondly, because it is the cheapest way to get oil to the east coast. I repeat, there is no other means of transportation that can deliver oil to that section as cheaply as the pipe

lines. For years the Rivers and Harbors Congress has been espousing the cause of river and harbor improvements, and we have spent actually hundreds of millions of dollars to widen and deepen the channels of our rivers and harbors and inland waterways in order to get the benefits of such low-cost freight rates.

These low freight rates, in all probability, do apply to general cargo, but not to the transportation of crude oil, gasoline, or kerosene. Let me emphasize the point that pipe lines are cheaper. I have given much time to this question in connection with my studies of the fuel-oil and gasoline situation, and I have in my hand—and which I will place in the RECORD—comparative figures showing the cost of transportation of oil by railroad tank cars from the Texas oil fields to the New York area, in comparison with transportation by tank ships and pipe lines.

The figures for the pipe lines have been compiled by the Office of Petroleum Administration for War. The Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared the railroad tank-car cost and the War Shipping Administration for seagoing tankers. These figures represent what the Government is paying today, either in time charter hire for the tank ships, the subsidy for the railroads to take care of the excessive cost, and the estimated cost of pumping oil through the pipe line. The pipe-line cost includes provisions to take care of ad valorem taxes in the communities through which the pipe line runs. There can be no doubt whatsoever, after reading these figures, that pipe lines are the cheapest, in addition to being the quickest and most effective, means of dealing with our vital problem.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. TALBOT. The gentleman is making a great contribution to a solution of the whole oil problem. I should like to state to the gentleman that I was in New England on Sunday night, in Connecticut. It was 20° below zero. The Governor of Connecticut told me that all Connecticut cities were out of kerosene.

I wonder if the gentleman has read the most recent report to come out of the office of Mr. Davies, the Deputy Oil Coordinator, in which he stated that up until January 1 more than 75 percent of last year's oil supply had been delivered to New England.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Yes; I read that statement.

Mr. TALBOT. Does the gentleman agree with that statement?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I have no information on it, but there is one thing we all know, and that is that New England is without oil, and I know that the thing we ought to be interested in is what can we do to help New England and New York, where the fuel-oil reserve is so low? Less than a day's supply in the Boston area and less than a day's supply in the Albany, N. Y., area. What are we going to do about our industries that will have to close down, according to

the headlines in the papers, close down because there is but a 2-day supply of industrial oil? What are we going to do about it? Whom are we to believe? Last year Mr. Ickes told us there were no tank cars available, but Mr. Pelley, of the railroads, said there were 20,000 laying idle in the freight yards of the country. Today over 65,000 tank cars are pulling oil into the eastern seaboard.

We should urge the completion in the quickest possible time of the 24-inch pipe line from Norris City, Ill., and the 20-inch pipe line from Beaumont, Tex., to New York. We will need both of them very badly next winter. I have figures in my hand which show the pipe line to be by far the cheapest means of transportation of oil. Mr. Chairman, let me tell you that we are now paying a subsidy of over \$20,000,000 a month to the railroads for the transportation of fuel oil into the eastern seaboard. This is necessary because we know that railroad transportation is far more expensive than tank ships or pipe lines, and it is the only available means we have to meet our oil requirements.

I am informed by the Interstate Commerce Commission that we are paying \$1.48 to \$1.80 a barrel for transportation of gasoline and kerosene and fuel oil by railroad tank car. I am told by the War Shipping Administration that we are paying 40 to 50 cents a barrel to bring in gasoline and oil by tank ships. I am told by the Petroleum Administration for War Office that we will pay 38 cents a barrel for kerosene and gasoline and 31 cents for furnace oil to bring it in through the pipe lines. Charges in this cost are sufficient to amortize the entire cost of these pipe lines in 5 years, after which we shall be able to get oil and gasoline through the pipe lines for 13½ cents a barrel, based on maintenance cost.

In this same connection I read the following table showing the relative cost of transportation per barrel of petroleum products from Texas oil fields to New York:

Relative cost of transportation per barrel of petroleum products from Texas oil fields to New York

	Railroad tank cars ¹	Tank ships ²	20-inch pipe line ³	24-inch pipe line ³
Gasoline and kerosene.....	\$1.802	\$0.40	\$0.38	-----
Heating oil.....	1.558	.42	-----	\$0.31
Crude oil.....	1.481	.50	-----	.31

¹ Figures prepared in Office of Interstate Commerce Commission.

² Figures prepared in Office of War Shipping Administration.

³ Figures prepared in Office of Petroleum Administration for War.

NOTE.—These pipe lines are being built by Oil Emergency Pipe Lines Corporation, a Government agency under the direction of the Defense Plant Corporation, which is an agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, the thing I want to urge upon the Members of the House and all those in authority is the necessity for providing at the earliest possible time facilities and more facilities to meet our fuel-oil and gasoline requirements along the eastern seaboard.

Mr. Chairman, supplementing the table I have just referred to, and which by the way was prepared by myself, I read the following letters. These are the basis supporting the table:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, February 4, 1943.

Hon. GEORGE BATES,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: In accordance with your request there is shown below the estimated railroad costs and the railroad transportation rates between Longview, Tex., and New York City, on gasoline, kerosene, residual oil No. 2, bunker C oil (heavy fuel oil), and crude oil. The costs and rates are stated on the basis of per hundred pounds, per barrel (42 gallons), and per barrel-mile. The estimated railroad costs were prepared by the cost section of the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics. The rates (in cents per 100 pounds) were furnished by the rate branch of the Bureau of Traffic and converted to a rate per barrel and per barrel-mile by the cost section.

Railroad full distributed costs, including 4 percent return and allowance for passenger and less-than-car-lot deficiencies

Item	Cost per hundred-weight	Cost per barrel	Cost per barrel-mile
	Cents	Cents	Mills
Gasoline.....	79.7	214.3	1.20
Kerosene.....	78.4	220.4	1.24
Residual oil No. 2.....	76.2	223.9	1.26
Bunker C oil (heavy fuel oil).....	71.6	248.4	1.40
Crude oils.....	74.2	233.7	1.31

The above figures are based upon 42 gallons per barrel and 216 barrels per car. The assumed weight per gallon is as follows:

	Pounds
Gasoline.....	6.4
Kerosene.....	6.7
Residual oil No. 2.....	7.0
Bunker C oil (heavy fuel oil).....	8.25
Crude oil.....	7.5

Based on 216 barrels per car and 42 gallons per barrel, this resulted in the following average loads upon which the costs were based:

	Tons
Gasoline.....	29
Kerosene.....	30
Residual oil No. 2.....	32
Bunker C oil (heavy fuel oil).....	37
Crude oils.....	34

The cost figures are based on the United States average for all territories compiled for the year 1939.

The rail rates are as shown below and include the ex parte 148 increase:

Railroad rates from Longview, Tex., to New York City

Item	Rate in cents per 100 pounds	Rate in cents per barrel	Rate per barrel-mile (mills)
Gasoline.....	67.0	180.2	1.01
Kerosene.....	67.0	188.3	1.03
Residual oil No. 2.....	53.0	155.8	.88
Bunker C oil (heavy fuel oil).....	53.0	183.9	1.03
Crude oils:			
New York City.....	71.0	223.6	1.26
Bayway, N. J.....	47.0	148.1	.83
Bayonne, N. J.....			

It will be noted that the two rates are shown on crude oil. The higher rate of 71 cents applies to New York City where no storage is available. The lower rate applies to Bayway and Bayonne, N. J., where storage

is available. Most crude oil moving to New York is moved there via Bayway or Bayonne at the rate shown for these points. The rate per hundred pounds was converted to a rate per barrel and a rate per barrel-mile on the basis of the pounds per gallon listed above.

Based on a comparison of the railroad rates with the railroad costs shown above, it appears that the petroleum products are being handled at a rate which is something below the fully distributed cost but at the same time above the out-of-pocket cost.

Very truly yours,

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. GEORGE J. BATES,
House of Representatives,
Old House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We refer to your telephone conversation of yesterday afternoon with our Mr. McGuire, at which time you requested information as to freight rates applicable on shipments of petroleum and petroleum products in tank vessels from United States Gulf ports to New York.

There is attached for your information a copy of our rate order No. 38, listing, among others, authorized rates for shipments of the nature referred to when made in tank vessels of over 3,000 gross tons operated for account of this Administration, and effective on all cargoes moved on and after April 20, 1942. For your convenience we list hereunder the basic rates applicable from any one United States Gulf loading port to New York Harbor on the grades of petroleum and its products, in which you are particularly interested:

	Cents per barrel
Gasoline or kerosene.....	40
No. 2 and No. 3 heating oils.....	42
Bunker C and other fuel or crude oils of 10° to 19.9° A. P. I.....	48
Crude and heavy fuel oils of less than 10° A. P. I.....	50

As was explained to you verbally, the above-listed rates are the noncompensatory or subsidized rates that were placed in effect by this Administration during the spring of last year upon request of the Office of Price Administration as a means of maintaining maximum price ceilings for petroleum and its products. They represent rates necessary to cover an owner's normal tank-vessel operating costs, including reasonable allowance for management and profit factors, and are considered to be generally comparable to rates effective in this trade prior to outbreak of the war in Europe during September of 1939. They do not take into account any of the very heavy extra cost occasioned by operation by this Administration under wartime conditions, such as costs of war-risk insurance, crew bonuses, loss of vessel time due to convoyed or directed routings, etc., all of which costs are absorbed by this Administration, which now has under time charter all privately owned American registered tank vessels of the size to which these rates are applicable.

You also inquired as to the measure of rates effective for these tanker trades prior to the entry of this country into the war, and while we have no detailed information in this respect, we can advise generally that the demand for tanker tonnage increased after outbreak of the war in Europe late in 1939 to an extent that brought about an appreciable increase in voyage charter freight rates, with the average rate for the Port Arthur-New York service during the latter part of 1940 being, roughly, 60 cents per barrel for gasoline. After the passage by the Congress of an act approved July 14, 1941, known as the War-rants Act, giving authority for control over rates of all vessels operating under the war-

rants provided for in that act, the United States Maritime Commission fixed a scale of maximum time charter rates for tanker vessels which brought about a corresponding average voyage freight rate for this trade of approximately 50 cents per barrel for gasoline, with appropriate additional charges for the heavier oils. During the latter part of November 1941 this authorized basic maximum rate was reduced to 40 cents per barrel, and after the entry of this country into the war there were authorized during the early months of 1942 various and increasing surcharges designed to compensate vessel owners for the rapidly increasing extra wartime expenses. Such authorized surcharges remained effective until this Administration requisitioned the American tanker-vessel fleet and placed into effect the noncompensatory or subsidized basis of rates above outlined.

It is hoped that the above information and attached schedule of detailed tanker voyage freight rates will give you the desired data, but if anything further is needed in this connection please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

J. F. McART,
Director of Freight Rates and Surcharges.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,
Washington, January 30, 1943.

Hon. GEORGE J. BATES,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. BATES: Pursuant to your telephone conversation on January 20 with Mr. W. C. Kinsolving, Assistant Director of Transportation, we wish to give you the following facts and estimates on construction and operating costs of the 24-inch pipe line now being built and the 20-inch products line which we have recommended to be built and which were discussed in more detail in my letter to you of January 21.

In our letter to you of July 22, 1942, we pointed out that a tariff rate of 48 cents per barrel had been proposed for the operation of the war emergency 24-inch line from Longview to New York, and based upon capacity operations this tariff would pay all operating expenses and amortize the line in 5 years. In our letter to you of January 21, 1943, we stated that this line would probably not post a tariff but operate directly for the account of Defense Supplies Corporation. Based upon present labor costs, power costs, and other operating costs, we now believe that the actual operating cost per barrel based upon capacity operations will be in the order of 31 cents per barrel, including a 20-percent annual depreciation and amortization charge. Inasmuch as this project will cost approximately \$95,000,000, the yearly amortization cost would be \$19,000,000. Figuring a throughput of 300,000 barrels per day, this would be approximately 17½ cents per barrel; subtracting this from the 31 cents would give about 13½ cents per barrel as actual operating cost.

On the same basis, as mentioned in my letter of January 21, 1943, the 20-inch line would cost about \$75,000,000, and the annual amortization cost will be \$15,000,000. In a like manner, figuring the full throughput of 235,000 barrels per day, the amortization cost per barrel would be about the same, namely 17½ cents per barrel. Similarly, the operating cost of this line would be the difference between 38 cents and 17½ cents, or about 20½ cents per barrel.

It should be pointed out in the above that these costs are based upon maximum capacity for each day of the year. This, of course, cannot be physically realized, and a correction factor would have to be applied. If we assume a 90-percent throughput, these rates would, of course, be increased by 10 percent.

Just prior to the war, tanker rates varied between 40 and 50 cents a barrel from Gulf coast ports to north of Hatteras, dependent upon the product hauled; the lighter gaso-

line and products being at the lower rate and the heavier crudes and residual fuels being at the higher rate. It will, therefore, be seen that even with this high amortization rate for pipe lines, they compare favorably with tanker rates. It should be pointed out, however that this is only applicable to large-diameter lines of a large continuous throughput.

In our original estimate, requesting authorization of this line, to the War Production Board made on May 15, 1942, we estimated the cost of the line from Longview to Norris City at \$35,000,000. In our subsequent report of October 1, 1942, requesting authorization for the extension from Norris City to the eastern seaboard, we estimated this cost at \$60,000,000, making a total cost of \$95,000,000 for the completed project from Longview to New York-Philadelphia.

The line from Longview to Norris City is now 95 percent complete and will be placed in initial operation for a limited throughput early in February. Based upon the best information available from the main construction office of the War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., in Little Rock, with the known expenditures to date, it is estimated by their office that the total expenditures on this first section will be well within the estimated cost of \$35,000,000. We are, therefore, safe in assuming that the completed project will likewise be well within the estimated cost.

We trust that the above information will be of interest to you and we offer these facts as firm evidence that our representations to the War Production Board have been sound, not only from an actual necessity standpoint to meet the essential civilian demands and the on-shore and off-shore military requirements, but also from an economic standpoint.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. PARTEN,
Director of Transportation.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,
Washington, January 21, 1943.

Hon. GEORGE J. BATES,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. BATES: Pursuant to telephone conversation you had with Mr. W. C. Kinsolving, Assistant Director of Transportation, on January 18, I am giving you the following memoranda concerning the facts on the proposed 20-inch products line which we are presenting to the War Production Board for its approval.

This proposed line will be constructed by the War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., as agent for Defense Plant Corporation in a manner similar to the procedure followed on the 24-inch line now under construction. The first leg of the line will extend from the Houston and Beaumont refineries to a point on the 24-inch line near Little Rock, Ark., and then parallel to the 24-inch line into terminal at Norris City, Ill., and Seymour, Ind. The distance from Beaumont to Seymour, Ind., is approximately 836 miles, and a feeder line will run from Beaumont to Houston refineries, approximately 85 miles in length. The line will be 20 inches in diameter, with the exception of the Houston-Beaumont leg, which will be 16 inches. It will handle approximately 235,000 barrels per day of products at a pressure of approximately 750 pounds per square inch. It is estimated that this section will cost approximately \$44,000,000. The total tonnage of steel needed for this leg is approximately 165,000 tons.

The second leg of this line, from Norris City and Seymour to New York-Philadelphia, will require approximately 554 miles more of 20-inch pipe and approximately 114 miles more of 16-inch pipe for feeder lines into the New York-Philadelphia area. This will require approximately 120,000 tons of additional steel and cost an additional \$31,000,000. It will, of course, be for the same capacity,

As we are now presenting our proposal, we are recommending the construction of the first leg of this line to start as soon as men, equipment, and materials are available and build the line to Norris City and Seymour so that transshipment can be made to the east coast in the early fall. By the first of May, when we have reviewed our winter transportation experience and when we have further information regarding offshore petroleum demands, we will again scrutinize the situation with a view toward recommending the continuance of the line to the east coast.

While no final operating costs are available as yet, we anticipate that this line can operate on an approximate 38-cent tariff to the east coast and amortize itself in 5 years, provided full capacity of the line can be maintained. This assumes that current operating expenses would remain at substantially the levels which are now prevailing for power, labor costs, and the like.

It is probable that the line actually would be operated directly for the account of Defense Supplies Corporation without formal posting of tariffs as a carrier. Such plan of operation is being followed in the case of the 24-inch war emergency pipe line in the interest of maintaining maximum throughput at all times. The cost estimate given above would be applicable to either plan of operation.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. PARTEN,
Director of Transportation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to discuss in these few moments a subject in which I have been interested for a number of years and in connection with which I might refer anyone to my legislative record. I take this time to discuss the situation confronting us in connection with the operations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and I am motivated to do that because of the colloquy that appears in the RECORD of today and the proposed action that will be taken when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule.

It will be sought immediately to liquidate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a very salutary objective if it were practical; however, in any consideration of the forced liquidation of the Corporation at this time, the interests not only of the investing public or of mortgage and financing institutions should be considered, but the interest of the taxpayer as well as the mortgagors of the Corporation should be considered. It has been estimated that if the corporation were precipitously liquidated at this time the resulting loss to the Treasury of the United States would amount to approximately \$331,000,000 and the items making up that total would be: First, the loss that the Corporation would necessarily suffer from the sale of its existing mortgage-loan accounts, the sum of \$54,000,000; second, the loss from the forced sale of its present real-estate holdings, the sum of \$53,000,000; and third, the loss of the net operating income of the Corporation through the next 5 fiscal years, the sum of \$143,000,000. To this estimated operating loss of \$255,000,000 would necessarily have to be added the additional bond interest expense that would result from any liquidation at this time. That additional expense that would flow by way

of interest on outstanding Corporation bonds which are not now and will not be for some time callable is \$46,000,000. In other words, an immediate liquidation of this Corporation would result in an added burden to the taxpayers of this Nation of approximately \$331,000,000.

It is hard, therefore, for me or for anyone who is familiar with the operations of that Corporation to justify the further imposition upon the taxpayers of this Nation of that sum.

At the present time the Corporation holds mortgages of approximately 782,171 home owners. About 500,000 of those mortgages are in the class that might be described as prime mortgage investments. About 282,171 are those mortgages that had to be refunded under the terms of the Barry-Mead bill, and those 232,000 mortgages presently held by the Corporation, in my opinion, would be nonlegal investments for any savings and loan association or any other mortgage financing institution under the provisions of the laws of the United States or of any State in which those institutions operate.

The problem for this House to determine therefore is what would happen not only to the investment represented by those 282,000 mortgages, but over and above that what would happen to those mortgagors? The past record of these loans is such that the mortgages necessarily obtained on a bargain and discount basis would be foreclosed upon default.

The loan accounts of that Corporation may be properly divided into five groups—those in which the loans have been reduced in excess of 30 percent, those in which the reduction of the loan is 20 to 30 percent, 10 to 20 percent, 0 to 10 percent, and those which have not been reduced in any amount.

The best mortgages held by the Corporation total \$500,000. These are the Corporation's loan accounts, which are presently eagerly sought after by financial institutions engaged in the mortgage investment field. These companies cannot and certainly will not take over the loans in the less favorable groups, except at large discount. If they should take over those loans, foreclosures would inevitably follow with resultant disastrous effects upon the entire real-estate market. Many of these associations are members of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, so that, even if losses should result to such associations, the Government, through the Insurance Corporation, could be called upon to make good to the shareholders up to \$5,000 each.

These are the mortgagors who were sought to be benefited by the original Home Owners' Loan Act, and who are last to be able either by reason of increased income, readjustments, or otherwise to meet their mortgage obligations. Those accounts are in a state of suspense now, and I say that we should give very careful consideration before we precipitously force the liquidation of a Corporation that already has the mandate of the Congress to liquidate as quickly as possible; a Corporation that in less than 8 years since its lending opera-

tions terminated has retired over 55 percent of its bonded indebtedness. That Corporation, like any agency of government that has a specific job to do, wants to do that job and wants to do it as quickly and as well as it can. That Corporation, in my opinion, has done an efficient over-all job, considering the fact that the eligibility of an applicant for a mortgage from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was virtually his proving his inability to pay. Those mortgages taken over by the Corporation were on the average of 2 to 3 years in default during the lending period of 1933 to 1936 and of over a million cases this Corporation has put on a current basis upward of 500,000 such loans. That represents the justification for our having had the faith we did have in the home-owning people of this country, who, having a home, wanted to keep it and with the aid of this Corporation they were able to do so. They have now been rehabilitated to the point where upward of \$700,000,000 of mortgages held by this Corporation are prime investments for any mortgage financing institution.

Certainly these financing institutions want to get them. Who would not have faith in the home-owning people of this country? Who would not want to invest his money with those decent, honest Americans who have justified the faith that we had in them? But we say, give consideration to the problem not only of those people, not only the financial institutions that are seeking to tap this fertile field for investment, but the whole over-all problem.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call to the attention of the House the fact that in the RECORD of yesterday there was inserted a letter from a savings and loan institution in Massachusetts dated February 8, 1943. I have in my hand a circular issued by the United States Savings and Loan League under date of February 3, which circular lists seven reasons why the Corporation should be liquidated. The letter inserted in the RECORD on yesterday lists seven reasons why the Corporation should be liquidated. In that letter the first six reasons are taken in haec verba from the circular of the Savings and Loan League and the seventh is the same as the seventh in the circular, but in different language.

Certainly they want to invest in that field, but that represents the type of investment that you and I knew would be good. It represents the investment this Government made in the faith and in the honesty of the American people. It represents investments that we took over, among others, to the extent of almost \$1,000,000,000 from the various savings and loan associations that today want them back—the savings and loan associations that today are indebted to the Corporation in excess of \$120,000,000 for advances made under the provisions of the original Home Owners' Loan Act and amendments thereto. The associations would in effect be using Government

money to the extent of the \$120,000,000 to buy good assets of the Government and thereby greatly increase the Government's losses and debt. They did not want these investments in 1933. They should not get them today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, if it were not for the fact that the gentleman from Virginia, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is ill and therefore cannot be here today I would not take the floor. Numerous Members on yesterday and today have spoken in criticism of specific matters in relation to the shipbuilding program and the activities of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to enter into any controversy with those who have spoken or particularly to take issue with the sentiments they have expressed, although I do not agree with everything they have said here on the floor.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] referred to Liberty ships and criticized their speed. He did incidentally mention the fact that propulsion machinery was hard to get and I think he knows that is the solution. I think that is the reason we are building slow ships. He referred to the Higgins contract and criticized the action of the Commission in canceling the Higgins contract. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine Committee investigated the matter most thoroughly and came to the conclusion by unanimous vote, as I recall it—if I am mistaken about that, anyway by a majority vote—that there was not enough steel to operate the plant Higgins was constructing at Government expense and at the same time supply the steel being used by shipyards already in existence. It would therefore have been foolish to have continued the expenditure of Government funds to complete that plant.

Mention has been made of the Waterman Steamship Corporation construction. Extensive hearings on the transactions involved in the Comptroller General's report have been held by the Merchant Marine Committee. Witnesses for the Waterman Steamship Corporation, representatives of the General Accounting Office, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission were heard. The Merchant Marine Committee has not completed its examination of this record.

In the South Portland Shipbuilding case hearings were also conducted by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Truman Committee of the Senate and reports issued by both committees. The Merchant Marine Committee, after an exhaustive investigation, recommended the cancelation of that contract. The Senate committee took a little different position about it. The Commission has so far declined to

cancel the contract but has given the company 60 days, as I understand, in which to straighten out their situation, and they have put a new manager in there in the hope that that may be done.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The gentleman from Illinois was discussing these appropriations a while ago. During the course of his remarks he said he sought some remedy. It seems to me if they were concerned about the Maritime Commission they should have asked some members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to appear before the Appropriations Subcommittee and tell them what they had found and what could be done to bring about a solution.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman has made a strong suggestion. With reference to the question of acquiring ships under section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act:

The chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee has announced his intention of examining fully into the differences of opinion between the Comptroller General and the War Shipping Administration as to the proper meaning and application of the requisition authority contained in section 902.

The decision rendered by the Comptroller General in November 1942 is not concerned with values payable for ships on which construction-differential subsidies have been paid. Such subsidized vessels have been acquired (for title or use) in accordance with the formula prescribed by section 802 of the 1936 act directing valuation upon the basis of the depreciation cost to the owner.

Within the last few months the Comptroller General has submitted to Congress three reports of alleged irregularities on the part of the Maritime Commission, and rendered a decision pertaining to the meaning and application of the requisition authority contained in the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, challenging the interpretation placed on the statute by the War Shipping Administration.

The controversy over the requisition authority, which is the basis of two of the Comptroller's reports, involves the interpretation of the so-called enhancement clause, which was intended to prevent a repetition of the Government's experience with fantastic ship prices in the First World War.

The question in this controversy is not the objective, but how to attain it.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives has conducted hearings on the transactions involved in the Comptroller's report on the Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. and the Waterman Steamship Corporation, and has asked the Maritime Commission for its comment on the more recent report pertaining to the purchase of a vessel from the United States Lines, Inc.

The chairman of the committee has expressed his intention to conduct full hearings on the controversy relating to the requisition authority. It is antici-

pated that these hearings will get under way as soon as Judge Bland is able to return to his office.

The facts with respect to all of the differences between the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration on the one hand, and the Comptroller General on the other, will therefore be fully developed by the House committee that is responsible for merchant-marine legislation.

The House authorized that investigation, and I feel that in the interest of orderly procedure and getting all the facts, that it is wise for Members of the House not to form too certain opinions about the conduct of the Maritime Commission until these investigations have been completed and reports made to the House. I am not here to defend the Maritime Commission; I do not agree with everything they have done. I simply ask the membership of the House to withhold its judgment on these comments and criticisms that have been made here on the floor until the proper legislative committee which has been authorized by this House to do so can complete its investigation and make its report to this body, at which time there will be facts available upon which to form an intelligent opinion.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] said he had lost confidence in the Maritime Commission. I was sorry to hear him make that statement. I hold no brief for members of that Commission, but I may say in passing that Admiral Land had been retired from the Navy on good retirement pay but came back to one of the toughest jobs in this whole war set-up when he could have taken life easy without worrying about this situation.

The shipbuilding record made by the Maritime Commission in the past few months is without parallel in the history of the world. May I call your attention to the fact that in the last war, although we spent approximately \$3,000,000,000 constructing ships, so far as I am informed not one single vessel ever sailed across the seas before the 11th day of November 1918? Many of them were unserviceable when they were finished after the war was over. Last year alone we built more ships under this program conducted by the Maritime Commission than any country ever built in a like period in the history of the world and while they are not as fast as we would like to have them, they are carrying the goods and the equipment to our boys in the far-flung battle lines throughout the world. The Maritime Commission on the whole has done a most excellent job under many difficulties.

When we started this program we had practically no shipyards in operation in this country. We had built practically no cargo vessels for many, many years, yet we turned out last year more than 700 ships with a total tonnage of over 8,000,000. Ships are being delivered today for cargo service at the average rate of 4 per day. So in spite of all the mistakes the Commission has made, in spite of the faults that have been developed in their program, I think it is fair to say that on the whole Admiral

Land and his associates on the Commission have done one job in this war effort that has exceeded the expectations and hopes of everybody who knew anything about it when it was started. I hope therefore the Members will reserve judgment on those criticisms.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, for the past 60 days I have been at meetings of both the Office of Price Administration and the Agricultural Department having to do with meat, meat problems and food. Hourly, various members in those departments are figuring up new red-tape ideas to strangle more every day the production of the American farmer.

In my State of California I happen to represent the richest agricultural Congressional district in the United States and my people have come to the point that if the O. P. A. and the Agriculture Department cannot divorce themselves from the red tape that hourly, as I stated, is being placed upon the American farmers not only in my State but the rest of the States of the Union, we are going to awaken and not too far in the future find ourselves hungry people. The responsibility must be placed in the departments which are bringing that about. My people have not been able to have meat for as long as 3 or 4 weeks at a time and these people include those engaged in manufacturing ships as well as airplanes and other things. Our farmers have been unable to secure meat, eggs, and butter in some localities, yet the Farm Security Administration in California has come out with new rules and regulations governing the feeding of Mexican nationals that will be brought into the State of California to work.

In this program they are asking that the Mexicans be fed meat 6 days out of every week when the farmers in my State and men working in the shipbuilding yards and airplane manufacturing plants have not had a speck of meat on their own table for as long as 3 or 4 weeks. Yet the departments down here have not worked anything out to correct the meat situation. They have refused a committee, of which I have been serving as chairman, representing the entire California delegation, any kind of a solution. Now they come out with this sort of a program:

STANDARDIZATION FOR MEXICAN EXTRA GANG LABORERS

Butter is to be served at each meal.

Bacon squares or meat in some form for breakfast six times per week and ham one time per week.

Eggs should be served every morning, and no limit placed on the number consumed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman 2 additional minutes. The gentleman is reading a statement from the Farm Security Administration of California?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes. It is a menu sent to me which the Farm Security Administration is requiring the agricultural employers in California to use in feeding

the Mexican nationals brought in as agricultural workers.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In which they are imposing conditions on the California farmers that they have got to feed the Mexicans according to the menu which the gentleman is reading, is that correct?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Go on, read some more of it. It sounds pretty good.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Thanks. I want to read it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would like to hear it read. It is fine that the Mexicans may get it even if we cannot get it.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, here are some more provisions:

Milk should be diluted with one part water and placed on the table for all meals.

Beef should be No. 1 grade cow. If quarters are used, shanks and plates should be taken off. Smaller cuts of beef should be consisted of rounds and chucks, preferably boned round and chucks.

Pork should be served about once every week or 10 days.

No veal is to be served.

Mr. Chairman, the farmer is glad to eat veal if he can get the veal, but he cannot get but very little veal under the program at the present time.

I read on:

Other kinds of meat should consist of bolcogna, tripe, beef hearts, pig's feet, beef or hog liver, frankfurters, hamburger.

Mr. BENDER. Is that agency going to serve the American tripe and boloney?

Mr. ELLIOTT. How many of you know what tripe is? Does the gentleman know?

That is what they are asking the farmers to serve the Mexicans. It is good meat.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Did the gentleman overlook the idea of giving them butter every day?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No; I did not overlook it. I read about butter.

Here is the rest of the program:

GENERAL POINTS CONCERNING MEXICAN EXTRA GANGS

(a) Seasoning of food: It is recommended that you find out how the Mexicans prefer to have their food prepared and seasoned. If consistent, have your cooks prepare it in the manner most palatable to same.

(b) Quality and amount: These laborers should receive good wholesome food and plenty of it.

(c) Elimination of fancy types of dishes: The fancy, expensive dishes should be eliminated since the Mexican laborers do not particularly enjoy them.

SUGGESTED MENUS FOR LOW BOARD RATES

Breakfasts

Oatmeal, bacon squares, fried pinto beans, fried potatoes, syrup, hot biscuits, coffee, eggs.

Oatmeal, bacon squares, hot cakes, syrup, hashed brown potatoes, hot biscuits, coffee, eggs.

Oatmeal, beef hash and potatoes, syrup, hot biscuits, coffee, eggs.

Dinners

Roast beef, pinto beans, Spanish macaroni, stewed fruit, hot corn bread, tea or coffee, potatoes.

Tripe, pinto beans, Spanish rice, pudding, hot corn bread, tea or coffee, potatoes.

Spanish hearts, pinto beans, spaghetti, boiled rice, potatoes, stewed fruit, tea or coffee.

Suppers

Beef hash, pinto beans, macaroni, cake or stewed fruit, white bread, corn bread, potatoes, tea or coffee.

Irish stew, pinto beans, rice or spaghetti, stewed fruit or pudding, white bread, corn bread, potatoes, tea or coffee.

Chili con carne, pinto beans, spaghetti, rice pudding, potatoes, white bread, corn bread, tea or coffee.

NOTES ON THE MENUS

Serve cooked cereals only, not corn flakes.

Always give sweet potatoes at dinner and supper when they are reasonable since the Mexicans like them.

The type of pudding should be cornstarch, bread, or rice.

Potatoes should be served at dinner and supper.

Usually try to have only corn bread at dinner; biscuits and white bread at supper. Sometimes white bread is required at dinner and supper as well.

In the winter specialize in hot cakes.

In the summer, iced tea or root beer should be served.

Use plenty of seasoning in preparing the food.

Inexpensive fresh vegetables can also be worked into the above menus. A proper amount of fresh vegetables should be used in all camps to insure variety and the resultant saving over the use of canned vegetables. This economy and increased satisfaction holds true if there is no waste from a surplus of same.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Does that specify whether the beef should come from the male or female steer?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Take a glance at the menu for breakfast, dinner, and supper and tell me where meals of this quantity and quality can be found in the homes of our farmers who are producing the food for the war effort. When American farmers are themselves working 15 to 18 hours per day with shortages of all kinds of food and earning much less than 30 cents per hour, an agency of the United States Government has the audacity to attempt to establish minimum wages, hours of work, and collective bargaining principles upon the American farmer contrary to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the National Labor Relations Act, and is requiring them to be fed in a style which is impossible for the farmer himself under the food regulations laid down by the Department of Agriculture.

Add to this the fact that when they request the right to purchase more meat to feed these Mexican workers the Department tells us nothing can be done about it, and the farmers are having to use food with which they would normally feed their families to feed the Mexicans in a style in which the American himself cannot live. It certainly must be far above that to which the Mexicans have been accustomed in their own country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, is agriculture a war industry? The answer to this seems to depend upon whether one refers to talk or action. If we go by talk, the farmer is a very important man in this country, and the American farm is a great defense plant.

Last November Secretary Wickard expressed this idea when he said:

We know that food is as essential to the winning of victory as tanks and planes and guns. We also know that with the victory won, food will be essential in the building of peace.

On January 12 farmers were asked to attend county mobilization meetings to discuss food goals for 1943. In connection with this mobilization there was a Nation-wide radio broadcast at which Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes read a message from the President and speeches were made by the Secretary of Agriculture; Lord Woolton, British Food Minister; Maxim Litvinov, Russian Ambassador to the United States; Admiral William Brent Young, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; and others. The President, in his message, said:

Food is a weapon in total war—fully as important in its way as guns or planes or tanks.

He further said:

We are using food to earn the friendship of people in liberated areas and to serve as a promise and an encouragement to people who are not yet free.

Lord Woolton said, among other things, that Britain is depending upon the farmers of this country "not to fail, so that we can go on fighting and producing planes and tanks and ships as we have for the past 3 years."

Ambassador Litvinov said that food for the Soviet Armies was helping to "reinforce the common front" and that American contributions—

have played no small part in making it possible for the Soviet troops, with that courage, determination, and spirit of self-sacrifice which characterize them, to deal mighty blows at the Fascist troops when they were attacking, and now to go over to the attack themselves, to destroy Nazis by the hundred thousands and drive them back.

Admiral Young said:

It may seem far from a farm to a beach-head in the Solomons, but actually a direct life line reaches from every farm in America to every American battle zone in the world.

Sentiments similar to the above from men of prominence in official, military, and business life could be quoted by the page. The question is, Does this oratory mean anything when it comes to giving the farmer the labor, machinery, and equipment with which to work? If agriculture is a war industry, then it should be treated like one. We do not draft men out of munitions plants or airplane factories unless there are trained replacements to take their places. Yet, in the past 2 years governmental policies have resulted in 3,000,000 men going from the farms to industrial plants or to the Army without any trained replacements to take their places. In most cases it is not even possible to train people to take the places of those who

have left. In the main, farmers are expected to fill the ranks of those who have gone with people who cannot secure employment elsewhere. Women and children, Mexican labor and the lame, the halt, and the blind are expected to take the places of the skilled workers who have left the farm.

The direct responsibility of the Federal Government for this critical situation cannot be denied. Selective Service has taken hundreds of thousands into the Army. Others have volunteered, knowing that as far as the Federal Government was concerned, agriculture was not considered an essential industry except for conversational purposes. Other hundreds of thousands have been lured away from the farm by the wage policies of this administration and a large number of them actually recruited from the farms by the United States Employment Service.

Even now, with the possibility of hunger staring us in the face within the next few months, men are being taken off our farms and into the armed service. The proportion has slowed down somewhat but it is still going on. All this in spite of legislation passed by Congress providing for the reclassification and deferment of every registrant found by a local board "to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort."

Next to manpower, our greatest need for agricultural production is increased supplies of machinery. As manpower declines machinery becomes even more necessary. Yet, last October, the War Production Board issued an order covering the period from November 1, 1942, to October 31, 1943, limiting farm equipment production to 20 percent of the average for 1940-41, and the production of repair parts to 130 percent of the average for 1940-41. Later, the percentage going to repair parts was increased to 160 percent of the 1940-41 average and allowance for equipment production has been increased to what is said to be approximately 40 percent of 1940. In percentages, this means that considerably less than 1 percent of our total steel production for 1943 has been allocated for new farm machinery and equipment and repair parts. Furthermore, a part of this goes for exports. All of this while agriculture is being proclaimed as a great war industry—a great war industry and yet receiving only a small proportion of the equipment and machinery which it actually used in 1940, when production was much less and labor was plentiful.

What about fertilizer? What about farm transportation? Are we handling those problems as if agriculture were a war industry? You know how gasoline rationing hit the farmer. Efforts are being made to undo the chaos created by the admitted incompetent rationing of gasoline to every farmer in this country from the office in Detroit, Mich. But how does the farmer know that next week or next month some equally ridiculous regulation will not be put into effect by some other of the numerous agencies attempting to regulate his affairs?

Farm operations must be planned

months in advance. Farmers must know what they can depend upon in the way of labor, machinery, fertilizer, and fuel. What greater folly could there be than to plant crops with no assurance of labor or machinery to harvest them?

Is agriculture a war industry? Listen, war industries get priorities on material. They get machinery. They get labor. Every agency of the Government is directed to see that their requirements are met. Would we expect the Boeing Aircraft Co. to increase its production with fewer men, less machinery, and less material? When we expand the operations of an Army do we give it less material and fewer men? Yet, the administration is telling the farmers of this country today to produce more than they ever have before, lest the country go hungry, lest our armed forces lack vital supplies, lest we fail to meet our commitments to feed the hungry in occupied countries. Yes; to produce 25 percent more than they did in 1940 with 30 percent less labor, 60 percent less machinery, less fertilizer, less fuel, less of everything except hampering Government regulations and red tape.

Thank God, the farmer is no quitter. He is going ahead. He will perform miracles. Even miracles, however, will not enable him to produce what we must have if we are to avoid disaster on the food front. It isn't a farm question. It is a national question. It can be solved

only by treating agriculture as a war industry. This means, among other things, a minimum program to embrace the following:

First. Stop the induction of farmers into the armed forces.

Second. Return to the farm large numbers of experienced farmers already inducted or enlisted.

Third. Allocate machinery and supplies adequate to do the job.

Fourth. A price level which will enable farmers to procure and retain help in competition with other industries.

Fifth. Assurance that in all things agriculture will have the status of other war industries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

THE FOOD PROBLEM

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the necessity of producing more food to win the war is becoming more apparent each day. The following table from the January issue of the Agricultural Situation, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the food and fiber goals of 1942, the production attainments of 1942, and the goals for 1943:

Production goals for 1943, with comparisons

Commodity	Units	1942 goal or expected	1942 reported ¹	1943 goal or expected
		<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Wheat.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	55,000 793,000	57,533 981,327	52,500 651,000
Rye.....	{ Acres ² Bushels.....	3,550 48,000	3,837 57,341	3,600 40,000
Rice.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	1,320 65,000	1,505 66,263	1,380 66,800
Corn.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	93,750 2,675,000	91,011 3,175,154	95,000 2,834,000
Oats.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	40,000 1,200,000	42,656 1,358,730	37,300 1,137,659
Barley.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	16,000 360,000	19,433 426,150	18,000 392,000
Grain sorghum.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	10,000 120,000	9,755 149,795	10,000 127,000
Hay, all.....	{ Acres ² Tons.....	72,000 94,000	72,744 105,328	71,100 94,500
Flaxseed.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	4,500 36,000	4,691 40,660	5,000 36,259
Soybeans for beans.....	{ Acres ² Bushels.....	9,000 153,000	10,762 209,559	10,500 189,000
Peanuts picked and threshed.....	{ Acres ² Pounds.....	5,000 3,750,000	3,690 2,504,440	5,500 3,712,500
Dry beans.....	{ Acres..... Bags ³	2,600 20,400	2,135 19,608	3,300 25,542
Dry peas.....	{ Acres..... Bags ³	665 6,450	501 7,160	665 6,073
Cotton.....	{ Acres..... Bales ⁴	25,000 12,000	23,310 12,982	22,500 11,300
Tobacco:				
Flue-cured.....	{ Acres ² Pounds.....	841 750,000	792 824,115	841 750,000
Burley.....	{ Acres ² Pounds.....	383 350,000	351 331,005	421 385,000
Other domestic.....	{ Acres ² Pounds.....	272 286,000	237 262,068	272 286,000
Sugarcane for sugar and seed (sugar).....	{ Acres ² Tons.....	330 525	329 1,537	340 525
Sugar beets (sugar).....	{ Acres..... Tons.....	1,050 1,900	1,049 1,664	1,050 1,900
Potatoes.....	{ Acres..... Bushels.....	3,000 384,000	2,793 371,150	3,160 390,000
Sweetpotatoes.....	{ Acres ² Bushels.....	850 70,000	707 65,350	757 63,361
Commercial truck crops ⁵	{ Acres ² Acres.....	1,840 4,919	1,692 3,392	1,676 4,709
Hay crop seeds.....	{ Acres..... Acres.....			
Hemp for fiber.....	{ Acres..... Acres.....			
Fruit (fresh equivalent).....	{ Tons..... Number.....	15,018	14,718 74,600	14,610 76,200
Cattle and calves on farms, Jan. 1.....	{ Number..... Number.....	 28,000	 27,900	 30,400
Cattle and calves slaughtered.....	{ Number..... Pounds.....	 9,585,000	 9,980,000	 10,910,000
Dressed weight.....				

¹ Revised through Jan. 18.

² Harvested.

³ 100-pound bags, uncleaned.

⁴ 500-pound bales.

⁵ For fresh market.

Production goals for 1943, with comparisons—Continued

Commodity	Units	1942 goal or expected	1942 reported	1943 goal or expected
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Sheep and lambs on farms Jan. 1.....	Number.....		56,000	55,000
Sheep and lambs slaughtered.....	Number.....	22,900	26,000	24,100
Dressed weight.....	Pounds.....	940,000	1,060,000	990,000
Hogs:				
Spring pigs.....	Number.....		61,013	70,200
Fall pigs.....	Number.....		43,721	50,300
Hogs, slaughtered.....	Number.....	83,000	80,000	100,000
Dressed weight.....	Pounds.....	11,125,000	10,940,000	13,800,000
Lard.....	Pounds.....	2,820,000	2,500,000	3,400,000
Milk cows.....	Number.....	25,200	25,200	25,720
Milk.....	Pounds.....	125,000,000	119,500,000	122,000,000
Chickens, dressed weight.....	Pounds.....	3,118,000	3,118,000	4,000,000
Eggs, total production.....	Dozen.....	4,200,000	4,414,000	4,780,000
Turkeys, dressed weight.....	Pounds.....	500,000	485,000	560,000

What does an analysis of this table show? You will note that in connection with many food products the acreage goals were not attained, but due to a most favorable season the production goals were obtained rather satisfactorily. For example, you will note the wheat acreage, the corn acreage, the peanut acreage, the dry-bean acreage, the potato acreage, the sweetpotato acreage, the hogs for slaughter, the lard goal, and the milk goals were not attained.

In 1943 we have the increased problems of food production. These not only include transportation, manpower, lack of high-protein feeds but many other factors. It is surely fair to ask if we should not face these production problems in the light of their importance. One fact is important. Our Federal political agriculturalists should devote every minute and every energy to the farm crops of 1943. They should not be found devoting too much time and energy to the vote crop of 1944.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] absolutely misrepresented Mr. Hoover's statement to the Senate committee when he said Mr. Hoover advocated a negotiated peace. On the contrary, Mr. Hoover published a book last June which has had an enormous circulation, and in the very introduction of which he states flatly that a lasting peace can be based only on a victory for the Allies. He states:

There are certain fundamentals upon which peace must be based. First, that a satisfactory, enduring peace must be founded on victory. Many of its essentials would crumble with compromise.

The whole discussion of the book is based upon that thesis. Mr. Hoover has reiterated this statement many times since and as late as in an address on December 17 in Chicago.

Mr. Hoover's presentation before the Senate Committee was that we must maintain our food, mineral, and oil production if we are to win the war; that we are taking too many men from these industries and endangering these supplies; that the submarine has made a bottleneck on the transportation of troops which limits the number of men we can send abroad in 1943 and 1944; and that therefore we do not need to raise the full strength of the Army all at once. He did

not question the ultimate need for the full military strength demanded by our military leaders. He was discussing the best possible use to be gotten out of our manpower to attain complete victory. He proposed that in view of the grave situation in these particular industries the Army does not need in 1943 to draft more men from them. His views have been adopted by General Hershey, who now says agriculture will be exempted.

When Mr. Hoover stated that time ran in our favor he was talking from the book. Every writer and everyone familiar with the degeneration in food and other supplies in Germany and Italy, together with the enormous losses of their troops, knows that they are getting weaker and weaker. In the meantime, we and the British are gaining in strength. His final conclusion was the absolute necessity to maintain food and mineral production, and that the bottleneck and the fact that Germany is getting weaker made it possible to assign more manpower to the home front and thereby make sure of ultimate victory.

The gentleman's remarks are an entire distortion of Mr. Hoover's statement.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand Form Mr20 from the United States Department of Agriculture, November 1942. It is entitled "Application for Purchase Certificate for New Farm Machinery and Equipment," all to be filled in and to be presented to the county farm rationing committee. This application has on it 13 questions. I hope you will note carefully the thirteenth question, because I hope it is an ill omen for the gentleman or persons devising such a devilish contract.

There are 12 more questions which with 3 subdivisions makes a total of 25 questions the farmer must answer before he has his application filled out properly.

On the opposite side of the page you will find an agreement between the farmer purchasing the equipment and the county farm rationing committee. The one redeeming feature of this form is that they do use two sides of the paper, which shows some realization of a shortage in paper supply.

Not satisfied in having a very simple agreement for this farmer to sign, the

farmer must take an oath that everything he said in filling out the questionnaire is nothing but the truth, the whole truth, so help him—the Federal bureaucrats in Washington notwithstanding.

Now after the farmer has affixed his signature to the contract, it says:

Any person who makes a false statement or representation on this application is subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years or both, under the provisions of section 35-A of the United States Criminal Code 18-USA-80.

All of this is followed by a blank part II called Action by county farm rationing committees, and provides spaces for them to (a) approve; (b) disapprove; (c) approve in part; the serial number of the certificate; the county farm rationing committee name; and then the committee member approving it. Notice, it says "member" and not "members," so I assume the contract means that one member of the county committee is all that is necessary to approve the contract. Then the instructions for filling in the form follow, which, you see, is about one-half the back of the page.

There are 14 separate and distinct instructions, but we are not through after we have read the instructions. When the farmer appears at the business firm in the little town or village wherein he usually buys his equipment, he must walk up to the counter and sign the contract with the dealer selling him the farm equipment. I want you to listen carefully while I read this dangerously un-American contract:

Every purchaser of a new piece of farm machinery must sign the following: I hereby agree—

Remember, this is the farmer talking—

in consideration of the transfer for value of said new farm machinery and equipment and for other good and valuable consideration, that all my right, title and interest in and to the afore-mentioned new farm machinery and equipment shall immediately vest in the United States upon the happening of the following conditions, namely:

1. (a) That there has been determination by the county farm rationing committee, in writing, that I am not complying with or conforming to or have failed to comply with or conform to the uses to which I stated in my application, that I would put said new farm machinery and equipment, or to the agreement which I signed in said application, or to any other statement set forth by me in said application.

Now, remember, that is the first and (a) under the first.

Here is (b) under the first:

That there has been a determination by the county farm-rationing committee in writing that I made a false statement in preparing said application, or that I did not make in good faith any statement or agreement signed by me in said application.

No. 2:

That there has been a determination by the State board in writing that such vesting is necessary to protect the best interest of the United States.

I hope you noted that this was the State board, so the farmer in truth is

signing two contracts in one. The first part of the contract has to do with the county farm rationing committee, and this part has to do with the State board. He is hitched up, as the farmer would say, in double harness.

To finish:

The county farm rationing committee referred to in these agreements means the county farm rationing committee or the State board which issued this purchase certificate.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this is the supreme effort in bureaucratic domination of any industry. This is State socialism, this is communism, this is everything that goes with a communistically and socialistically planned agriculture. Nothing is omitted, not even the title to the farm machinery.

Mr. Chairman, what does this mean? Have the leaders of this administration no confidence whatsoever in the honesty and integrity of the agricultural population of this great Nation? From the questions asked, the details required, and the penalty inflicted, there is but one conclusion that may be deduced from this type of questionnaire; and that is that these simple-minded souls, sounding off over the radio, in the press, and otherwise throughout our country, who would be our directors and leaders, have fully concluded in their own minds that our farm folks are not to be trusted and are held in no regard for the truth or the respecting of their signatures to notes, contracts, and public instruments.

Evidently, these leaders think the farmers are selfish, unneighborly, and unwilling to assist one another in this hour of need. Consequently, they presume to write an iron-bound contract to curb these treacherous creatures of the far-flung agricultural frontiers and to show them and direct them how to attend to the most intimate affairs of their own farm and their communities.

Mr. Chairman, listen closely while I quote:

That all right, title, and interest in and to the aforementioned new farm machinery and equipment shall immediately vest in the United States upon the determination in writing by the county rationing committee.

Mr. Chairman, who is this county rationing committee that can sit in judgment without a trial, without any evidence, without any jurors, and determine to move into a farmer's lot and hitch onto his new machinery and carry it away and turn it over to another farmer some 10, 15, 20 miles away, and after the farmer had paid his good money, traded in his old machinery? There he would be, with his crop half tended and partially cultivated, without equipment. Now I submit to you, that is no regulation; that is confiscation without due process of law.

But that is not all. Let us consider the content of subdivision No. 2. It states that the county rationing committee, by writing, may determine that a false statement has been made by the farmer as to the use he was going to put this machinery. Then they have the right to walk in and say to the farmer: "According to your statement you did not make this contract in good faith." Who

are they to question a man's faith? Why, my friends, this whole great Nation of ours has been built on the faith that men have with one another. That is the base of all our business relations. I have faith that when I ship a consignment of goods to a dealer he will pay me; therefore, I ship the goods, not with the bill of lading attached but open shipment. Our firm, a hardware store in the city of Fort Collins, has been in continuous business since 1907, and I venture that more than 98 percent of all the goods that had ever been sent to that store had come in open shipment. Now we have come to a place in the life of our business and industrial relations when the faith of our people in the communities throughout our country are questioned by a group of dreamy-eyed, swivel-chair economists in Washington.

This, my friends, would be ludicrous if it were not so serious and bordered so close to tragedy. Consider the precarious position of a farmer who bought a piece of equipment to plant barley or oats and then found that the seed he intended to use was not obtainable or that the seed was not fertile and could not be planted. Ordinarily he would use this equipment not in early spring, but late in August to plant millet and other late types of crops so as to complete his regular farming operations.

Now, my friends, according to that clause I have just read you, that farmer would be subject to a \$10,000 fine and 10 years in the penitentiary or both. Ridiculous, my friends, and impossible of execution.

Mr. Chairman, every farmer, every farm family who reads and understands the English language should refuse to be a party to any such vicious contract, regardless of the character of the county rationing committee, who should not consider enforcing the provisions contained in this scrap of paper.

I think the agricultural population of our country would be justified in tearing this sheet of paper to pieces, rolling it in a wad and stuffing it down the throats of these would-be economists who think they can force the agriculturalists of this country to become serfs and slaves directed by bureaucrats here in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, there are no more patriotic citizens in America than the farm population. In the last war they gave their sons, they gave of their time, they gave of their effort, they gave everything that this Government demanded of them fully and freely in the prosecution of World War No. 1. In World War No. 2 the farmers have proven conclusively their wholehearted love for their country by equaling and surpassing the record of World War No. 1.

Mr. Chairman, in this present crisis the farmers have given their sons, their daughters, the hired help, and now we have left to care for the farm only the old, the lame, the sick, and the afflicted. So dangerous has it become that some of our leaders tell us that we face a dangerous food shortage.

The farmers do not whimper, but quietly and determinedly go about their everlasting task to produce the milk, the

meat, the vegetables, the fruit, the oils, the cotton, the wool, and the grain so necessary to save our Nation in its time of crisis. Yet these men in Federal agencies would tie them up to such contracts as only men would ask of a slave, a serf, or an irresponsible incompetent.

I am fully convinced that it is high time for the Congress to take some definite action to stop the issuance of such regulations by the various bureaucratic agencies of the Federal Government. Not a single man in this Congress believes that this contract is necessary or required in dealing with the farmers of America. If I did not have the actual evidence before me, I could not believe that such a schoolboyish, dictatorial method could emanate from the Department of Agriculture. How red must be the faces of the real men in that Department, whom I know and have worked with, and whom I realize have worked and slaved for the Department in season and out of season to bring about a better agricultural program for these United States.

I would like to have the history of this contract; indeed, I would like to know the very inside of the man who concocted this wild, wierd brain child, this un-American contract. Where did it spring from, or, should I say, where did it sprout? Regardless of the condition of his old machinery, no good and true American farmer should ever stoop so low as to sign such an unconscionable contract. No, my friends, he should let his ground stand idle and the city folk of this country do without food before he becomes a party to any such contract. No red-blooded county agricultural agent—no matter how steeped in New Deal regulations and red tape he may be—should think of asking his farm taxpayer, who provides his salary and his expense account, to sign such a Fascist article.

It would be an easy matter for the Committee on Agriculture, the Appropriations Committee, and the Department of Agriculture to meet and evolve an agricultural program the American way—our way, if you please, the patriotic way, the way civilized men should deal with one another—honorable and forthright.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I listened to the gentleman's reading of the contract. I just want to be sure that I heard aright. May I ask the gentleman if I am correct in my understanding that when the farmer signs this contract he agrees that a local agency, a county board, shall have the right to determine whether or not he has violated the provisions of the contract, that that board is to be the prosecutor, judge, and jury, and that if that board finds that he has violated the contract he must turn over the machinery he has purchased to the Federal Government without any compensation or any further determination of his rights in the matter?

Mr. HILL. That is exactly right, and, furthermore, that county board could

order that piece of machinery taken 5, 10, or 15 miles away from the farmer that bought it, and as far as I am able to discover, not one word in this contract says anything about repaying the farmer for the machinery. With the permission of the House, I shall include the contract in my remarks. Another thing about the contract, on the oppo-

site page there is a contract that the farmer makes with the dealer when he purchases the new equipment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. Is the gentleman putting the agreement and the contract which he read into the RECORD as a part of his remarks?

Mr. HILL. That is my intention.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to obtain that permission in the House. He may revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole.

Form MR-20
United States
Department of Agriculture
(November 1942)

APPLICATION FOR PURCHASE CERTIFICATE FOR NEW FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

(This Information To Be Filled in by County Farm Rationing Committee)

Application No. _____ Farm Serial No. _____ Date received _____

PART I. INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY APPLICANT

A separate application must be filed for each type of farm machinery and equipment

1. Applicant's name _____
2. Applicant's address _____
(Street or R. F. D.) (City) (State) (Telephone)
3. Description of farm machinery and equipment for which this application is made _____
4. When is this farm machinery and equipment needed? _____
5. The farm on which this farm machinery and equipment will be used contains _____ acres, and is located in _____ Township _____ County _____
6. Is this farm machinery and equipment to replace similar worn-out farm machinery and equipment? _____
A. Can your old farm machinery and equipment be repaired? _____
B. If repaired, to what extent will it meet your need? _____
C. Will you turn in your worn-out farm machinery and equipment if you are allowed to purchase new farm machinery and equipment? _____ If not, explain _____
7. Could your need for this farm machinery and equipment be satisfied by—
A. Purchasing or renting used farm machinery and equipment? _____
B. Custom work by others? _____
C. Exchange of work of farm machinery and equipment with others? _____
8. If you are allowed to purchase this farm machinery and equipment, would you be willing to—
A. Rent it to others? _____ If not, explain _____
B. Do custom work? _____
C. Do cooperative or exchange work? _____
9. If you are applying for farm machinery and equipment because you are changing from farm machinery and equipment suitable for horses or mules to mechanical power equipment, give complete reasons for change _____
10. If you are applying for farm machinery and equipment to replace hand labor, state why you wish to make the change and what efforts you have made to obtain hired labor _____
11. Give the number, size, and description of similar usable farm machinery and equipment which you now have _____
12. This farm machinery and equipment and that described in item 11, above, are to be used during the current crop year in connection with the following acreage of crops (or number of livestock or poultry, or quantity of meat, dairy, and poultry products).
A. My own operation _____
B. Custom work _____
C. Cooperative work _____
13. Give any other reasons why you need this farm machinery and equipment _____

If this application is granted in whole or in part, I agree to turn in to the dealer from whom I purchase farm machinery and equipment pursuant to this application or to whomever the County Farm Rationing Committee may designate, for rebuilding or for the salvage of all usable parts, or for scrap, the farm machinery and equipment, if any, being replaced. I agree to carry out the foregoing unless I establish to the satisfaction of the County Farm Rationing Committee that some other disposition of my old farm machinery and equipment would better serve the national interest or that it is impossible so to dispose of my old farm machinery and equipment or parts.

I also agree to rent, or do custom work with, or let others use, such new farm machinery and equipment as I shall purchase, on such terms and conditions as the county farm rationing committee may deem necessary.

I also agree to use the new farm machinery and equipment purchased by me in accordance with the agreements and statements made in this application; and I further agree that, if the county farm rationing committee determines after a hearing that I have failed, without regard to the existence of fault on my part, to comply with or conform to said agreements and statements, or that I have made a false statement in preparing my application for new farm machinery and equipment, or that I have not made in good faith any statement or agreement signed by me in said application, (1) I will not object to the entry of a judgment ordering and directing me to comply with and conform to such agreements and statements, and (2) I will rent or sell the new farm machinery and equipment to such person or persons as the county farm rationing committee may designate, upon such terms and at such rental or sales price as I shall agree upon with the county farm rationing committee, or in case of disagreement, at such rental or sales price as may be agreed upon by a majority of arbiters, one to be appointed by me, one to be appointed by the county farm rationing committee, and one to be appointed by such arbiters. I agree to abide by the decision of the arbiter appointed by the county farm rationing committee if I fail to appoint an arbiter as agreed upon above.

The county farm rationing committee referred to in these agreements means the county farm rationing committee or the State board which issues a purchase certificate pursuant to this application.

I CERTIFY that the information furnished by me and included in this application is true and correct; that I have not submitted an application for this farm machinery and equipment with any other county farm rationing committee; and that I will not transfer the certificate of purchase if one is issued to me.

(Signature of applicant) _____

Any person who makes a false statement or representation on this application is subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, under the provisions of section 35A of the United States Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80).

PART II. ACTION BY COUNTY FARM RATIONING COMMITTEE

A. Approved _____

B. Disapproved _____

C. Approved in part _____

as follows _____

Serial number of certificate issued _____

For the _____ County Farm Rationing Committee,

By _____

(Member of committee)

Date _____, 194_____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN FORM MR-20

GENERAL

A separate application must be made for each type of machinery and equipment. However, one application may cover a machine and the attachments that are generally sold with such a machine. One application may cover more than one machine of the same type.

If more space is needed, use an extra sheet of paper. Number the answers to correspond to the items on Form MR-20.

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY APPLICANT

1. Applicant's name:
 - (a) An individual shall state his name as he customarily signs business documents.
 - (b) A partnership shall enter the name of the partnership.
 - (c) A corporation shall enter the name of the corporation.
 - (d) A State or political subdivision thereof shall state its name: For example, South Dakota Rural Credit Board, Missouri State College, etc.
 - (e) A fiduciary should state his own name, his official capacity, and the name of the principal.
2. Applicant's address.—Enter the local address of the applicant. If the applicant has his home address outside the county and this application is made by a local representative of the applicant, enter the address of the local representative.
3. Description of machinery and equipment.—Give a full and complete description of the machinery and equipment for which this application is made. This description should indicate the type of machinery and equipment, the size or capacity, and all other essential details necessary to identify the machinery and equipment.
4. In answering question 4, enter the date that the applicant expects to start using this machinery and equipment.
5. Give the total acres in the farm, the township, bent, ward, or other local designation, and the county in which the farm is located. If the machinery and equipment is to be used on more than one farm, write the information for the other farms on the margin or on a separate sheet of paper.
6. In answering question 6A, answer "Yes" if it is possible to repair the old equipment so that it can continue to be in service. Answer "Yes" even though the cost of the repairs would ordinarily be considered uneconomical. The answer to 6B may be given in percent, such as 25, or 75 percent. If the answer to 6C is "No," state the reason.
7. The answers to parts A, B, and C may be either "Yes" or "No." You may write an explanation of the answer, if you so desire.
8. The answers to parts A, B, and C may be either "Yes" or "No"; however, you may give details on a separate sheet of paper, if space provided for explanation is insufficient.
9. State complete reasons for changing from horse or mule power to motor power.
10. Explain your reasons.
11. In answering question 11, indicate the number of machines you now have which are similar to the one that you are applying for. For example, if you need a grain drill, give the number and size of the grain drills that you now own. If the new machine is a combine, give the number and size of combines, grain binders, headers, and reapers that you now own.
12. In reply to question 12, give the total amount of work which the new machine and others like it which you now have will be expected to do. If the new machine is a grain drill, indicate the total acres to be planted by all grain drills which you own, including the one to be purchased. If the new machine is a combine, include the acres of grain to be harvested by binders, headers, reapers, and combines, including the new combine to be purchased.
13. The applicant may add any other information not included in items 1 through 12.
14. The applicant shall affix his signature in accordance with the method provided in ACP-16.

Every purchaser of a new piece of farm machinery must sign the following:

"I hereby agree, in consideration of the transfer for value of said new farm machinery and equipment, and for other good and valuable consideration, that all my right, title, and interest in and to the aforementioned new farm machinery and equipment shall immediately vest in the United States upon the happening of the following conditions, namely:

"(i) (A) That there has been determination by the county farm rationing committee in writing that I am not complying with or conforming to, or have failed to comply with or conform to, the uses to which I stated in my application that I would put said new farm machinery and equipment, or to the agreement which I signed in said application, or to any other statements set forth by me in said application; or

"(B) That there has been a determination by the county farm rationing committee in writing that I made a false statement in preparing said application, or that I did not make in good faith any statement or agreement signed by me in said application; and

"(ii) That there has been a determination by the State board in writing that such vesting is necessary to protect the best interests of the United States."

The county farm rationing committee referred to in these agreements means the county farm rationing committee or the State board which issued this purchase certificate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I want to direct your attention to a recent order of the Office of War Information. It requires that other departments and agencies will be expected to channel their interviews, their news and information through the O. W. I. before it is given to the press and the public. I call specific attention to a direction made to Mr. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, a few days ago. Mr. Wickard was informed that statements made by him concerning the problem of food production should first be passed upon by this Executive agency, before the peo-

ple could have it. If the O. W. I. thinks it is all right, then it may be published. The O. W. I., however, can work it over or prevent its release.

We all understand that information of value to the Axis Powers must not be given publicity. No one disputes that at all. But, Mr. Chairman, when it is required by this executive agency that practically all information and statements from the other agencies must pass through and be edited by an agency, created by Executive authority, the matter bears pretty careful scrutiny. The Secretary of Agriculture, as well as other department heads, are not going to disclose information helpful to the enemy. If we cannot trust our own officials in high places in this respect, then whom can we trust, I ask you?

Mr. Chairman, I do not challenge the good intention of the Office of War Information. Our Government must be careful in the dissemination of information that may be of use to the Axis Powers. But, Mr. Chairman, after all we live in a democracy. The American people are entitled to have all the news and information whether it is good news or not. All they want is the uncolored, untarnished facts. Americans are not children and do not want to be treated as such. Under other forms of government the situation might be different—but not here.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of War Information is a powerful agency. It employs approximately 3,000 full-time, and almost that many part-time employees. It takes millions of dollars to support it.

In this great democracy, where we have always stood for free speech, and for freedom of the press—let us make sure in these critical times that those rights are most carefully guarded and preserved. Of course the American will accept censorship, along with other restrictions—but they do expect and demand that their Government and its Representatives protect the right of free press, and that they have the untarnished news and information concerning the affairs of their country and their Government, with one reservation

only that such information shall in no way impede or interfere with the prosecution of the war.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in hearing about the kind of food being furnished the Mexican laborers in California, consisting of tripe, frankfurters, and bologna. Some Member asked what bologna and tripe were. I hold in my hand a magazine I consider to be both tripe and baloney. It is entitled "The Negroes and the War." To the new Members in the House who did not know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] it is their loss, as well as that of the House that he is no longer here, because if any useless expenditure of this sort came up he arose on his hind feet in the well of the House and asked the question "Where are you going to get the money?" That is what I would like to know. Where are we going to get the money to send out this inane political propaganda volume of 36 pages, and only the last 6 pages have anything to do with the Negroes and the war, which is the title of this New Deal publicity?

I ask again, Where are you going to get the money? Of course, the answer is that you will get it from the Congress and from the taxpayers, but the taxpayers do not know that the money goes for this kind of needless and stupid propaganda. They are being squeezed dry, and their taxes are being used to send out this type of bureaucratic New Deal propaganda, in the midst of the greatest war in our history. Do not these New Deal bureaucrats know that a war is going on instead of playing politics as usual? Certainly it is not in the interest of the Negroes and the war, because in the first paragraph it contains a gratuitous insult to all Negroes, which reads in this way:

Some Negro Americans say that it makes no difference who wins the war; they say things could not be any worse under Hitler.

That is a dastardly reflection and a slander and a libel upon 13,000,000 American Negroes. It is malicious to start this

political propaganda off with a sentence of that kind, questioning the patriotism, the loyalty, and the Americanism of the Negro.

I think the Committee on Appropriations ought to look into it and find out who wrote it, and who is responsible for it, and how many are being mailed out. I have no knowledge myself whether they are sending out a million copies or a hundred thousand copies. I know it is being mailed broadcast extensively, to Negroes around Washington and in the State of Virginia. Of course, I admit I could not object to that portion of the propaganda which refers to the regiment in which I happened to serve in the last war, along with the gentleman from Connecticut, Representative RANULF COMPTON, who represents the New Haven district. It has this to say about that particular regiment:

Among the regiments famous for gallantry in combat were the Eighth Illinois, which became the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry and fought as part of the French Blue Devil Division, and the Fifteenth New York, which became the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, and fought as part of the French Red End Division.

The Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth was the New York regiment to which I refer, in which the gentleman from Connecticut, Major COMPTON, and I served.

The record of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth itself is one to inspire all Americans. It was under fire 191 days in France, suffered casualties in killed and wounded of 1,500 men, never lost a prisoner, never lost a foot of ground in defensive operations, and took every objective except one in offense operations. At that time there was a lack of artillery support. Some record. Some regiment.

I do not mind having the record of that regiment boosted, as it deserves it, but as long as it refers to a colored regiment in the last war, I would like to raise this issue. Does the War Department propose to use any colored combat troops in this war? Are there any colored infantry regiments either in Africa or in the far Pacific at the present time? In the last war after we had been in the war 1 year the regiment about which I just read, the Three Hundred Sixty-ninth, or the Fifteenth New York, was in front-line trenches and had suffered casualties. We declared war 14 months ago, and as far as I know not a single colored infantry regiment is in a combat zone, in Africa or the far Pacific. Nor do I believe there is a colored artillery regiment in any war zone today except anti-aircraft. What I want to know is what does the War Department propose to do? What is its policy? Are colored soldiers to be kept out of combat zones? Do we propose to draw any color line among the soldiers wearing the uniforms of our country? I have written a letter to Mr. Truman Gibson, who is in charge of the colored troops under the Assistant Secretary of War. I wrote it on February 13 and I thought this would be a good time to put it into the RECORD and wait for an answer, when I will discuss the matter further. I offered the amendment which was adopted in the Selective Service Act to permit colored selectees to serve in all branches of our

Army. I am interested in finding out if the purpose of this amendment is being carried out.

The letter is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1943.
TRUMAN GIBSON, Esq.,
Department of War,
Pentagon Building, Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. GIBSON: In accordance with our conversation over the telephone today, I am writing to ask if you will kindly furnish me with the following information:

(a) How many colored troops are there now in the Army of the United States;

(b) How many colored troops are now in Africa and in the far Pacific;

(c) If there are now any Infantry, Artillery, or Air units either in Africa or in the far Pacific; and

(d) Has a policy been determined by the War Department as to the use of colored infantry and artillery and armored units and air forces in fighting missions on the same basis as the use of white combat troops as they were in the last war?

I would like also to know the number of colored citizens in our combat units, such as Infantry, Artillery, and Air—omitting the Engineers.

Sincerely yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

Mr. Chairman, that raises the whole question, and 13,000,000 colored people are entitled to know the answer. They are entitled to know all the facts, and so are all other Americans, whether we propose to discriminate against those colored troops or whether we are going to use them in battle.

As one who served with them and saw them sacrifice their lives just the same as any other Americans, I would deplore it if it is the intention of the War Department in any way to keep colored combat troops out of battle zones and war missions. I mean using colored Infantry, Artillery, tanks, and air squadrons in combat areas, taking the same risk and making the same sacrifices as any other outfits. I do not believe that this is the intent of the War Department, but I am told that up to the present time, after 14 months, no Infantry, no Artillery, no tank units, and no air outfits composed of colored soldiers are in the war zones outside of some anti-aircraft artillery on islands far from the actual fighting.

Mr. Chairman, I will take care of the latter proposition that I have been speaking about, but I cannot do anything about preventing the circulation of this kind of costly and useless propaganda. I believe it is the duty of the Congress to protect the American people, the taxpayers, when we are asking them for every dollar we can get, and to safeguard our paper supply when there is already a shortage for the legitimate use of established American newspapers. The only committee that can stop it is the Committee on Appropriations. Probably we cannot do it on this bill, but certainly the Committee on Appropriations now has the power, vested in them by the Congress, to call those who are responsible in the Office of War Information to appear before them and give them the reasons why this type of fourth-term propaganda is being sent out and why our people's money is being

spent, in the midst of war, for the distribution of this type of New Deal propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Clerk may read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 5, page 2.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1762, the independent office appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the business in order on Calendar Wednesday, tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to make the announcement that Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek will be in the Senate Chamber on Thursday at 12:15 o'clock, and in the House Chamber between 12:30 and 12:45 o'clock.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include some excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] that he may extend his own remarks and include therein an editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by including therein a speech delivered by the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] at Columbus, Ohio, on Lincoln's Birthday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates] may include several letters in the remarks he made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

No. 27

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 18, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord God, in the citadel of our souls we would hear the quiet footfall of our Master as we tarry at the altar of prayer. As Thy holy nature is manifested in humanity, so may wisdom be justified of her children and the justice of Sinai be in our minds and the compassion of Calvary in our hearts. Such a state is kingly and glorifies the ways of truth and peace and fills the days with tender toil and patriotic ministry.

O God, we pray that this pauperized world may be an open book of Thy most gracious Providence, the King eternal leading on in the toilsome way until freedom wears a crown of glory the world over. We pray that an unconquerable faith may ever be our anchor and our strength; there is no other wealth nor power that will bring us to the summit of our aspirations. Oh, arm us all with conviction without bigotry, self-respect without vanity and with humility without cowardice. Heavenly Father, there is dire need everywhere; put the spirit of the Good Samaritan in all hearts that the poor may not suffer or become cynically destructive. We beseech Thee to break the chains which bind us to selfish things and give us helping hands that may lead the paths of pain to the overflowing cup of Thy merciful goodness. For the sake of our Saviour and in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: first, that I may be per-

mitted to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and to include an address delivered by Frederick E. Hasler, president of the Pan-American Society, at the thirty-first anniversary of the founding of the society, celebrated at a luncheon at the Bankers Club, February 15, 1943; and, second, a radio address delivered by Capt. William J. Pedrick, collector of internal revenue, second New York district, over station WOR, on Wednesday, February 3, 1943; and, Mr. Speaker, may I say that this is the first district in the country that has collected over \$1,000,000,000 during the past calendar year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the *RECORD* and to include a letter received by me from Gill Robb Wilson, State director of aviation for the State of New Jersey, in reference to a standing committee on aviation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDSTROM]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make in the Committee of the Whole today and include some tables that I have had prepared on the power question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and to include an editorial published in *El Mundo*, leading daily newspaper of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1762, with Mr. ZIMMERMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the

Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,835,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 3, after line 22, and after the word "amended", strike out "\$1,335,000" and insert "\$1,658,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment is to reduce the over-all request of the Bureau of the Budget by \$180,000. This is, in my judgment, a conservative proposal, and I will tell you why.

From the record it appears that the Bureau of the Budget has been concerning itself not only with its normal activities but with other activities included among which are work on the problem of manpower, work on the development of a program for the Food Administration, work on a plan for handling insurance premiums for the Veterans' Administration and the War Department, work in the field of taxation, rationing, prices, wages, credit, subsidies and the like, work in the field of Federal-State fiscal relationships, and so on.

You will note that the Budget request is divided into three items. There is a request for national defense activities of \$825,000. Every single dollar of that would remain available if my amendment is adopted. There is a request for \$52,000 for printing and binding. Every cent of that would remain available if this amendment is adopted. There is a request for \$1,835,000 for regular activities which compares with the current appropriation of \$1,450,000, an increase of \$385,000. My amendment would reduce this figure by \$180,000 stopping at that point in order to allow \$205,000 for four offices in the field which the agency requests.

The over-all request for this agency is about 300 percent of what was allowed for this fiscal year, 1941. The average salary for those on its pay rolls is as high as \$3,500. I think the Bureau can easily stand this reduction without anything being hurt. I hope the House will approve of the amendment suggested.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. In the town from which I come there is a practice of some lady coming in and staying at one of the leading hotels for 4 or 5 days to get the recapitulation and sum total of figures concerning the fiscal conditions of the city. That is available in the State auditor's report at a moment's notice. Am I to understand that this is the Department that has these different persons out in the country doing that work?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is that a Federal official?

Mr. ROWE. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I assume it must be. I cannot speak with certainty, but the record does indicate that the Bureau of the Budget has been concerning itself with matters of Federal-State

fiscal relationships. I should guess that the matter referred to is included.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is an effort to save \$180,000. The Bureau of the Budget was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, designed to save money. The Budget at this time is serving every function except that of trying to reduce the expenditures of the Government. They have a tremendous staff. They send in here Budget estimates that require cutting all the way down the line in almost every bill. We must cut every single item or we are not going to keep the departments in any kind of shape on their nondefense activities. But worse than anything else, the Budget has begun to reach out. If a Congressman asks for information from a department and it involves the giving of any information that relates in any way to another organization than the department that is being questioned, they must submit the letter and the proposed answer to the Budget. That is the condition to which the Congress has shrunk at this time, with bureaucrats going out and telling the departments what they can say to a Congressman and what they cannot say. It is about time that such performances of the Budget are stopped.

This cut is not near enough. It is not near enough to get them down to the work of supervising and cutting down the expenditures. That is what they should be doing, but they are not doing it. The adoption of this amendment will indicate that this Congress insists upon its right to get information from the departments.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I have information before the Committee on Education that, in addition to the things the gentleman from Massachusetts has cited as being done by the Bureau of the Budget, the Budget has concerned itself with the writing of legislation now before our committee.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. It is about time that we begin to say to this agency they must comply with what they were authorized to do by the Budget and Accounting Act. Let us adopt this amendment and put them in some kind of shape under the law.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot think of any more unwise action this Congress can take than to adopt the amendment which has been suggested. It would be a colossal illustration of being penny wise and pound foolish. Day after day in the well of this House Members have

called upon the Government to economize, to investigate appropriations, to know what they are doing, and not to act blindly, yet the first amendment offered on this bill is an amendment which seeks to cut out funds and personnel for the only agency we now have which undertakes to reduce requests for appropriations before they come before the Congress for consideration. We will appropriate over \$26,000,000 in this bill for the General Accounting Office to audit the expenditures of the Government. The Bureau of the Budget, which is the agency representing the President that has to investigate these matters and report to him and to the Congress, has less than \$3,000,000.

The gentleman from New York is mistaken in his statement that the Bureau of the Budget requires submission to it for approval of every letter addressed by the departments to a Member of Congress. No such order has been entered.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, I have had experience in that connection myself.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman has had such an experience, I would assume that he has written a letter asking something about some legislation. If that is a fact, the response to such an inquiry is supposed to go through the Budget.

Mr. TABER. It was with reference to the employment of certain persons.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. An order was issued by the Budget on June 1, 1942, to the different departments that when inquiries are made respecting legislation, if they involve expenditures of funds they should go through the Budget.

In all honesty and candor, Mr. Chairman, we have taken out of this bill the National Resources Planning Board, an agency of the President—an agency in which the President is very much interested, but it was taken out of this bill entirely—and the only other agency the Chief Executive has in these turbulent days to give him confidential information and advice is the Bureau of the Budget. There is not in Washington today a more conscientious, sincere, and hard-working public servant than Harold Smith, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Go through these appropriation bills from cover to cover and you will see where the Bureau of the Budget has cut down substantially expenditures asked for by the different departments. Certainly they have had to go out and investigate matters. We have a spending program of \$104,000,000,000.

The President of the United States has no information on those matters unless someone gets it for him. Under the very terms of the General Accounting Act, the President of the United States calls upon the Bureau of the Budget to give him information and to go out and investigate this program and the procedure calling for the expenditure of funds. The Bureau of the Budget is his personal representative, and when they make a recommendation to the Congress, they are making it for the President of the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have only a moment. Do not let us come here in one breath and do away with a part of its functions, and seek to throttle an agency that is doing a grand job. Part of these funds are for the setting up of four field offices, which should have been set up a long time ago. My complaint about it is that they have not enough personnel to go out and examine this estimate which is in excess of \$100,000,000,000, and make a proper report, which not only the President but the Congress expects them to make. Time after time the Appropriations Committee has asked the Budget Bureau to give us information, and we have the report filed here. They have worked day and night, overtime, Sundays, and in every other way in a conscientious effort to serve the Congress. Even my distinguished friend from Illinois, a member of the committee, said to the Director of the Budget as follows, which will be found on page 1211 of the hearings:

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Smith, I like to be very unsparing in criticism, but on the other hand I like to be very unsparing in commendation also. I note with real interest and pleasure the results of your work in investigation and coordination.

Gentlemen, I ask you to seriously consider this matter. I am willing to go along with you when you want economies, but this is not an economy. It is an effort to strike down this agency, and the business people of the country and your constituents would not regard it as a saving. I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia) there were—ayes 84, noes 36. So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive Order No. 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the Amer-

ican activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of said act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish to supplement the observations I made yesterday with respect to the National Resources Planning Board, which was stricken from this bill by action of the subcommittee. I notice in the press this morning that the President took occasion to comment on the action of the committee. I quote from the press in its report of the conference with the President:

His eyes twinkled when he referred to himself as a Treasury watchdog—a role of his which he said had not been given sufficient publicity—but his smile disappeared when he began defending the National Resources Planning Board.

I have a keen appreciation of why the President did not smile when he was discussing the Board. It may be that he prefers that there be 150 activities in the Government that concern themselves with this matter of planning. It may be that the President is more interested in having the spenders doing the planning at the same time.

If gentlemen will examine the hearings of the National Resources Planning Board they will find that it has been devoting some of its energies to economic and industrial trends, to public works programming, to security and services including security, health and nutrition, youth and education, science roster and miscellaneous. It also includes functional plans for water and land, urban conservation and development area studies, and post-war agenda and reserve. They have been duplicating efforts which have been making a study in synthetic rubber, in fuel, oil, and food, notwith-

standing the fact that we have a Rubber Director, a Petroleum Conservator, and the Department of Agriculture to look after food, which is really a terrific thing. I call attention to their own bulletin, issued November 1942. There is a very interesting statement about four items, and there is a post-war agenda of the National Resources Planning Board. Take No. 9 of this post-war classification:

Plans for international collaboration, the maintenance of world peace and promotion of higher world standards of living.

They ask these questions:

What part will the United States play in the relief of destitution in war-devastated areas; what will be the role of the United States in promoting better world-wide utilization of resources and world advancement in living standards; what influences will the domestic program of the United States have upon world relation; what repercussions upon domestic policy will result from the United States tariff, currency, lending, commodity stabilization and other foreign policies; what institutions of international government are required?

Mr. Chairman, that is not the business of the Planning Board. I do not know why they should be interested in a W. P. A. for China at the present time, when we have problems of our own. I know of no reason why they should be planning all over the world, when their business is really to give some concern to the economic maelstrom in which we may find ourselves when the present conflict is over. Yet they have a department and a planning general staff for the very things indicated, and I am of the opinion that it is necessary for the Congress to give direction to this activity. I stated yesterday that the Washington News remarked editorially:

POST-WAR PLANNING BY CONGRESS

Senator GEORGE's proposal of a special joint congressional committee to study post-war economic problems is another sign that the legislative branch is stirring from its long lethargy.

Many of the administrative agencies are formulating such plans. So are many industrial, labor, and academic organizations, and lobbyists. Now Congress at last is showing interest in this job.

Next to the war itself, many Americans are worried most by "executive dictatorship." That cussword exaggerates the fact. Certainly there is an unhealthy trend, accelerated by war necessities, to center government in the White House and the bureaus. But critics who harp only on executive usurpation seem to us to miss a point: the frequency with which Congress has defaulted its powers and responsibilities.

Whatever the post-war plans for the domestic economy may turn out to be, Congress must pass the laws and appropriate the funds. If it lacks the initiative and intelligence to study the problems and offer solutions, it demotes itself to the role of either rubber stamping or obstructing the plans of a foresighted Executive. Under our governmental system of coordinate branches, the legislative and executive should pool their facts and judgments for the final joint action.

Such cooperation should begin at home—with a joint House and Senate committee, welcoming suggestions from public groups as well as from Government administrative experts.

The problem of post-war planning in foreign affairs is related, but differs from that

in the overlapping domestic field. In domestic legislation Congress has the primary responsibility, and the President has a veto power. In treaties and foreign relations generally the roles are reversed, with the President having direct responsibility, and Congress (chiefly the Senate) a veto power.

But in both cases the final responsibility is joint. It would be as absurd for the Senate to neglect to inform itself in advance on post-war international problems as for the Executive to take no thought of domestic planning.

Americans are particularly concerned about the relation between the President and the Senate in planning peace because of the disastrous absence of such cooperation during and after World War No. 1. President Roosevelt at least has the tragic experience of President Wilson to warn him. Unless the Senate is part of the peace planning, and of the peacemaking, it probably will balk when the time comes for ratification.

Now is the time to prevent that. Mutual recriminations after the war will not avail. The interests of the President and of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are the same American interests. How futile to talk of nations with conflicting interests working together in the solution of world problems, if two coordinate branches of our own Government cannot mature America's peace plans together.

We have nearly 150 planning activities today in the Government. They deal with administrative problems, agricultural planning, city and county planning, commercial policy, consumers' spending, education, employment, fiscal policies, health and welfare, housing, immigration, income distribution, industrial policies, investment, nutrition, population, public power, production and productivity, and a great many others. It is just about time that the elected Representatives of the people take a good look at this thing and eliminate all of the duplication, and bring some order out of chaos.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This is just a pro forma amendment.

Mr. CASE. I wish to talk on the National Resources Planning Board for a few minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in 10 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have 5 minutes following the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I said yesterday that in my judgment this job of preparing for the future was a job that should center in Congress. I believe it should. But I do not agree with the implications of

the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that the National Resources Planning Board has been a bad thing. I think it is doing a good job. I think the committee made a mistake in eliminating it. An amendment to put it back is subject to a point of order by any one Member of the House and, therefore, could not succeed, but I cannot refrain from saying one or two things about these matters.

In the first place, we have heard repeatedly in this House, particularly in recent months, speeches made which, in effect, seem to me to deprecate any attempt to apply intelligence to the problems of this country. We have problems that cannot be solved except by the application of intelligence; neither can they be solved by a lot of specific work by individual industries, individual labor organizations, individual groups of business people, or individual Government agencies which work in a particular field. The more important job is for us to marshal the agreement of the great middle-of-the-road opinion of America behind four or five or six avenues of broad general policy which can give us the foundation of a generally prosperous condition over a period of time in this country after this war shall have been won. That is a job which I thoroughly agree should center in the Congress. I do not believe, however, that the detailed work can or should be done by congressional committees. I think such a group has to draw upon the specific work being done by other groups and sift it before the bar of public opinion to see whether it is good or whether it is not good. Frankly, I have felt that the National Resources Planning Board, as an agency of the executive department to gather together a lot of work being done specifically by a lot of particular agencies, public and private, was a good thing and served a useful purpose. The Congress inevitably is going to have the disposal of whatever is done or whatever is proposed. It can pass or refuse to pass any suggestions that are made to it.

I would only like to amend what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said about the joint congressional committee by saying that this is a job broader than government. It is a job even broader than the work Congress can do. It is a job that has to enlist the earnest and patriotic thought and effort of all groups of this population, and they have to approach it not from the standpoint of their demands but from the standpoint of working out together that which can serve the general public interest. Over and above all things else, let us not strain at the gnat of some big words that may have been used by a governmental agency and then swallow the camel of failure to prepare against the day when men are coming back from this war, when they will be entitled to real jobs and opportunity. Our first duty is to provide the sinews of this war. Our second duty is to go forward along the lines laid down by the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] yesterday and lay the groundwork for a just and lasting peace. The third duty is to see to it that when this war is over our people

will not face a situation of economic concern and distress and confusion, but will be able to carry forward freedom in America on the basis of assurance of the full employment of all willing workers and a full market for the products of agriculture and industry in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I may not take the full 5 minutes, but I want to talk for a moment or two, to make clear, if I can, the position of some of us on the Republican side.

The remarks of some of the speakers might be interpreted to indicate that the Republican or minority position is one opposed to post-war planning. I think that would be a misinterpretation of our position. In the subcommittee I supported a proposal that would have made a very modest appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board, with the understanding that its function then would be limited strictly to what was contemplated in the original Federal Employment Stabilization Board created by an act of Congress. But the difficulties that have developed for the National Resources Planning Board rest upon a feeling in some quarters that it has become too much of a superreview board, setting up a superengineering agency, setting up a superplanning organization, with veto power over the responsibilities of the regularly created executive departments.

It has never seemed to me that when the Corps of Engineers, for example, passes upon the engineering features of a particular improvement project, it should be necessary for the National Resources Planning Board to have a superengineering body to give superengineering review to that which has been passed upon by the Corps of Engineers. But there is a definite field—and I think that is the conviction of the Members on my side of the aisle, as well as Members on the other side of the aisle—for the coordination of public works, and there is a definite field for an orderly approach to it.

Some of us believe that can be accomplished by the creation of a committee of representatives from the various executive agencies on the executive side of the picture and a coordination of the planning activities of the regular legislative committees of the Congress on the legislative side of the picture. For this purpose it would not be necessary to have as large a body as the present National Resources Planning Board. For myself, I hope that legislation is passed to create and finance a proper committee to coordinate post-war planning of public works.

While I am on my feet I want to call attention to another agency for which no appropriation is made in the pending item for the Civil Service Commission, and that is the Board of Legal Examiners. Some of you may recall that last year we had a great deal of discussion on the appropriation for the Board of Legal Examiners and in the conference finally agreed to an appropriation for it, with the understanding that they

would get legislative authority for their existence before an appropriation was made this time. The legislative authority has not been given up to this time; consequently there is no appropriation in the civil-service item for the Board of Legal Examiners. I think it is fair to state, however, that the members of the subcommittee thought that on the whole the Board of Legal Examiners was doing a pretty good job; at least it was improving the situation. I am not a lawyer, but many Members of this body are. All of us are interested in the method of selection for lawyers who enter the Federal service.

Last year I placed in the *RECORD* a table showing the geographical location and institutions from which lawyers in the Federal service were coming. You will recall that it showed preponderantly that lawyers in the Federal service were coming from Harvard, Yale, and a few special institutions. This year I asked that the hearings carry a table showing the changes that had come, giving the exact facts of the origin of these lawyers. In this connection I call your attention to the tables you will find on pages 916-919 in the hearings. You will also find there the committees of examiners as named in each committee. They will be of interest to every Member of the body. Let me just say this in summary: That of the 2,082 lawyers who were appointed between July 1941 and July 1942, before the time the Board of Legal Examiners was operating under the appropriation we gave them last year, 861—that is 41 percent—came from 12 institutions. Out of 2,127 lawyers appointed in the 6 months following the appropriation to set up the Board with State committees, only 453 came from those 12 institutions, reducing their percentage to 22 and representing a much better distribution of lawyers throughout the country. The record shows a definite improvement and warrants consideration of the necessary legislation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this is not the beginning of a drive to stop the development of public power. If so I want to warn you now that you are sitting down on a live wire again. As I said you were doing in 1938, when you went on a "sit down strike" against rural electrification, you got so badly scorched that many could not sit down in a congressional seat for the next 2 years.

If you are starting in to kill this program of public power I want you to remember that you are attacking the greatest development that has even taken place for the economic improvement of this country. It is about the only thing that has ever been done for your farmers, that really helped more than it hurt them. You have done a good deal to the farmers in the last 40 years, but very little for them. The greatest thing that has been done for the farmers of this country has been the development of our waterpower resources and the distribution of it to the farmers at rates they could afford to pay.

I am more or less prejudiced in favor of the Army engineers, as I am the T. V. A. and the Power Division of the Department of the Interior. In their realm I think the Army engineers are without equal; but there are fields they do not invade, and the distribution of public power to the farmers is one of them.

There are 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power a year going to waste in our navigable streams and their tributaries. When this war is over we are going to have to find employment for all these men who come back from the war.

One of the greatest things we could do would be to pass the bill which I have introduced for eight regional authorities to develop this hydroelectric power and distribute it to the American people at rates they can afford to pay. I expect to show you before the day is over that your people were overcharged last year more than a billion dollars for the electricity they are now using. The household or domestic consumers, paid more than \$900,000,000 for electricity that should have cost them around \$250,000,000—almost four times what they should have paid.

If you had worked out some kind of program for the distribution throughout that area before Boulder Dam was finished and before the southern California Edison outfit got in to paralyze the greater part of its distribution; if you had had some kind of program similar to that of the Tennessee Valley Authority to put into operation on the Columbia River, think what it would have meant; and remember that when you cluttered up the Ohio River, you men from Ohio, you men from West Virginia, you men from that section of the country—

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit an interruption, I make the point of order that the House is not in order.

Mr. RANKIN. You cannot get order amongst a certain element in this House when a Member talks about supplying the people their own electricity at what it is worth.

I want to call your attention to the fact that they cluttered up the Ohio River, one of the greatest streams in all the world, with low dams under the pretense that that river was fit only for navigation, and the people along that great stream, from Pittsburgh down to its mouth, have been deprived of this great wealth of hydroelectric power that would go to enrich every home and every business establishment within a radius of 250 or 300 miles of that river.

That is what I am protesting against. If you want to commit political suicide just continue to try to outlaw public power development in this country, which means rural electrification, because the American people have radios in their homes now and they know what is going on. They are not going to stand for their Members of Congress coming down here and keeping the "word of promise to their ear but breaking it to their hope." They are expecting and demanding that the natural resources of

this nation be developed and used for their benefit.

I am not in favor of all these plans to reorganize human nature; but I am in favor of developing the great natural resources of this country.

I received a letter from a man in New Jersey yesterday, who ought to freeze, appealing to me to kill the Florida barge canal. If we had the Florida Canal today we would have all the oil and gasoline on the Atlantic seaboard the people need. Then they would not be shivering in this cold, as they are doing now. It just shows how those selfish interests that are more interested in their own affairs than in the welfare of the country are trying to destroy every development that would make America a richer and a better place in which to live.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. What does the gentleman think about the construction of a pipe line from the Tinsley field to the east coast?

Mr. RANKIN. That pipe line would be of great service and I have advocated it; but a pipe line will not carry the other necessary articles that must be transported through this canal.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 10, line 2, strike out period, insert a colon, and the following: "Provided, That upon the expiration of 60 days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, let me suggest to the Committee of the Whole that the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission is roughly divided into two parts, the first for the regular establishment for salaries and expenses and necessary expenditures incident to that work; then, in addition, we have set up a special item for national defense, on page 9 of the bill, reading:

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense.

And so forth.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment. I understand it means 60 days after cessation of hostilities none of these funds shall be available. If they can stop the war in 60 days, I would be willing to cut it all out.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would be, too. I am trying to develop a little pattern now.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I just want to say to the gentleman that I have no objection to his amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am grateful to the gentleman from Virginia. We are going to have to deal with this problem and impound this money sometime. They have nearly 4,800 people who are engaged in this recruitment work. My notion is that when hostilities stop, these defense expenditures for personnel ought to stop also. If there are any subsequent expenditures, the Congress can take care of them at that time.

Mr. Chairman, I recommend this amendment to the favorable consideration of the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense, including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission," is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service; not to exceed 56 passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil service and classification laws and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements of this act with respect to citizenship, where citizens qualified to perform such work are not available; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and printing and binding, \$5,590,314.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: Page 11, line 3, after the words "disability fund", strike out the balance of page 11 and all of page 12 and lines 1 to 4, inclusive, of page 13.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. We have passed that paragraph.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. In what respect?

Mr. CASE. I will shorten it.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman was on his feet.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You have got to do more than get up on your feet to offer an amendment.

Mr. CASE. What is the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is that the Clerk had passed reading the current paragraph that the gentleman seeks to strike out.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Passed several paragraphs beyond that.

Mr. CASE. My amendment is to strike out the entire section dealing with the Federal Communications Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind the gentleman that he will have to offer his amendment at the conclusion of the reading of the paragraph that he proposes to strike out. As the Chair understands it, the gentleman's amendment embraces the paragraph beginning line 3, page 11, and extends down to and including line 4, page 13.

Mr. CASE. My amendment as offered was to strike out the entire section, from page 11 to the end of the section on page 13.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We are reading by paragraphs, and such an amendment would have to be offered to each paragraph as read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes the point of order that the amendment is not to the paragraph under consideration?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. BENDER. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BENDER. Where is the Clerk reading?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk had concluded the reading of line 4 on page 13.

Mr. TABER. The Clerk had not read line 10 on page 12. I was watching that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the recollection of the Chair, and that recollection is confirmed by the Clerk, that the Clerk had read line 4 on page 13.

Mr. CASE. I should like to be heard on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I understand the Chair has already ruled on the point of order made by the gentleman from Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has made a point of order. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I shall insist that the Clerk read every word if these steam-roller tactics are in order when amendments are offered. I am against the gentleman's amendment, but I insist that he be heard. He asked for recognition and was in order. The Clerk was reading the paragraph in question when the gentleman offered his amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the paragraphs beginning on page 11, line 3, have not been read by the Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order, because the paragraph

under consideration begins on line 10 on page 12.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that the Clerk has not read beginning with line 3 on page 11. Does the Chair care to hear me on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Reading one word and the total amount is not reading the bill. If the Chair cares to make a ruling the other way, I intend to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order that the Clerk has not read beyond page 11, line 3.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from New York and to the Committee that the Chair understood that while the Clerk was reading fast he had read line 4 on page 13. However, in order to be fair to the Members who were undertaking to listen, and inasmuch as there was not good order in the Chamber, without objection, the Clerk will again read the title beginning on page 11, line 3.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order No. 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed 8), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: On page 11, strike out lines 4 to 25, on page 11, and lines 1 to 7, on page 12.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, with two succeeding amendments which I propose to offer, would leave the title "Federal Communications Commission" in line 3 but strike out the appropriations relating to the Federal

Communications Commission and defer their consideration until later. I had expected to offer the amendments together in the thought that that would save some time. However, this will accomplish the same result.

The purpose in offering this amendment is to permit an intelligent appropriation to be made. The House has adopted a resolution authorizing a select committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission. In view of the action already taken by the House it would be nonsensical for us now to attempt to appropriate for the Federal Communications Commission for the fiscal year that begins after July 1. How can we appropriate intelligently in this bill when there is pending for a detailed investigation of the activities of the Commission? Some of us believe we cannot so appropriate at this time. Consequently, we believe this appropriation should be deferred.

This does not mean we expect the Federal Communications Commission to be abolished or its activities to be ended. I, for one, would be opposed to that, and so would the other Members of the House. We are acquainted with the work the Federal Communications Commission is doing, in a large way. Most of it should be continued; possibly some of it should not. Of course, the Deficiency Committee is meeting regularly, and it can handle appropriations for this Commission; or, if the special committee makes its report before the appropriation is considered in the Senate it can be handled there.

There are reasons for raising some question about this appropriation. We asked the Commission for its figures on the draft deferments it had asked for its employees, and found that the Commission had asked for 442 deferments, receiving 391. It is true that the Federal Trade Commission has to have some highly trained technical men. It is probably true that those men in the service of the Federal Communications Commission can do just as effective work as they could if they were in uniform. However, until the select committee is satisfied that these deferments, for example, are justified, we ought not to make appropriations to carry on activities which we may not approve.

Not only that, but there was evidence before the committee that the Commission was doing some work the Army and Navy have the personnel to do. We asked direct questions on that point about some of the inspections and some of the examinations the Federal Communications Commission was making.

It was testified they were doing this at the request of the War and Navy Departments, but upon pursuing the question, it was apparent that the Army and the Navy had the personnel to do these same things. If there is a shortage of manpower, why should we be deferring men to put them in the Federal Communications Commission in jobs that the Army and the Navy have personnel to do? Not only that, but there was some questioning of the promotions made in this agency during 1942. They totaled 1,800, at a total cost of \$145,000. Doubt-

less some of them were necessary to hold personnel but they should be examined in detail. They should be gone into more fully, and the House has already provided for that. Then, why should we make this appropriation, based upon activities, some of which we may want to abandon after the committee has made its report?

There is another reason. Three or four of the men who are on the list about which there has been a great deal of debate are some of the employees of the Federal Communications Commission. If we were to get into a debate upon the entire appropriation, I have been told those names would come up, and until they have been investigated either by the select committee or the special committee of the Committee on Appropriations which have been authorized to hear these people, we could not appropriate intelligently. I for one do not want to pass judgment on them until they have been heard. It seems to me that we would save time and appropriate more intelligently, if we wait until we have a report from the special committee.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Is not the same logic applicable also to the Army and the Navy and the appropriations for those Departments?

Mr. CASE. They are not under specific investigation by select committees of the House. Their appropriations are not before us yet and we hope the regular committees will keep the subcommittees currently informed of matters that come to their attention. Remember that I am not striking out this activity. The amendment does not strike out the title in line 3. And as I have already stated there will be ample time to appropriate for this agency before July 1. Of course, if the select committee has not reported by July 1, then we will have to appropriate for Federal Communications as best we can. And the gentleman knows we will appropriate for the Army and the Navy in due course when their estimates come before us.

Mr. RAMSPECK. And the same thing is true about all of them.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I was not on the floor yesterday when the very able floor leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], made his speech attacking Herbert Hoover, who in the minds of a great many people is the greatest living American. He made the direct charge that Mr. Hoover had opposed recommendations to prepare our country for defense, and then went on to cast a long line of suspicion about Mr. Hoover being for

appeasement. I want to dismiss it by using the words of the gentleman himself that he used on a recent occasion:

Any such thought is without foundation, and if the gentleman had the courage to make the direct accusation within the rules, I would say that he is making a complete misstatement of the facts. Outside of the House anyone making such statements I would say tells a deliberate lie.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I am astonished that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] takes the position he does in this matter. He is generally a very level-headed member of this subcommittee, but the proposal he makes today seems to me to be absurd. He bases his amendment upon the theory that we should not appropriate money for this agency, which was created by this Congress, because we have authorized an investigation under the leadership of my colleague from Georgia [Mr. Cox]. If his reason is sound and logical, then we should not bring in any appropriation for the Army or the Navy or practically any other agency of the Government until these investigating committees report. We have also authorized the Smith committee to look into the actions of all of the agencies of the Government practically, to see whether they are operating in accordance with the acts of Congress. It seems to me that this type of legislation that is contained in the amendment which we are to vote on here this morning is a type of action that brings Congress into disrepute in the eyes of the country. It is demagogery, and while I do not impute any motive of that sort to the gentleman from South Dakota, I do say that the critics of Congress will look upon it in that way, and to me I think that criticism will be justified. It is our duty as Members of Congress to finance the agencies that Congress sets up. We have a splendid gentleman from my own State who is going to investigate the operations of this Commission.

He is going to do a good job, and if there is anything wrong with this Commission I am sure that the gentleman from Georgia will find out about it, and Congress then can take such action as the facts justify, but this is not the proper method of legislation, it is not in keeping with the dignity and the importance of a legislative body, for us to say that we are not going to appropriate any money for an agency we created, an agency that is doing important war work. If the subcommittee could not get the information it desired in the usual manner it could have resorted to the subpoena power recently given to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CASE. The committee did not have that power when this bill was prepared.

Mr. RAMSPECK. We have a committee appointed, headed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], that has the power of subpoena and all the power of this Congress with it, and that is the orderly way to act. That is the orderly way to do it. The gentleman did not take the same position the other day about William Pickens. Did we not vote

to investigate first before we took him off the pay roll? Are you going to take all these men off the pay roll who are monitoring war messages from across the seas? No; that is not the way to legislate.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CASE. Does not the gentleman feel that the Congress would be in a more ridiculous position if it appropriated money for this independent agency and then the special committee set up by the House came in and said, "Here is something that should have been cut out" and the money has already been appropriated?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I certainly do not. I think that is the orderly way to proceed. We have a committee to investigate them and we should not usurp their functions through an appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE. We are not usurping their functions; we are simply withholding action until the full story is before us. The gentleman knows, of course, that this does not touch a dollar of their current appropriation.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am aware of that fact.

Mr. CASE. And there is plenty of time to appropriate for next year between now and July 1 after the special committee has a chance to report.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes, and there is plenty of time to cut off their appropriation after the committee makes its report, if we should so desire.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. If it is abolished between now and July 1 the appropriation will not be necessary.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman is correct. If as a result of this investigation the Congress decides to abolish the commission or change its function or its personnel, then the appropriation would not be effective.

Mr. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. FORD. Is this not about equivalent to convicting a man in advance without an investigation?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Well, that is true, too. It is an interference with the prerogatives of the investigating committee headed by my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Ramspeck] has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Case], I welcome one of the first opportunities that I have had to cast my vote against the rising tide of bureaucracy that is daily encroaching upon the prerogatives and powers of the people's Congress. I welcome this opportunity, and I hope I will have many more occasions to cast my vote against these bureaucrats who are day by day destroying the people's rights with the excuse that they are justified in

so doing because they are doing it to win the war. I question very much whether using iron-handed tactics such as the Federal Communications Commission has used over individual and separate radio stations, in choking off free expression as they have done on numerous occasions, is contributing very much to winning the war.

In my locality, just as in every other section of the country, there is a radio station that I believe is serving the community in a patriotic manner. It has opened its air waves to every call of the Government. It has functioned just as the Federal Government would have it function, and it has given wide expression to wishes of the Government in helping put on War bond sales, in making announcements for the Army and the Navy, in giving out uncensored information of all kinds. I submit today that this same radio station of which I speak has every right to conduct its business in a private and individual way. I maintain that the Government has no right to step in and question its patriotism, its right to proceed in an orderly, patriotic manner.

Therefore, I welcome the opportunity today to cast my vote for this amendment. I will welcome any other such opportunities. I hope this is but the beginning of an attempt to place the power where the people originally intended it to be placed, to bring prestige back to the House and the Senate. Heaven knows within the past 2 years, due to the encroachments of these bureaucrats, we have lost plenty, at least with the folks back home, and they are the ones who count.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. HARE. Assuming that the statement of the gentleman is correct, what would happen in case this amendment were adopted and the war would continue beyond July 1 of this year and the communications systems of the world would be free to communicate any message to inform our enemies? Does not the gentleman think there would be chaos in our war program and in our war effort?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am informed by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Case] that nothing will happen before July 1, as far as the continuation of this Commission goes. Furthermore, I would be the first to raise my voice in indignation against the insinuation of any Government bureau that the people in the radio station in my community would be guilty of any unpatriotic act or of disseminating any propaganda over the radio that would in any way obstruct the war effort.

I pledge my vote to this amendment and I welcome the chance to cast it this way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I know there are those of you who think I am sometimes too severe, and yet I speak the truth when I say to you that there is not one of you

to whom I would not give the coat off my back did I think you were cold.

My position on this amendment is not an easy one. You know that I happen to be a member of a special committee that has been set up to investigate this agency of the Government. For that reason I am not going to appeal to my friends to support the amendment. That is a matter that they will have to determine for themselves without any appeal on my part. I will not under the circumstances vote on this amendment.

I have no brother nor son—no kinsman—who holds a job with the Federal Communications Commission whose continuance in service is dependent upon my support. On the other hand, I have been maligned, blackmailed, and criminally misrepresented by this agency of the Government.

I have expressed my views heretofore and you know what they are. Exception was taken to an observation I made on the floor that the Chairman of this Commission was in the hair of everybody in Washington, and particularly the Army and the Navy. I would have liked it better had the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] made his statement before I submitted these remarks to you. I think I know that he is this morning armed with a statement furnished by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy negating the statement that I made the other day. I am wondering if the gentleman from Virginia on Monday, after the colloquy we had on the floor, communicated over the telephone with Mr. Fly with respect to this matter and if he knows that Mr. Fly appealed to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for the statements which I think he holds. And I am wondering too if the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] happens to know that this Uriah Heep of the Commission brought political pressure to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy and forced into retirement the man who knew more about communications than any other man connected with the Navy, Admiral Hooper?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not urging that you take one position or the other; I will say, however, that I do not consider this motion to strike as being a piece of demagogery.

You will remember that at the beginning of this session we talked about the use of the appropriating power of this Congress as a means of repressing the bureaucrats who are governing America at this time. Now, I know this statement is disappointing to some of my friends, and I regret to make it, but I would feel ashamed of myself if I did not manifest sufficient courage and sufficient decency to say something on this subject. I could say more; I could say much more if the proprieties of the moment made it permissible; but I will say this to you: That I am not the only Member of this House who has been criminally maligned and falsely represented by this Commission; there are others I could name, and I could name them now; and if challenged I might do so.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets to inform the gentleman that debate on this amendment has been limited and time allocated. The Chair feels constrained to recognize the gentleman from Virginia. If time remains after the gentleman from Virginia has concluded the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is recognized.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, it may be that because of the great disparity of numbers, that one who tries to defend the action of this subcommittee is crying in the wilderness.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Where are the Members on the gentleman's side?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is what I should like to know. If the gentleman could inform we where they are I should like to know; certainly they are not helping me very much today, I will say to the gentleman.

On a strictly political division of the House awhile ago, strictly political, every Member on the Republican side stood up in support of a motion and every Member on the Democratic side stood up; and there were 84 Republicans and 36 Democrats, I think. I feel that the people should know that, I feel that the Democrats of the country should know that.

But I have got a little bit of a job to do here and I am going to try to do it. First I should like to try to relieve my dear friend from Georgia, because he has been worried as to what I might have said to the Chairman of the Communications Commission and what he might have said to somebody else. Well, I did not call the Chairman of the Communications Commission; I had a clerk call him and tell him that it had been stated on the floor of the House that his agency was a detriment to the war effort; and to tell him that if that was so I could not defend it. Mr. Fly replied that he had already gone to the War and the Navy Departments some time ago when the charge was made and that he did not like to annoy them again but that he would enclose me copies of the letters they had written. This he did, and the gentleman from Georgia is already familiar with them.

I have here, though, Mr. Chairman, a little folder which he sent me, about 12 or 15 sheets. I cannot read them; I cannot put them in the RECORD. Their nature is so highly confidential, so vitally concerned with the heart of the war effort—they are from high-ranking Army and Navy officers, and State Department officials showing the vital, critical work this Federal Communications Commission is doing. I will be delighted, if any Member interested wants to come to my office, to lay them before him and let him read them; and I think he will agree when he sees them that they could not be made public because of their confidential nature.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. It would be possible for the investigating committee to proceed with its efforts and make a report promptly and to have whatever appropriation might be needed for the Commission provided before the first of July. In this way the Appropriations Subcommittee could have the benefit of the work the investigating committee does.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; I do not think that position is tenable at all.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not for a few minutes; I have but limited time and several very important things I want to say.

Our committee felt there was some duplication in certain of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission and we cut the appropriation over \$400,000 because of the suggestions made by the gentleman from South Dakota, and brought out in the hearings, which showed that some of the work the Communications Commission was doing the Army was doing and had the personnel to do it. We made that cut in the appropriations.

Here is the core of the whole business. If you want to take the responsibility you may do so. The Federal Communications Commission in its monitoring work, in its control of the airways, has to have highly technically skilled, trained personnel, mostly young people and that is the reason for the high number of deferments in that branch. They have had the greatest difficulty in keeping their people. They have had to get young people, train them, start them at the bottom and work them on up, hence the great number of promotions. They have had great difficulty in keeping this personnel. They are jittery anyway.

Let the Congress today strike out this appropriation and those twelve or fifteen hundred people, who want to work, who want to eat, and who want to serve, not knowing where they are going to be, or when their jobs are going to be cut off, or whether they will have a job after July 1; and I say to you, you have demoralized that agency, you have thrown confusion into the work of this vital, critical agency, and I do not believe any Member of this House ought to be willing to take the responsibility for doing that.

We have an investigating committee, with full powers, a zealous investigating committee, if you please. You and I may rest with the greatest feeling and security that speedily and thoroughly everything about the Communications Commission will be brought to us and the Congress may then take action.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I think I have a right to speak on this amendment because I happened to be the chairman of the committee that reported the bill to set up the Communications Commission and was the author of the bill. Before that time there was

chaos in communications throughout the length and breadth of the land. The telegraph and telephone business had hardly been touched by the agencies that were supposed to handle them, the Interstate Commission. The old Radio Commission was devoting a little time to broadcasting and to broadcasting only. It was thought at that time that all communications should come under one commission of the Government. This was done back in 1934.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota should be brushed aside as sheer demagoguery, that would be one thing. If the begging of the question by the gentleman from New York that if the investigating committee reported between now and the first of July were convincing, that would be another thing. I do not appeal to your prejudices or to your passions, and I do not accuse people of demagoguery, but I do want to counsel with your reason, with your reason I repeat, with all the earnestness I can command. A great war is on, the world is aflame and the air is full of propaganda from every conceivable portion of the earth. There is only one agency in the United States of America, let me say to you, that has any control whatsoever over the air of the United States. Do you by your vote at this time want to strike down that only agency?

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE) there were—ayes 87, noes 162.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair say at this time, that it is only fair to advise the Members that the Clerk, in the absence of any amendments on the desk and in the absence of any objection from members of the committee, was pursuing the course heretofore followed in the reading of bills.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense, including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission," is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service; not to exceed 56 passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil service and classification laws and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements of this act with respect to citizenship, where citizens qualified to perform such work are not available; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and printing and binding, \$5,590,314.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: Page 13, line 14, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That upon the expiration of 60 days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DWORSHAK: Page 13, line 4, strike out "\$5,590,314" and insert "\$5,384,154."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply proposes to eliminate \$206,160 which has been provided in the bill for the use of the war-problems division of the law department of the Federal Communications Commission. Unlike the amendment which has just been disposed of, I do not believe there will be much opposition or controversy over this proposed amendment. I believe the subcommittee which has considered this bill probably will be inclined to support my amendment. In proof of that assertion I quote one paragraph of the committee's report:

The committee calls attention to the provisions in the bill providing \$206,160 for a war-problems division under the law department. The committee has not eliminated these funds, because they are requested as a national defense measure, but it does regard the value of such projects with some skepticism and recommends that the Commission carefully consider the desirability of discontinuing them.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is our responsibility, not that of the Federal Communications Commission, to determine whether this particular division shall be continued or discontinued.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Was any attempt made by an official of the Commission to justify this appropriation?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes. The officials pointed out in the hearings that this new War Problems Division was created early in 1942 to take care of the peculiar problems arising because of our participation in the war. However, the normal functions of the law department certainly can be carried on and expanded in wartime. The hearings disclosed that normally the law department employs 56 attorneys. The War Problems Division has 15 attorneys and 8 other employees.

I call attention to the fact that while it has been said that the proposed funds for this Commission have been cut by \$479,686, that is only reduced from the

Budget request; and even with the adoption of my amendment this bill carries more than the amount provided during the current year for the operation of this Commission.

May I stress the point that for the regular activities of this Commission \$2,000,000 is provided, and that under the heading of national defense activities more than \$5,000,000 is provided, so that with the adoption of my amendment no effort will be made to interfere with or frustrate the work of the Commission insofar as the war program is concerned.

Much has been said about duplication; that it is time to eliminate 1,000,000 Federal employees of the 3,000,000 now on the pay roll. The only way we can retrench is to retrench. It seems to me this is an evidence of the good faith of Congress in serving notice upon these commissions that existing peacetime personnel should be readjusted and utilized to the fullest extent, so that the emergency activities arising from our participation in the war can be carried on successfully and efficiently.

I do not want to interfere with the operation of this Commission, but I believe it is time to consider the serious aspects of the manpower problem now confronting our country.

I ask the Committee at this time to support this amendment, which eliminates only \$206,160 for a war-problems division. Let us serve notice that the regular law department of the Federal Communications Commission should carry on effectively.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I direct the attention of the Committee especially to the fact that this is a part of the national-defense program of the Federal Communications Commission, a particular appropriation for that purpose, not a part of their regular activities.

The War Problems Division, a very small unit, with a small amount of money involved, was set up by the Federal Communications Commission at the request of the Board of War Communications, which is composed of representatives of the Army, the Navy, the State Department, the Marine Corps, and the other agencies interested in communications. It has to deal and it is the only agency having to deal with the broad subject of international communications, the priority of war communications, the sufficiency of telegraph and telephone communications, and the various and sundry complicated legal questions that arise.

When we are establishing and maintaining this intensive network of international communications which are brought about by this war effort, as our committee says, we felt and we suggested that the Federal Communications Commission ought to survey it carefully to see whether it is necessary. They say it is necessary. The War Communications

Board say it is necessary. The Army and the Navy say it is necessary. It is a small item, and I believe we ought not now to delete it and deprive them of the functions of that activity.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DWORSHAK) there were—ayes 76, noes 99.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power Commission to perform additional activities in connection with the national security and defense, including activities under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities under Executive Order No. 9165, dated May 19, 1942, and activities for the protection of the electric power supply against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission," are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national security and defense, from other appropriations available to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 14, line 21, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That upon the expiration of 60 days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have no objection to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000); actual transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make

appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 16, line 17, after the words "classification laws", strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$200,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment is simply to make a further, and I think a moderate, cut in the funds available to the office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency.

The Administrator, as you know, is supposed to supervise the work of four other agencies—the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Work Projects Administration.

We are told that the Work Projects Administration is folding up and will not be in existence after June 30 next. We are also told that the Public Works Administration is winding up and will be liquidated during the course of the fiscal year 1944. So the Administrator's primary function will be that of supervising two agencies instead of four.

The Administrator requested \$386,000, as compared with \$350,000 for the current year, and advised us that he anticipates \$245,000 from the constituent agencies, or a total, if his request had been granted, of \$632,000, or thereabouts, primarily for the overseeing of these two agencies. For the current year the total was about \$595,000. The record shows 15 people on the rolls of the Administrator with salaries between \$6,400 and \$12,000. It shows all told on the rolls 192 people with an average salary of \$3,200.

The committee reduced the request from \$386,000 to \$300,000. This amendment, if adopted, would cut another \$100,000, leaving a total for the Administrator, including funds from the constituent agencies, amounting to \$445,000. I think that is ample for the reduced work by which he is confronted. I hope the House will adopt the amendment.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I should like to inquire, in view of his statement that certain funds are to be transferred from constituent agencies, whether there is anything in the law or practice that would prevent the making up of \$600,000 from one of the subordinate agencies that comes under the Federal Works Administrator?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the answer is no, but, of course, to the extent that a transfer is made, it would reduce the funds available to the constituent agencies.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When the language came to us there was provision whereby funds could be transferred from component agencies to the Administrator, but we left the language out of the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman from Illinois is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. Do I understand it is not possible to make the transfer from

constituent agencies to the Administrator?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct in view of the action referred to.

Mr. TABER. The total that this outfit has under its jurisdiction in all departments will be reduced, as compared to last year, by upward of \$800,000,000 when the W. P. A. goes out. Is not that correct? The appropriation for the W. P. A. is \$800,000,000 for this year, and that is not proposed to be carried for the next fiscal year. Therefore there is a cut in the total activities of three-quarters, and this only gives them \$150,000 below the current year budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is true. And, of course, the P. W. A. is only asking for \$27,000 next year, as compared with \$168,000 in the current year, so there is a material cut there also.

Mr. TABER. And with a quarter of their activities a cut of only \$50,000 has been made, so that when you add this cut of \$100,000 you are only getting down to where you are giving more than they had this year.

Mr. HINSHAW rose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I just want to ask the gentleman from Virginia a couple of questions.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Then, Mr. Chairman, I make that 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the way budgetary matters have been handled, and that interest has been aroused through discussion with gentlemen from several of the departments downtown. Apparently whenever they run out of money in one department they can transfer it from some other source into that department, and in that way the very able work of the gentleman's committee can certainly be avoided. I wonder if there is going to be any provision in law or whether there is such provision which will make the appropriations made through the gentleman's committee stick to the department for which the appropriation is originally made?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is no power in the department to transfer funds to another agency or even to a division within an agency unless there is specific power given by the Congress. As pointed out by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], language of that kind was proposed, but it was stricken out. There is no such power. This happens sometimes, and perhaps this is what the gentleman has in mind: An agency will do work for another agency on a reimbursable basis. That is where this Federal Works Agency will get some funds, as pointed out by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], because of work that it will do for other agencies on a reimbursable basis, which has the effect of augmenting the amount appropriated to that agency.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is quite true, but what I want to know is whether this

business of transferring funds for administrative purposes from subagencies will continue?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They will not do that unless they are given specific authority for it. None is given in this particular bill.

Mr. Chairman, I think the cut suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts is quite drastic. The committee has cut \$36,000 from this item, which brings it well below the appropriation for the current year. Under the reorganization plans the office of the Administrator is charged with supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, both of which are moving full speed ahead. It is true that the Work Projects Administration and Public Works Administration are in process of liquidation, but even then there are certain important duties to be performed for them by the Administrator's office.

I think the gentleman's cut is a little too heavy. I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia) there were ayes 90 and noes 78.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were ayes 155 and noes 121.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services, including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at \$10,000 per annum; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, N. Y., and Columbus, Miss., for which payment may be made in advance; \$1,225,000, of which not to exceed \$675,900 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$386,100 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I make a point of order, Mr. Chairman, against the language on page 17, line 15, beginning with the word "including" and ending with the word "annum" in line 16, the language reading "including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at \$10,000 per annum," upon the

ground that that particular wording is legislation upon an appropriation bill and is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman objects to the language beginning in line 15, after the word "services"?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. After the word "services" and including the word "annum" in line 16.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the item had the unanimous support of the subcommittee, but it is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman a couple of questions.

On page 21 in line 10, "contracts for telephone switchboards." I would like to know what you mean by that. Is that a rental proposition or a buying proposition?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They rent them from the telephone company in many of the departments.

Mr. WHITE. It is a contract to rent, then?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the act

of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the paragraph just concluded mentions appropriately experimental highways and the building and maintenance of same.

When the mechanized hordes of Hitler rolled into the Lowlands of Belgium, Holland, and France it was over the perfectly constructed six-, seven-, and eight-lane highways leading from the heart of Nazi Germany itself that those troops came into the territory of the countries opposing the invasion. On the other hand, there were the narrow one- and two-lane roads in the oppressed countries I have mentioned.

The result was that the force of the equipment and the manpower of Hitler crushed the opposition. Stuka bombers from the skies blasted columns of ground troops coming to meet the Germans because those soldiers were bottlenecked against the fleeing humanity of the civilian population.

The reason I recall this part of the Nazi conquest is to remind the members of this Committee of the absolute necessity for the United States preparing very carefully now to think in terms of post-war construction of so-called superhighways or express roads.

When the war broke over America the 75,000 miles of strategic highway network in this country were in a deplorable condition. Only one-third of that entire highway system met even the minimum requirements of our military strategists.

I call your attention today to the need for a planned program when this war will have been concluded. We need the speedy construction of a great highway system, not only in America but linking this Nation more closely with Alaska on the north and our South American neighbors below the border. I say this advisedly because I can well realize that there will be those who, when this war will have been ended in our victory, who will once again go back to the ill-advised proposition of putting our people to work on projects that are not fundamental and will not aid in the essential wealth of our Nation. Build highways. Build airways. Be constructive in post-war planning.

I direct your attention to the success of the experimental dream, as it was called, of the Pennsylvania Turnpike between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

That streamlined four-lane road was somewhat facetiously called a foolish guinea pig, yet we know that in peacetime 2½ hours' travel time is saved between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. After the war is over we are going to have many of these roads linking the great cities and rural regions of our country, and we are, of course, going to extend them throughout the world. A link should, at the war's end, be built from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Washington to Baltimore is another demanding action as soon as possible. In West Virginia a desirable link in such a system

would be from Morgantown to Charleston.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. CASE. The bill carries \$3,000,000 for advance engineering plans, but this \$3,000,000 is restricted for the development of a strategic network of highways that bypass municipalities and metropolitan areas.

The thing the gentleman has in mind was discussed by the committee and I think the committee favored an appropriation for road planning outside the municipal areas. It was, however, felt that the item in the form in which it was submitted to us would be subject to a point of order. That is the only reason there is not an item in this bill for post-war planning of rural roads as well as city roads.

I may say in this connection that evidence was brought before the committee that unless some steps are taken in that direction now a post-war program may be concentrated in large cities. It is highly desirable that there be a proper planning of roadways throughout the country to avoid that situation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I note that the money included in this bill for highway purposes, including access roads, is hardly as much as is devoted in a biennium in one or two of the larger States, such as my own State of California, for road construction work. How can it be expected that a Federal road construction program can be put through with such relatively small appropriations? Let us take the east coast road between Boston and Miami; it is in perfectly terrible condition; so far as use as a military highway is concerned, it is not worth anything; there are numerous stretches of two-lane road, inadequate bridges, ferry crossings, and all that sort of thing. Anyone who has driven even a small part of it in the past knows perfectly well that the road is not adequate.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct. In particular in the New England States we find thousands of miles of roadway that are not suitable for war use or even to meet the increasing peacetime needs. As a member of the Roads Committee I am sure we recognize the primary importance of the subject of post-war highway construction, and I believe we have a responsibility to get ready now, so there may be no delay when peace comes again.

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope the gentleman's committee can get every dollar

of the gasoline tax that is being collected by the Federal Government for use in construction of highways throughout the Nation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. As the gentleman states, the present situation in Federal highway construction is such that not much money is being devoted to that purpose. It has always been my opinion that the tax money collected from the sale of gasoline should be used for road work and not diverted by the States or Nation for other purposes, as has happened all too frequently.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I see two gentlemen on their feet; I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to supplement the idea advanced by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], who just preceded me, with reference to the construction of a supermilitary highway in this country, and I ask for these few minutes to call attention to H. R. 56, a bill introduced during the early days of the session. This bill provides for the construction of a supermilitary highway extending the Alaska Highway from somewhere near Minot, N. Dak.—I hope the gentleman from North Dakota will get that point—from somewhere near Minot to the vicinity of Chicago, to Cincinnati, through Kentucky, Tennessee, northern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Arkansas, and through Texas to connect up with what is known as the Pan-American Highway. From El Paso up through New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, or Utah, Idaho, or Wyoming, and through Montana to Glacier Park, and from there connect with the Alaska Highway at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. In addition to this circle traversing the middle eastern part of the United States, the middle western part of the United States, giving us access to the North and to the South, there would be added six auxiliary roads to the east and west coasts. One from some point near Cincinnati, Ohio, to Boston, Mass.; another from near Knoxville, Tenn., to Charleston, S. C.; a third from near Birmingham, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla.; a fourth from Los Angeles to the main line; a fifth from San Francisco to the main line; and a sixth from Seattle to main superhighway.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I commend the gentleman for his interest in this superhighway construction. I think it might be interesting at this point to develop whether the gentleman proposes to have constructed toll roads or establish them free without cost for the vehicles and passengers traveling thereon?

Mr. HARE. The bill provides that they shall be toll roads.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I shall say to the gentleman that in connection with the operation of the Pennsylvania Turnpike under peacetime travel—of course, during the war we can make no comparison—the bonds with which that road was constructed were being retired twice as fast as anticipated in the financial set-up of that highway, showing that it can be done, and that motorists of every type, commercial and private, are eager to use such facilities.

Mr. HARE. I am very glad to have that information from the gentleman and I sincerely trust that he will assist in having this bill reported at this session of Congress in order to make the necessary surveys so that when the emergency is over that part of the work will be done and construction can begin immediately.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Of course, I think that we should report this character of legislation. Of course, I am zealous for the bill that I first introduced in 1937 and which in the present Congress is H. R. 776, but I am sure also that the gentleman's idea is sound.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARE. I hope to address myself to this proposal in more detail as soon as I am able to secure time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, from my experience in pioneering in the West it is my belief that in this discussion we are dealing with one of the most important activities of the Government at the present time. Ever since I have taken up my duties as a Member representing one of the great undeveloped sections of the West I have endeavored to assist and work for the construction of roads. In connection with the activities of the Government in the defense of our country, I wonder if the majority of the Members of the House know what the conditions are today in the West and if they know of the bottlenecks in roads that exist in the Rocky Mountains. We have only a few main arterial roads crossing from the East to the West through the Rocky Mountain section of this country, none of them up to standard. There is not a four-lane road over the mountains of the West. I could take you on some of our most important arterial highways out there and show you how the road is winding and dangerous. If we were forced to transport heavy traffic over that road in connection with supplying our forces in the theater of hostilities in the Pacific, we would be stymied. There are bottlenecks throughout the Rocky Mountains that it would be impossible either by rail or truck transportation to overcome. I wish that the Members of this House would give more attention to the construction of roads throughout the mountain sections of the Northwest and the West.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. What the gentleman says is correct. I remember that prior to America's entry into the war, military maneuvers, especially in the

West and Southwest, were impeded because the roads were not in shape to take care of the millimeter guns of a certain weight used in those tactics.

Mr. WHITE. I doubt that there is a road between Canada and the State of Utah, in the 600 miles of the north and south limits of the State of Idaho, that ordinary artillery could traverse today. I know that the main artery of the Northwest, Highway No. 10, is in such shape that it would be practically impossible for the truck and trailer or the ordinary long pieces of artillery to negotiate the curves. I was appalled to see work discontinued on one of the bottlenecks around Lake Coeur d'Alene in the State of Idaho, on Highway No. 10.

I hope this bill will pass and that there will be no disposition to cut any of these road appropriations, and that we will do what they did in Germany, build roads on which our troops may move freely and the supplies also in the theater of activities in the Pacific.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359) and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said act, as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Roads at \$10,000 per annum, \$40,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriation chargeable with

the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that administration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of highway departments, associations, organizations, and other agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 24, beginning with line 5, reading as follows: "and including the salary of the Commissioner of Public Roads at \$10,000 per annum."

The point is that it is an appropriation without authorization.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft-engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
Office of the Administrator

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts otherwise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator determines are required for the expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the performance of administrative and supervisory services relating to the constituent units of said agency shall be transferred, from the funds available for the administrative expenses of such constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authorization for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of the Administrator, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;

printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the agency and (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator; reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of said constituent units, and none of the funds made available by this act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the committee what is the amount of money asked for here for the administration of the United States Housing Authority, since the consolidation of the United States Housing Authority with the National Housing Agency?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is all consolidated in one item under the National Public Housing Authority, I may say to the gentleman. After the consolidation of those agencies I do not know that there would be any way to segregate it and tell how much of it would go to the activities formerly carried on by the Federal Housing Authority. The agencies have been consolidated, as the gentleman knows, to cut out a great many other agencies dealing in the field of public housing. There is a pretty full statement in the report on it. The figure here of \$3,400,000 is to carry out the housing activities.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is that for the administration alone or does that include the annual Federal contributions?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No contributions are in that. This is the administration. This is what was formerly known as the United States Housing Authority. I believe that is what the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is right, and I understand that is principally under Mr. Emmerich.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. So that you have \$3,000,000 in this appropriation for purely administrative purposes for the United States Housing Authority?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I call attention to the fact that in addition to that sum for administrative expenses the bill carries for annual contributions the sum of \$5,750,000, in addition to the unexpended balance, which I believe amounts to another \$5,600,000.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman means \$10,000,000 altogether?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; about \$11,000,000 over all, as compared with \$15,000,000 in the current year.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is in another part of the bill, however?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; it is under the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What I was trying to get at was the purely administrative expenses of what is now left of the United States Housing Authority.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$12,142,200, to be derived from the same sources as the funds made available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from the special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term "administration," wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said Administration when specifically authorized by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, including the use of services and facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived to be credited

upon the books of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Administration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732): *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative expenses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would, except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 39, lines 19 and 20, strike out the sign and figures "\$12,142,200" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,310,734, and such Corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive."

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, let us try to straighten out one point right away. As pointed out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY], a moment ago, there were, as of December 31, 1942, 586,776 loans which are being paid out on schedule; which confirms his statement.

When this matter originally arose, it was my intention on the floor of this House to oppose the continuance of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I had had letters from several loan groups. I have, myself, had some dealings with the matter. I thought it was the propitious time to make this liquidation which the gentleman from Illinois has suggested. But there is one unfortunate thing that happens to a new member of the Appropriations Committee. If he tries to be conscientious, he will go through the hearings. I read page by page with rather poor eyesight the entire 1944 hearings, then I went back and read all those hearings for 1943 which related to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Not being completely satisfied, I then went to the officials of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and asked them for other and particular information that I might use on the floor of this House in an effort to straighten out matters that concerned me very deeply and which did not appear to me to be going right.

I desire in this time to give the House the benefit of this information. Let me say at the outset that I was at the time the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was organized a director, officer, and stockholder, in what was probably the largest mortgage institution in my State handling this type of loan. Our company was very happy to turn over to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation thousands of dollars' worth of paper which we regarded as poor and which, upon my motion, my company had written down on its books by a very substantial amount. I am very happy to see the Home Owners' Loan Corporation make pay what we could not make pay.

May I say that the way to liquidate H. O. L. C. is by an orderly process, not by a rout. I think it can be done orderly and not in the pattern of a panic. If there is to be a move to liquidate, it should not be done by cutting off the appropriation for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation but should be accomplished by specific legislation through the Banking and Currency Committee, the proper policy-making committee to handle the matter. Bear in mind there have been no new loans since January 12, 1936. That is in itself liquidation.

Let me give you some particular points, first as to the amount of the loans and advances. The peak was \$3,481,000,000. At the end of the present fiscal year the balance will be \$1,472,000,000. That is 57-plus percent. It lacks only a few million dollars of being a 60-percent liquidation on the total amount advanced. That, Mr. Chairman, is orderly liquidation.

Then as to property acquired, the gentleman from Illinois has correctly stated that 194,000 pieces of property were ac-

quired by foreclosure. I again remind you that on June 30, 1942, but 35,190 of those were in the hands of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, another fact indicating that they were going through the process of liquidation. But let me remind you that in the last few months people feeling that the ownership of property was a hedge against inflation have started paying up loans that otherwise were in distress and the rate of liquidation has dropped to almost nothing. Three out of five liquidations that are started now are stopped by the borrower paying up and becoming current. At the end of this fiscal year it is anticipated there will be only 23,477 houses on the list.

The gentleman from Illinois suggests that the head of this organization, Mr. Fahey, should take the medicine that he has prescribed for the building and loan leagues when he requires them to sell property. The fact he has sold houses and brought the number down from 194,000 to 35,000 indicates he has long been taking his own medicine.

May I say that liquidations reached their peak in 1937 when there were 68,000 until it was down to 2,808 in the last fiscal year.

Now, as to personnel. At the peak there were 21,000 employees in this agency. There are contemplated by this next bill only 3,822. That, Mr. Chairman, is orderly liquidation.

Finally, as to administrative expenses, we spent at the peak \$35,000,000 per year. We will spend during the next fiscal year \$10,000,000. I suggest also that is a step in the right direction.

What about this administrative expense? Is it too much? If it is, here is an agency that I submit you can trust. In the year 1941 this Congress gave it \$22,000,000 and they spent \$19,786,745. For the fiscal year 1942 they were allotted \$19,400,000 and they spent \$15,501,609. In the last 5 years they have turned back out of a total of \$125,000,000 the sum of \$9,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States. They will not throw away any of this \$10,000,000.

Liquidation is being accelerated at the present time, and I give you certain indices by which you may judge. The first index is this: Total collections from borrowers. Those of us who have been in the business of making monthly payment loans know that as the loan progresses and becomes older the amount of interest goes down and the payment on principal builds up. If H. O. L. C. should receive \$80,000,000 a year, year after year, the amount of principal payment would be increasing annually. But that is not the whole story. These H. O. L. C. borrowers paid \$80,000,000 in 1936, but at the present time they are paying what? One hundred and ninety-seven million dollars last year and more than \$200,000,000 during this fiscal year. I say that is liquidation because the great bulk of that is not for interest. It is for principal. The great increase is for the repayment of these loans and the rapid liquidation of the Corporation. I can give you those figures year by year to anyone interested. They are available.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Before the gentleman concludes, and I do not want to divert him from his intended remarks, will the gentleman make some observations for the benefit of the House as to what in his opinion will be the result if there is a forced liquidation of the mortgages owned by this agency and the probable damage to the Federal Government?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I will try to do that. Let us take the second index as to delinquencies. Of 851,000 loans in 1940, 500,000 were paid on time. When the number of accounts dropped to 780,000 in 1942, 586,000 paid on time. So, with 71,000 fewer accounts, 76,000 more were paying. That is a change from an actuarial standpoint of 25 percent and is a good indication.

As to delinquencies, there were 851,000 accounts. Two hundred and fifty-three of those moved into extended loans, which is under a provision passed by this House to make possible the holding of home owners' property. Those were the worst loans. They represented the bottom of the financial barrel in this transaction. But with 197,000 extended in 1940, 85,324 are now paying on schedule. Yes; there are 231,986 of these extended loans as of December 31, 1941, and 146,327 of those, the poor loans, the bottom of the barrel, are now being paid right on schedule every month.

I say to you that is a pretty good indication that this Congress passed a wise piece of legislation.

One more index in reference to the cure for delinquencies. During the fiscal year 1942 there were 701,000 new cases in delinquency. I do not want to mislead the House. Those were not 701,000 different loans. Sometimes a person got delinquent time after time, but nevertheless there were 701,000 red tickers that showed up in the collection register and 701,000 times they were corrected. Today, as the gentleman from Illinois very fairly pointed out, only 6 percent of all the loans are seriously in default.

Now, another matter: take the rate of acceleration of liquidation. The President asked us a while ago to pay up debts as a part of the program against inflation. I call your attention to the fact, however, that these people who are borrowers from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were supposedly all in the lower financial brackets and in financial distress; yet 100,000 of those people have accelerated and increased their payments within the last year.

Now, I wish to take up this question of losses. I recognize there have been losses. As I said, as an official of a mortgage company, handling this type of business, I marked down paper on our own books that we subsequently passed to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. We anticipated that there would be losses. The Congress anticipated there would be losses. It was said on the floor of this House that the losses upon this \$3,000,000,000 of H. O. L. C. loans would be a total of \$1,000,000,000. I say to you that I have studied the balance sheet of this Corporation as carefully as I know

how. You will find it on page 1045 of the hearings. I have asked H. O. L. C. for operating statements, the profit-and-loss statement, for their balance sheets. I have all sorts of special figures. Upon my responsibility, I say to you that as carefully as I can analyze it, as honestly as I can say it to you, the loss today is about \$72,000,000. I stake my reputation as a person who has some financial responsibility when I say that, because, while it is true that this Corporation has taken some \$220,000,000 of losses on real estate, at the same time, its operating statement shows \$155,000,000 worth of earnings. I do not have to tell any Member of this House that when you have a deficit on one side and income on the other you have a right to balance it and come out with a net-loss figure of about \$70,000,000. That is our loss to date, and nobody can successfully deny that.

So where are we now? I want to give you a sample of what I considered in reaching my decision on this item. Put it on results in your own district. Analyze it from the standpoint of your own home town or county. What does it mean to you? I have taken my district, my home State. In my State 2,462 loans were made by this Corporation for \$5,417,000. As of December 31, 1942, 1,880 were still on the books, but they owed \$2,286,678, demonstrating the same sort of liquidation that is going on all over this country. One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight of those loans are being paid regularly on schedule. Of the bad loans, 434 were extended; and 148 of those got in arrears. That is not bad for slow paper. We acquired 197 properties in my State; and 193 of them, all but 4, have already been sold. I say to you, that is liquidation.

There are 14 building and loan associations in my State at last report. They had total cash in the bank in that report of \$513,000. How can they acquire \$2,286,678 worth of paper? It cannot be done, except by what? By issuing building and loan stocks for the Federal Government to take in exchange for its perfectly good bonds. That is what will be the next step in this picture. I say to you, as persons trying to watch the public money, that you ought not to take that step. You ought to keep these home-owners' loan bonds which the Government has advanced. You ought not to take building and loan stock from any individual company in payment for them, and that is what you will have to do if you liquidate too rapidly.

What will be the effects if we liquidate it? I am not as pessimistic as the gentleman from New York. I do not think that 800,000 loans will immediately be foreclosed by the persons who might take over this paper because I know when you have made an installment-payment loan to a borrower as long as that borrower comes in every month with a check there is nothing you can do about foreclosing. You are going to allow that loan to run to maturity. So I say that in the great majority of cases there will be absolutely no difference, but in some cases there will be. Every time a loan gets into distress—every time that little

red tag shows up to tell you there is a loan that bears watching—that individual company may not be able to do what the Federal Government has done. It may not be able to cure 701,000 cases of delinquency within a single year. When that happens and people become discouraged and get further and further behind, you know the rest of the credit story as well as I do.

Who wants this? Well, there is a trust company in Cleveland that says that this ought to be turned back. That very company took \$22,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in exchange for bad paper it had. It took \$19,000,000 from the H. O. L. C. in exchange for additional bad paper. Now, with money in its till, it wants to grab off some of this prime paper that now belongs to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

I say that that is not the way to do it. The little company I was in sold our paper and were glad to sell it to the Federal Government, and we are not going to take it back because a burnt child fears the fire.

But let me finally give you the fact that of all the loans that were extended, half of all these loans that were bad are now being regularly paid, and 50,000 of them are paid down now to where the home owner has more than a 30-percent equity in his home. I submit to you that the way to handle this problem is to continue the orderly liquidation that has been started.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman heard the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] refer to the fact that the only reserve this Corporation held was repossessed or foreclosed real estate which had not been depreciated by a single dollar. The gentleman has a mortgage company of his own. Would the gentleman regard that method of doing business as good, sound business dealing in his own mortgage company? In other words, if the gentleman's own company took back large quantities of real estate, would the gentleman feel it to be sound business not to depreciate that real estate over a period of years?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Without getting into a controversy with my friend from Illinois, who is a very fine, studious and serious Member of this House, that is not the only reserve possessed by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, to be sure, has set up what I regard as a very poor system of establishing a reserve. It sets aside out of its current income \$40,000,000 a year. I do not think H. O. L. C. should do it just that way. I think it should take this money out of earnings or not at all.

Yes, there have been losses, but they are not substantial. They are now but \$72,000,000, and that is a figure vastly below what anyone dreamed was possible when this organization was started.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that

all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. To be equally divided between the two sides?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Chair will handle that all right.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. A number of years ago, more years than I now like to count, I went home from a college oratorical contest, stating to my freshman roommate that I would like to hope that sometime I might be able to speak half as well as the gentleman from New Mexico, CLINT ANDERSON, did that night. Today I join in the appreciation expressed by the Members of the House when the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] concluded his remarks. I have known him for many years and I have the utmost admiration for him to-day as I had that night when he walked off with the college oratorical contest.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I suppose the gentleman on that occasion profoundly respected his penetrating logic, the same as he expressed it today.

Mr. CASE. I profess profound respect for his ability to deal with an audience, but today I must question the premise on which most of his argument was based, due, I think to his not having the exact text of the amendment before him. I shall try to point that out so clearly that I think it will appeal even to the gentleman from New Mexico himself. I was impressed by the appeal of the gentleman from New Mexico for orderly liquidation, but his argument was based on the assumption that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] calls for an immediate and complete liquidation of the poor loans as well as the good loans. That is not the situation. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois provides for a reduction in the amount appropriated from \$12,100,000 to \$8,300,000, and then provides that such Corporation shall be liquidated as provided by law "to the extent contemplated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and expenses incident to such liquidation."

In other words, the proposal of the gentleman from Illinois is not a proposal for a complete liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. It is a proposal for an orderly liquidation of it. It proposes a reduction of one-third in the administration expenses allotted with corresponding liquidation. The testimony all through debate has been that some 72 percent of the loans of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation are not in default. If there is to be an orderly liquidation, if the Government is to make the best possible showing in its H. O. L. C. operations, then it must dispose of its paper at a time when the market is good, when it may even get a premium for some of its paper, and that market is now. There is nothing in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois that requires liquidation of the bad paper. It merely provides for a liquidation proportionate to the reduction in

administrative funds allowed. That will permit the liquidation of whatever paper the directors of the H. O. L. C. think is most salable, selling it when the market is good. That is the only time there will ever be a chance for the Government to make any profit on the good paper and getting the maximum return from the poorer paper. And, of course, selling the paper will not change the terms of the payment contract nor change its value.

I approach this question a little bit differently from the two gentlemen who have spoken. I was on the other end of the financial picture in 1933 and 1934. I had received a loan on my home from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I have never been a director of a building and loan corporation. I appreciated what that loan meant to me and my family at that time, and if we were in such a crisis again, I would be in favor of the Federal Government acting, but I call attention to the fact that today the Home Owners' Loan Corporation cannot make a single new loan. Its authority to make any new loans expired in 1936, so that all we have before us is the question of whether or not there shall be an orderly liquidation of the Home Owners' Corporation, to the extent provided by the reduction of the funds, making it at a time when we can sell some of this paper at a premium.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. If this amendment carries, it simply means that the taxpayers get penalized to the extent of approximately \$300,000,000 by the savings and loan associations, banks, insurance companies, and other mortgage lending institutions for rescuing them from extreme difficulties—if not bankruptcy—7, 8, and 9 years ago. It is the old story of biting the hand that fed you.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRY. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the effect of the passage of this amendment will be a raid on the Treasury to the amount of \$300,000,000?

Mr. BARRY. I said it would amount to that. I say if these loans are liquidated now, and the mortgage companies do not take the sick loans, but leave them to be liquidated by the Government, then it will cost the Government approximately \$300,000,000. To try and take advantage of your Government after it has nursed you back to health or saved your life is not what one would expect from American mortgage lending institutions. But that is precisely what the institutions supporting this legislation propose to do.

They say forget that we once held these mortgages which were then in default for 2 and 3 years. Forget that we had no alternative except foreclosure in a rapidly sagging real-estate market. Forget that you bailed us out with good, sound Government securities. Forget that you spent tens of millions of dollars to nurse these mortgages back to health,

Forget that you foreclosed on several hundred thousand homes that could not be saved and took a substantial loss. After all, it is only the taxpayer's money, and he is used to being a sucker. With all the tremendous sums being appropriated for the war effort, what is a mere three hundred million more?

These lending institutions know that the five-hundred-thousand-odd mortgages they would like to grab will offset considerably the loss that may be anticipated on the two-hundred-thousand-odd mortgages now kept alive by reason of the Barry-Mead Act, which I sponsored in 1939. They are not concerned about what will happen to those two-hundred-thousand-odd families when they are again in the hands of private owners. They are simply impelled by an uncontrollable desire to raid the H. O. L. C. portfolio at the expense of their Government and the taxpayers. They know that H. O. L. C. eventually will liquidate itself, and, judging by the past, it will make the cost of its existence less expensive to the taxpayers as its end approaches.

If it is to be liquidated now or in the immediate future, it should be done so that the distressed mortgages are taken as well as the sound ones, and that the distressed ones are protected in some measure from unnecessary foreclosures by the lending companies, especially during the war period.

I, therefore, urge that the pending motion be defeated.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, these statistics of past years are very confusing. These historical recitations of the activities of previous years are interesting and somewhat sentimental. My committee helped set up this agency. Many of us would now like to discontinue it. There are other agencies of this sort that should be liquidated. We gave the H. O. L. C. \$200,000,000 to get going, in 2-percent bonds, and because they could get 4½ percent or more for their loans they often declared they would probably not lose any money. That is what we heard for several years. Now we find they have probably spent the \$200,000,000, which is represented by the foreclosed properties that they own.

This House must have some courage in these matters. Now is the time to liquidate real estate while the market is good and money plentiful. We know that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has not always been too patient with its mortgagors. They claim that if they dispose of the loans that they now have it will cost \$54,000,000. If they should sell the real estate that they own, it would be at a loss of \$53,000,000, or a total of \$107,000,000. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY], who just addressed you, attempted to assure you that it would be at a loss of \$331,000,000. To get at this amount of loss they state that if we let them go 5 years more they will have had \$148,000,000 profit on the operating expenses. What an argument to prove a loss. That does not need further comment. The \$107,000,000 is probably

stretched to the limit of their imaginations.

Let us liquidate now and lose only \$107,000,000. Five years later the real-estate market may be in a slump and we may lose five times as much.

What worries me is that the chairman of this committee is quoted in the hearings as saying that we should hold on to the good loans so as to be able to finance the bad ones. Why do you not let them take more new good loans so as to make a real profit? At their rate of interest they could easily get them. Should we change the law to let them increase rather than decrease their activities? Certainly we should not let them compete with private lending agencies by subsidy from the Government.

We set up many organizations and gave them authority to sell 2 percent bonds and loan out the money at 4½ and 5 percent. These would be in the red if they did not have that subsidy. Now these agencies are seeking good loans. They are actually competing with the banks and we are now hearing protests from the bankers. We favored the formation of these agencies with the full understanding that they would not take loans without assurance that the necessary credit could not be procured at the banks. I am sorry to read that the chairman of this committee said, "Hold on to those good loans so as to take care of the losses." If we are pursuing that policy, we will never get anywhere toward liquidation.

This amendment does not provide for immediate liquidation. It will simply give it impetus, as the sponsor of the amendment stated. It is a gradual withdrawal of funds to carry on, forcing a gradual liquidation. This is fair and proper. I do not want my Government to keep on taking loans simply because we can get money at 2 percent and loan it at 4½ percent and further compete by virtue of this subsidy. It is not a nice way to hide our losses. The emergency has passed. Do not let these fervid sentimental addresses influence us too much. They refer to the past unfortunate era. "I could also bore for water." But my tears must not roll during this session of the Congress over conditions that do not now exist. We have the plain duty to liquidate now and repeal many of the emergency operations placed on the statute books.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] have both pointed out to you that this amendment does not provide for the entire liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I want to say that is the weakness of the amendment. The fact of the matter is that, that when all of this talk was going on about liquidating this Corporation, we discussed it in the subcommittee, and not once have we had a single proposal where these building and loan associations have come in

and offered to take over all of these loans. It is true that the amendment does not call for the entire liquidation of the Corporation, but what does it provide? Simply for the partial liquidation, and what part of that is going to be liquidated. In other words, this amendment will force the Corporation to liquidate a portion of the Corporation, and the only thing they can get these building and loan associations to take is the good loans, and then at the end of the year when the Home Owners' Loan Corporation comes back to us for an appropriation we have to appropriate more money for them to finance the bad loans.

The beginning of this whole thing was probably because of the fact that the building and loan association—and I will give them a lot of credit for seeing the danger of this—wanted to take over these good loans when they saw they were beginning to pay. There was a resolution passed by the United States Savings and Loan League in Chicago in 1942, in which they commended the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the fine work they did when they first started out. Then they go on to say:

With the steadily increasing improvement in economic conditions throughout the country, we feel that the time has now arrived when private capital is in a position to assist in and expedite the liquidation of the Corporation's affairs by purchasing and locally servicing a large proportion of the Corporation's present mortgage holdings.

They say they want to assist by servicing a portion. They do not say all. This resolution was sent to me by one of my constituents who is executive vice president of one of these associations. I wrote to him and told him we had discussed that matter in the committee, and that whenever these associations arranged a plan or proposed a plan to the committee or to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation whereby they would take over all of the obligations of the corporation and finance them and we could arrange for protection of the home owners, then I would go along with him. He wrote back and said:

I have gone over your letter very carefully and I think, as you, that if the Federals take over this task that they should take it over in toto, for the reason, as I see it, that there would be no economy so far as the Government is concerned or the Loan Corporation in turning over current assets.

In other words, he agreed with my position. Let me tell you something that has happened—and these loan associations have a right to do this—but they have gone in and canvassed some of those who have borrowed from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. They did not canvass those who were behind in their payments. They did not canvass any of these bad loans. The inducement they gave was not a lower rate of interest, it was a longer period and a larger loan. And in passing I may say to my friend from Illinois, who knows that I do not want the Government in business any more than he does, that some of these concerns that have been working this are in his own State, and through their methods throughout the country these associations have deprived the Home

Owners' Loan Corporation of about \$40,000,000 in interest alone on their good loans—that is the interest which they could be using to finance these bad loans.

I hope the members of this committee will not adopt this amendment at this time, because I do not believe it is sound financial policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that I find myself opposing the distinguished and capable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], but I do. I have lived in Brooklyn, in New York City, all my life. I have witnessed there during the past 10 years what this Corporation has done for the people in that and the neighboring communities. While the case for this Corporation has been stated much better than I can state it, let me briefly review for you the operations of what is perhaps the largest home-financing program the world has even seen, an operation that in the short space of 3 years affected over 1,000,000 loans to the extent of three and one-half billions of dollars, and in a period of less than 7 years since the termination of its lending operations has, as the gentleman from Illinois has so well pointed out and as is supported by figures advanced by those who oppose his amendment, liquidated to the point that it has in an orderly, efficient, businesslike manner liquidated upward of 55 percent of its bonded indebtedness, disposed of over 60 percent of the properties it took by way of foreclosure, has rehabilitated the mortgagors presently in its portfolio to the point that it has; a Corporation that in that period advanced to the savings and loan associations who now want to skim the cream upward of \$1,000,000,000, which savings and loan associations today are indebted to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the sum of about \$120,000,000 for advances made to them under the authority of the original Home Owners' Loan Act and the amendments thereto. This Corporation has accepted and has steadfastly observed the mandate of Congress and has proceeded to liquidate with a speed and dispatch the like of which no other governmental operation has done.

We should not only consider the taxpayers of the country for the loss they would sustain by a speedy and precipitous liquidation—and make no mistake, the liquidation of an operation of this size within 1 year would virtually be a forced liquidation—we should consider the effect upon the morale of the 800,000 home-owning mortgagors who would be faced with a return to the same type of private financial institution and mortgage supervision with which they were faced in 1933. I say to you members of the Committee in all seriousness that instead of our implying condemnation toward the operation of this Corporation we should rather today extend to them our vote of confidence and respect that they have, in a most efficient, businesslike manner completely rehabilitated, completely preserved, over 800,000 home units in this country. When the historians of the future point to the opera-

tions of this agency for the preservation of the American home and family during this great decade, they will say I am sure it was the greatest single influence that has preserved the American home and the American way of life.

I hope and I trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be voted down.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I admire the eloquent gentleman who just preceded me; he is always on the alert for his New York constituents; but his eloquence is of a little different brand than the eloquence of the figures I am about to present. The figures speak eloquently of the losses sustained in the State of New York on sales of this property between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941. Here are the figures for New York State: Properties acquired, 3,763; properties sold, 5,029. Sales price, \$22,267,785; capital value, \$37,746,034. The losses on these transactions total \$15,478,249; the average loss per property is \$3,077.80; and the selling expense—listen to this—the selling expense and broker's commission amounted to \$1,448,085. The total loss amounted to \$16,926,334. This makes an average loss per property of \$3,365.75.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. Not just now.

It is about time that the taxpayers of this country had some relief from this kind of financing. Some folks would have you believe that this agency is easy to get along with. Many of my constituents have found them cruel, cold, and heartless. They have been arbitrary and officious. I am for the Dirksen amendment—it is another step in the direction of putting our own house in order.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that there are only 46,000 of these mortgages that are in default more than 3 months and that that default of 3 months is something that is largely due to the machinery of bookkeeping in the organization?

Mr. BENDER. There is no question about that statement at all.

Mr. KEOGH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. The gentleman went into great detail to give some figures with respect to the operations of this Corporation. Does the gentleman think that there is any private syndicate or private individual who would take the 35,000 pieces of property the Corporation now owns and pay any more than private purchasers in an orderly manner have paid over the years? Does the gentleman think so, as a matter of business?

Mr. BENDER. Frankly, if we are going to take this tremendous loss from

month to month and year to year, we had better take it all at once and without shedding crocodile tears. No business would survive for very long if the same condition prevailed. We are throwing good money after bad.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As a matter of fact, Mr. Fahey testified before our committee time and time again that the losses were inevitable. That is the word he used. He knows it and everybody else does. Yet they would hold onto and nurture this thing on the basis of a declining balance, while the cost of doing business goes up year after year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield the 4 minutes allotted me to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that may be done.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think we all have in mind that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was set up as an emergency measure to prevent the forced liquidation of homes during the depression and that it has served a very worthy purpose. When it was set up in 1933 we all anticipated that the Government would take a large loss. It was referred to as a relief measure, and it has always been considered a relief measure. We never anticipated a profit through the operations of the H. O. L. C. We have always anticipated a loss, and I think Mr. Fahey and his organization should be commended for keeping the loss down to as small an amount as they have.

I am sorry to see the controversy this afternoon apparently take sides as between the building and loan associations and the banks on the one side, including the insurance companies, and the H. O. L. C. on the other, because at no time during the operation of H. O. L. C. could not any of these financial institutions purchase these obligations under any terms which were satisfactory to the home-loan bank in the district in which they operated.

My worthy friend, the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], has on two or three occasions this afternoon indicated that there would be forced liquidations if this amendment was adopted. The gentleman from New Mexico referred to forced liquidations, the two gentlemen from New York referred to forced liquidations or forced sales. The impression might have been created on the floor that these thousands of pieces of property would flood the market all of a sudden and that the prices would be forced down and the present owners lose tremendously.

Mr. Chairman, I have been in contact with a man in the Government, one who has the confidence of every member of the Banking and Currency Committee and deserves the confidence of every Member of the Congress, and he told me as late as last night that the purposes of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation have been served and that it should be liquidated as soon as possible. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] yesterday admitted that the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is a very salutary objective if it were practical. So the whole thing turns on whether it is practical at the present time.

We have set up home-loan banks throughout the United States—all within this one roof—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. They are all in the same building; they are all in the same house; they are all living together; they were set up to make it easy for banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and Federal savings and loan associations to get advances on real-estate paper; they were set up for purposes, if necessary, of advancing loans to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Now, in the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, do not think for a moment that we are going to throw these homes on the market all at once. This amendment should be passed to force an orderly liquidation through the home-loan banks of this Nation.

These properties will be turned over to the home-loan banks and the personnel of the home-loan banks today, and they have virtually nothing else to do because the banks are not doing much, could handle the entire matter. It is not practical for the banks to discount paper with them at the present time. These employees have little or nothing to do and they could liquidate the H. O. L. C. loans just as orderly and with the same limitation on time and the extension of time and opportunity as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation does today. All Mr. Fahey has to do is to contact his own board, of which he is chairman, and say, "I want an advance from the home-loan banks of this Nation to liquidate the H. O. L. C.," and every bit of this paper, good and bad, will be transferred to the Federal home-loan banks for orderly liquidation under the terms of the insurance and the mortgage as it now exists. These Federal home-loan banks are authorized to extend these mortgages under even more favorable terms than the mortgagors have today. They are authorized to reduce the interest, they are authorized to continue even beyond the limits of the Barry-Mead amendment the terms by which these mortgages might be amortized.

What is more desirable than that we turn over to the war effort, if we want to put this on a war basis, the 3,800 employees of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and let the employees in the Home Loan banks throughout the Nation function as the liquidators of this corporation, thereby not only giving the home-loan banks an opportunity to return to the Treasury \$5,000,000 each of capital which the Treasury has sub-

scribed to the Federal home-loan banks, but also save the taxpayers the administrative cost of employing 3,800 people in Washington and elsewhere. For these reasons impetus should be given to this movement which is recognized as essential by every sound-thinking man in the Government, including the gentleman to whom I have referred. I wish I might quote him directly, but I am not going to. He has had more to do with this situation than any other individual in Washington.

I would not have taken this attitude had he not assured me that it could be done in an orderly manner with a saving of hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars to the taxpayers by turning the H. O. L. C. over to the Federal home-loan banks for orderly liquidation.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Is it not a fact there are millions of dollars not only in the hands of banks and trust companies all over this country but in the hands of individuals whose owners are unable to loan them and would be glad to invest in these securities?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Too much idle money is lying around. The banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and Federal savings and loan associations do not know where to go to invest their money; yet we have this agency continuing in competition with private industry.

What is the result? Instead of the depositors in banks and the subscribers to shares in building and loan associations getting a fair return on their deposits, in some instances they are getting nothing on their deposits and in many instances are not getting more than 1 percent because the Government is in direct competition with them. Mr. Chairman, you do not hurt anyone but the depositors by continuing these agencies in competition with private industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, one of the prime purposes of this amendment is to get the Government out of business and out of competition with private enterprise. A further purpose is to rid the Federal pay roll of a lot of people with whose services we can very well dispense at a saving of millions of dollars to American taxpayers.

I rode home last night with a man who heretofore has been in the real-estate loan business. He told me he had no business now. He said the Federal Government with its cheap money and through the agency of the very kind of thing we now propose to liquidate had put him out of business.

I have recently talked to many people in my district who have been paid outstanding loans on which they have been drawing interest, and they can find no opportunity to invest their money in loans on real estate for the reason that agencies like this have put them out of business and rendered them unable to

make profitable investment of their money.

When this proposal is made, there are some here whose heads are transformed almost into fountains of tears and they want to revert to a period when money was hard to get and when this Corporation was set up virtually as a relief agency. But conditions now are wholly changed. When do you want to sell, anyhow? Is it not when somebody wants to buy, and when the purchaser has money with which to make the purchase? People are looking for just the sort of investment that will be made available by the liquidation of this governmental agency.

It has been said that there are some bad loans and that they probably cannot be sold. The average man, even though he wants to sell his horses, would not expect to sell a sick horse.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I understood the gentleman from New Mexico to say that in the case of the average loan the owner had about one-third equity. That is a salable loan. They should not take losses because banking concerns and building and loan associations will pay for such loans.

Mr. JENNINGS. They are eager to get these loans. Now, in this floodtime of industry, when everybody has work who wants to work, it would seem to me that a person who owns a piece of property should be able to make substantial payments on the mortgage, and that there should be but few foreclosures.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Is it not a further object of this amendment to recapture to Congress the direction of liquidation rather than to leave it in the hands of the men in charge?

Mr. JENNINGS. That is probably a good reason for adopting this amendment.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. How does the gentleman feel on the subject of private corporations taking over the farm mortgages throughout the country which are paying only 3½ percent? Would the gentleman favor doing that?

Mr. JENNINGS. I am in favor of getting the Government out of business. It has been in competition with its citizens long enough, to the eternal loss and destruction of the taxpayers of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, first I want to tell you what the situation is with reference to these loans that are in arrears. The only loans in arrears are 41,000 loans running up to 12 months and 3,300 that are in default more than 12 months. Of the total of 1,700,000

loans, only 5½ percent are in arrears more than 3 months. Every one of those loans is probably in arrears at least 15 days and maybe 30 days less than they are reported to be, because the way this organization does business their machinery takes so long to work that they report loans in arrears that are really not in arrears. Of the 230,000 loans reported in arrears, 185,000 are less than 3 months in arrears.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BARRY. Does not the gentleman know that the 230,000 loans he says are only 3 months in arrears have already been spread 10 years by the Barry-Mead Act, and they now have 25 years in which to pay out?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I understand that, but these loans have been reduced about 30 percent now and most of them are good mortgages that are salable; all except a very few. There may be 50,000 mortgages that may have to be liquidated by the organization. There is \$39,000,000 worth of real estate they have taken over that they have not gotten rid of.

There are about \$39,000,000 of real estate that they have to get rid of. Their problems are entirely restricted to that 5½ percent of their total loans, which come to less than \$50,000, and that \$39,000,000 of property that they have on hand. It is absolutely ridiculous for us to be carrying \$12,000,000 a year to look after that property, and to look after those loans. They could be serviced by the banks in the localities, or by individuals, who would take the mortgages over without any extra expense to these organizations. Why we should not take advantage of our opportunities to do that, and put this thing on a business basis, I cannot understand, and I do not believe that anyone can explain. If we go ahead and do this and require them to turn over these mortgages which are all good enough now so that people could carry them and which are practically all—except 5½ percent—right up to date, there would not be any reason at all why we could not get by with it all right. They could liquidate this thing and not have to have a pay roll of over a million dollars a year while doing it. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FITZPATRICK rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 4 minutes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; I yield to the lady from Illinois for a brief question.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The point is made that there ought to be an orderly liquidation. I would like to understand the amendment. They have a whole year in which to liquidate it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; but a year is not a sufficient length of time. They should be permitted to do it in an orderly way, as they are at the present time.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Is it not true that any piece of paper now

owned by the H. O. L. C. can be picked up by any loan association any time the purchaser desires?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is correct. When the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was first inaugurated, they made loans to 1,017,821, in the amount of \$3,480,000,000. At that time foreclosures in this country were at the rate of 1,000 per day. Our government not only went to the rescue of the home owners but it went to the rescue of the building and loan associations, together with the banks throughout the country. At that time they claimed at least 95 or 98 percent of all of these mortgages taken over by the H. O. L. C. would have been foreclosed if the Government had not intervened. Yet today the building and loan associations and the banks throughout the country want to take over the good loans now held by the H. O. L. C. and have the Corporation retain the bad ones, notwithstanding the fact that the Government took over all loans, good and bad. Today, these loan associations are looking for good paper of about 500,000 to 600,000 mortgages now in fine condition.

You will find in the committee hearings that there have been 250,000 loans extended under the Mead-Barry amendment from 15 to 25 years. Without any question these mortgages will be foreclosed if this amendment is adopted, and the taxpayers of this country will lose anywhere from \$250,000,000 to \$450,000,000. What for? To turn over to the building and loan associations of this country those sound mortgages, now held by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. As it has been stated, the number of foreclosures in 1937 were 68,880, and in 1941 there were 11,498 foreclosures, while in 1942 they were down to 2,808. From these figures you can see that the H. O. L. C. was gradually getting into a fine financial condition and they would eventually be able to liquidate in an orderly way, which they are doing at the present time. I hold in my hand a bill introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] now before the Banking and Currency Committee to liquidate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

I am in favor of liquidation providing the building and loan associations throughout the country will take over all the mortgages now held by the H. O. L. C. and not just 60 percent, which is the amount of the good mortgages. I am going to ask my friend whether or not it would be more advisable to take over the entire amount of mortgages.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As a matter of fact they made overtures to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to take all these in, and bid them on the market, but Mr. Fahey would not agree.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman get a statement from the building and loan associations that they will take them all over? If he will, I will support it, but at the present time to make the record clear, they are willing to take over only the sound loans. Because of the number of good loans taken over by the building and loan associations, the H. O.

L. C. has lost about \$40,000,000 in the past year.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been fixed by the committee, but there remains 4 minutes for the gentleman from Virginia. If he does not consume them the gentleman's request will be put. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Last Friday night I listened with great interest to the radio address delivered in Pennsylvania by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the minority leader, and I assure you his remarks were worth listening to.

He stated that the program of the Republican Party is to take care of all of the workers of our country. He went into great details as to their plans, stating their purpose is to help and do justice to the workers of the country, also the farmers, the small businessmen, and last but not least the capitalists, and they in turn would all work in cooperation as one big family, and after the war every man and woman seeking work would find a position. He certainly pictured the country as a paradise. However, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, 5 days later the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a member of the Republican Party, offers an amendment to liquidate the H. O. L. C., and from the best information I can get if this amendment is adopted, 200,000 to 300,000 home owners will lose their homes through foreclosure and the Government will lose from \$300,000,000 to \$450,000,000. Surely that is not in keeping with the statement of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], because if this amendment is adopted two or three hundred thousand workers in this country will lose their homes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. In regard to the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], about the building and loan companies offering to take over the assets of the Corporation, I think at one time they did make an offer to take over all the assets of the Corporation and issue back to the Government shares which the Government would finance for 10 years.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The gentleman is correct. I understand the building and loan associations have here in Washington a lobbyist receiving a salary of \$25,000 per annum. His job is to send out circulars to the different building and loan associations throughout the country requesting them to contact their Congressman and try to have him support the Dirksen amendment so that the good mortgages will be turned over to the building and loan associations and banks; which loans the Government bailed out at the time the H. O. L. C. was established. If this is a sample of the

Republican Party's program I cannot see that it agrees with the statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] in his recent radio address. I hope this amendment will be defeated and we will save the homes of many Americans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were ayes 141 and noes 136.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The request comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The request comes too late. The Clerk will read.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. There was so much confusion in the room that the vote as announced by the Chair was not heard. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair repeat the vote at this time.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The regular order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote was announced, and the Chair rather hesitated before announcing that the amendment was agreed to. The Chair will restate, for the information of the gentleman, the vote was 141 yeas and 136 noes.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section 201 of the act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), and the acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810) relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the acts of June 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively, to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937, and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g) and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942, not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations under the act of September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner, of (1) the actual transportation and other

necessary expenses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes and without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Authority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing equipment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. *Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this paragraph is vague and nonspecific as to the amount of appropriation, and ask to be heard on the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will indicate the point of order more particularly.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe I will have to be heard on it. The language in the bill apparently appropriates—

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman indicate the language to which he directs the point of order?

Mr. MONRONEY. I make the point of order that the language contained in line 3, page 46, is nonspecific as to the amount, and I ask to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, in making this point of order, I am merely trying to carry out what is in my understanding the obligations of the Congress in making these appropriations. I take this paragraph as an example of abuses that have grown up under a system where Congress loses the authority to control the purse strings of the governmental agencies. It is my claim that this paragraph is not in order, since the appropriation contained therein is not specific as to the amount it seeks to appropriate. The only figures shown in the bill purport to appropriate "not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority."

I hold that this is vague, indefinite and misleading, and nonspecific, in that the actual intent of the appropriating committee is to give the agency a total of \$12,400,000. But, in fact, even this amount is not the amount that they are permitted to expend by the language of this paragraph.

On pages 13 and 14 of the report accompanying the bill is this language:

The committee has recommended an authorization of \$3,400,000, which is a reduction of \$100,000 under the Budget figure. In addition to the sum herein made available the Federal Public Housing Authority will have access to \$9,000,000 for administrative expenses in connection with funds for war housing heretofore provided by allocations from emergency funds for the President or by appropriations made available by the Congress.

I hold that this amount of \$9,000,000 to come under the interpretation of precedents as follows:

CANNON'S PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, VOLUME 7, PAGE 228 (1936)

1156. Reappropriations of unexpended balances to be in order on appropriation bill

must specify amounts and from what previous appropriation remaining, and be for similar objects.

On January 30, 1915,¹ the naval appropriation bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, when the following paragraph was read:

"Aeronautics: The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby reappropriated, out of the total unobligated balances of all annual appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and made available for aeronautics, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for procuring, producing, constructing, operating, preserving, storing, and handling aircraft and appurtenances, maintenance of aircraft stations, experimental work in development of aviation for naval purposes, and such other aeronautical purposes as the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper."

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, made a point of order against the paragraph.

The Chairman² rules: "The point of order is made by the gentleman from Illinois. It appears that it has heretofore been decided that a reappropriation of an unexpended balance for an object authorized by law may be made on an appropriation bill for a similar object."

On February 12, 1897, the Post Office appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole when the paragraph was read:

"The Postmaster General is authorized to apply to the payment of the salaries of letter carriers for the fiscal year 1897 the sum of \$23,000, being an unexpended balance of \$13,500 of the appropriation for the current fiscal year for street letter boxes, posts, and pedestals, and an unexpended balance of \$9,500 of the appropriation for the current fiscal year for package boxes."

On February 14, 1907, when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, this proviso was read:

"And provided further, That the unexpended balances under appropriations 'Provisions, Navy, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905 and 1906,' are hereby reappropriated for 'Provisions, Navy, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908'."

It was held that that was in order, but in this case the reappropriations asked for do not point out from what appropriations this reappropriation is asked, nor the specific amounts; nor does it appear that this appropriation is for a similar object. Therefore, the Chair, differentiating these decisions which hold that a reappropriation is in order, is constrained to arrive at the conclusion that when the reappropriation is asked for it must specify from what appropriation, heretofore made, the reappropriation is asked, and the specific amounts to be reappropriated. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, it will be argued, I am sure, that the report satisfies this requirement, but with that I cannot agree. We have here an appropriation bill making the appropriation for "salaries and expenses," and in the much involved language and citations carried in the paragraph, even a Philadelphia lawyer cannot tell what amounts we are giving to this agency unless referring to the report.

Suppose, for example, it was the desire of this House to reduce the agency by 50 percent of their funds of \$12,400,000. It would be impossible to reach any of these \$9,000,000 in funds so being

transferred, reappropriated, or given to the agency.

Throughout the precedents run the same theme that Congress should make specific appropriations in its bills and dating back to Jefferson's time it has been recognized that indefinite appropriations transgressed good governmental policy.

HINDS' PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, VOLUME 4 (1907)

SEC. 4032. The creation and history of the Committee on Appropriations, section 3 of rule XI.

Reference to the establishment of the system of specific appropriations.

(7) On March 12, 1828, Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, precipitated a discussion of a proposition that the appointment of the disbursing and accounting officers of the Treasury should be taken from the President and be lodged in the House. This discussion (1st sess., 20th Cong. Journal, pp. 406, 436; debates, pp. 1954, 1963, 1971, 1998) reviewed somewhat the usages of the Government and attributed the habit of making specific appropriations to a suggestion of President Jefferson. This suggestion was probably contained in the following paragraph of his first message, December 8, 1801 (see vol. I, p. 329, of Richardson's Messages and Papers):

"In our care, too, of the public contributions intrusted in our direction it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money, and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examinations may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform."

On February 3, 1830, the Committee on Retrenchment made a report recommending that the useful practice of specific appropriations be applied to the contingent fund of the two Houses. (Rept. No. 150, 1st sess., 21st Cong.)

Further, I wish to call attention to the Chairman to the language in this paragraph and to point out that in no way is any ceiling or limitation as to the amount this agency can spend on its administrative salaries and expenses, either in Washington or in its several regional offices. Bear in mind that these appropriations mentioned herein are not used for the management or operation of these defense housing properties on the sites of the buildings. All are for the Washington overhead and their regional office overhead.

The language I object to is as follows:

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Agency in carrying out the provisions of—

And so forth. It enumerates specifically the act of October 14, 1940. Reading section 6 of that Lanham Act we find this language:

SEC. 6. Moneys derived from rental or operation of property acquired or constructed under provisions of this act shall be returned to the appropriation authorized by this act, and shall be available for expenses of operation and maintenance including administrative expenses in connection therewith, and the unobligated balance of the moneys so deposited shall be covered into the Treasury

¹ 3d. sess., 63d Cong., RECORD, p. 2750.

² James Hay, of Virginia, chairman.

at the end of each fiscal year as miscellaneous receipts.

Thus, I believe you can see, that all the rentals from these defense housing projects, amounting soon to millions of dollars, will become available, without limitation by any act of Congress, for the payment of overhead or expenses incurred in connection with the "holding company" activities of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, reading this section 6, and the language of the paragraph in the appropriation bill, appropriating "in addition to the amounts available—which shall be transferred to this authorization—for the payment of the administrative expenses," and so forth," you can readily see that this is in no way anything but a blank check plus the \$3,400,000 which is specifically spelled out in the bill.

The purposes of sound legislation require, Mr. Chairman, that such vague, indefinite, and nonspecific paragraphs as these in appropriation bills be discontinued, so that Members of the Congress may have before them, in "showcase" style, if you please, the amounts of money that are being appropriated for the salaries and expenses of these agencies.

I respectfully ask that the Chair sustain this point of order and permit the Appropriations Committee to offer a substitute, limiting this agency to the amount that it intends it should have.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Very briefly, if the Chair will permit.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The language is the customary language which is used in appropriation bills where we authorize the use of funds already under the control of an agency. The language authorizes the use of \$3,400,000 of the funds of this agency. If there is anything indefinite about it it would be very easy to strike out the words "not to exceed." These words are superfluous anyway.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. This paragraph does make an appropriation of \$12,400,000; does it not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; but it authorizes specifically the use of \$3,400,000 for this specific purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. But how does Congress know, Mr. Chairman, how much we are actually appropriating unless some Member happens to pick it up in the report or in the Budget recommendation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the language is sufficiently specific on this point. It simply states "\$3,400,000 of these funds may be used"; and they cannot use any more than that.

Mr. MONRONEY. But they will use \$12,400,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I submit that the point of order ought to be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma makes a point of order against language appearing on page 46 of the bill, particularly the language in line 3 reading:

Not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds.

This language involved a reappropriation. The point is made that the amount to be reappropriated exceeds the amount of funds in the hands of the agency.

The proposition advanced by the gentleman from Oklahoma has been passed upon previously. Among other rulings was one by Speaker Gillett in which he announced the proposition that a reappropriation of an unexpended balance may be amended by a proposition making a direct appropriation for the same purpose.

The Chair overrules the point of order. The Clerk read as follows:

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public-housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise again to ask the chairman of the committee a few questions about this \$5,750,000. As I understand, the total amount for annual Federal contributions is \$11,600,000. Is that correct?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct; yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is based on construction amounting in terms of dollars to \$448,000,000. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the average annual Federal contribution rate that is paid out of the Treasury to cover that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know the average; I know the maximum.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. But I want to know the average annual contribution rate upon which this appropriation is based.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot give the average. I am not sure whether it is in the hearings or not; I do not have it at hand, at any rate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not believe there is any such thing as an average annual rate, because it shifts from \$6,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It is the difference between the ascertained economic rent and what a family in one of these dwellings can pay. What the rate may be and what the family might be able to pay varies from place to place; it shuttles up and down.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It does not shuttle up and down like that. These contracts are made, I believe, for a term of 5 or 10 years; I have forgotten which.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The average annual contribution that the gentleman refers to will vary every time a group of houses is completed. Every time new construction is undertaken the amount of the contribution changes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the rate, then; what is the annual contribution rate upon which this request is made?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman will permit, it varies in different sections of the country. In some sections they have an economic rent of \$4 a room, and in others it is \$1 a room. I could not give the gentleman the figures because there are none on that basis. There are figures in the record showing what it is for the different localities.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the average, now, for all the projects in this \$448,000,000 construction; that is what I want to get, the average rate?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not sure that the average rate either on a unit basis or for the entire country has been calculated. I know I have not seen any figures along that line.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The appropriation is not arrived at in that manner, I may say to the gentleman from Ohio. I do not think therefore that anyone has ever even thought of the complicated process of trying to figure out an average, or ever thought that to do so would be very helpful. We have authorized a general amount for annual contributions, and those amounts are appropriated as and when they are needed and the amounts are figured on the basis of the best information we can get as to the differential.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. These annual Federal contribution contracts are written and there must be some average figure for all the projects. This is rather important.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot give the gentleman the information he seeks, I am sorry. It did not occur to the committee that those figures were particularly important.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The disparity would not be particularly important anyway because these funds are earmarked for contributions and if they are not needed they revert to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the expense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commis-

sion, at meetings concerned with the work of the Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves; \$4,000,000.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, the reading clerk got past the matter of the securities and exchange section and I ask unanimous consent to go back to that section for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Illinois has an amendment in advance of the amendment I wish to offer.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I proposed to offer an amendment but I withheld it.

Mr. DISNEY. Does the gentleman intend to offer it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DISNEY: Page 48, line 3, insert a colon, and add the following: "No part of this appropriation shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rule or regulations known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and F-10, and providing in substance (1) the engineers' reports shall be mandatory, (2) require the disclosure of the cost of purchase price, and (3) an abridgment of the right to appoint an agent, all with reference to the sale of oil and gas royalties and lease under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I wish to reserve a point of order against the amendment until I have an opportunity to examine the language of the amendment.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, down in my State where men make a living from the royalty business and the sale of oil and gas leases, this matter has reached an almost revolutionary state. There are just as many campaign managers against us down there as there are men engaged in the oil and gas business and royalty business. Regulations F-9 and F-10 are what has excited them. I could not properly represent my district unless I called the attention of the Committee to the situation. I realize, of course, that legislation in the nature of substantive legislation is not proper in an appropriation bill, but this is sometimes the only way to get at these things. These bureaus use their nuisance value to drive people out of business, which is exactly what is going on down in my country and in the other oil States which you gentlemen represent.

One of the things that is required under this F-9 and F-10—not yet put into force—I would not be frank with the Committee if I did not tell you that—is that an engineer's report shall be mandatory before an oil or gas-lease or royalty can be sold or offered for sale at a public offering. An immense number of documents have to be filled out before the most trivial lease or royalty could be

sold. The object is to prevent fraud, but fraud is often really operated by the department against the legitimate businessmen.

The next extraordinary thing that is proposed in these two documents is the requirement that they must advise exactly what the property costs before they can sell it. A new innovation in American institutions is the spectacle of a bureau taking that power; that is, the power to require one before selling to advise the buyer the cost price of the article or subject matter being sold except large public issues of stocks or bonds. Of course that drives these smaller businessmen out of business.

This procedure is the only way to get at this matter involved in these two documents. Of course, unless we pass some inhibition against their being placed in the regulations, these features will be put in the regulations and become the law of the land, to the complete exclusion and the putting out of business of those men who make a living in that way.

Another thing is that these orders require, even though the agent shall operate only within the State, that the Bureau hopes to direct supervision over who the agent shall be and prescribe rules for his conduct. I have never seen bureaucracy run so rampant as in the Securities and Exchange Commission, especially with reference to this matter and the so-called proxy rule. I was taken by surprise when the Dirksen amendment was not offered to dispose of the proxy rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Let me give you this illustration. I was talking the other evening with a man high in the councils of the Government and with another gentleman now in private business of importance who has been a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. They were raising veritable hades about the way the Securities and Exchange Commission was handling things. I said, "I have sometimes almost come to the stage of voting to abolish the Securities and Exchange Commission and place its functions in the Federal Trade Commission or Commerce." "Oh, no," they both said. One of them, as I told you, was formerly a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "No; don't do that. That is not the proper way to do it. Refuse to let them have the money to operate this way."

I inquired, "What is the trouble down there?" They replied, "The thing is being run by a lot of men down in the divisions who want to increase their authority and make themselves more important and more powerful."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I continue to reserve my point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. DISNEY. I have placed this matter before you just as it is. This little bureau, the oil and gas division, composed of three or four of the nicest fellows who ever lived, have acquired a thirst for power that makes any chronic alcoholic blush with shame, and they are going to continue to do that.

Good citizens, men in whom you would repose confidence, whom you would accept as social and business friends, are being pushed and crowded out of a legitimate business down in those oil States.

You heard me a few weeks ago tell you that we are running into a national oil shortage. Under the power these men in the bureaus have assumed, the drilling of wildcat wells is tremendously hampered by the restrictions that are placed around the legitimate operation of that business. Men do not endure those things forever. They finally quit and go into some other business. Leases and royalties have to be routed to Washington and go through all types and kinds of red tape, and businessmen wind up finally so disgusted not only with the business in which they are engaged, curbed as it is, but with their Government itself. Nobody can dodge the blame. The blame rests right here in the Congress.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Is it not true that in some instances it would be absolutely impossible under any circumstances to furnish information about the property you are about to sell, for the simple reason that perchance it has never been studied by any living character?

Mr. DISNEY. Of course, and who ever heard in America, except in sundry bureaus, of your being required to state publicly in the offering sheet how much the property cost you? You do not do that when the profit motive is involved, and we still operate under the capitalistic system.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am in thorough accord with what the gentleman has said. I proposed here yesterday that the S. E. C. be transferred to the Department of Commerce so it will have a little stability, a little bit better direction, and a little more seasoning for some of these young fellows who see so much on one side and not on the other.

Mr. DISNEY. What became of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is legislative in character, and could not be offered here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the amendment is so indefinite it would be impossible for the Chair or anyone else to know whether this is a limitation

on anything or what it limits. The gentleman says the funds herein are not to be used for the purpose of enforcing certain orders known as so-and-so and so-and-so. Even after listening to our friend, to whom we always listen with pleasure and profit, those wayfarers who, like myself, are not versed in the parlance of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not able to determine what the amendment means.

Mr. DISNEY. Why not take a chance on it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not like to take a chance.

Mr. DISNEY. You are taking no chances.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. My experience has been that when we legislate in haste without knowing what we are doing, and we often do that, we do not get very far. I think that on its merits this ought not to be considered now, but aside from that, it is subject to a point of order, and I insist on the point of order.

Mr. DISNEY. May I inquire when such a matter could be considered? That is where the futility of these things comes in.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is a legislative committee of this House that set up and established the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is a splendid committee, headed by the distinguished gentleman from California, who succeeded our distinguished Speaker, who helped to write this law. I am sure the doors of that committee are open to my friend any time he wishes to enter.

Mr. DISNEY. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that this amendment puts a limitation on the use of the funds appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair is ready to rule.

The appropriation under consideration involves \$4,000,000 for salaries and other expenses of the Securities and Exchange Commission. A lump sum is thus appropriated. The practice has grown up of undertaking to limit these lump-sum appropriations by preventing expenditures for particular purposes. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] undertakes to limit this appropriation by providing that no part of this appropriation shall be used to promulgate or enforce the three rules and regulations mentioned in his amendment. The Chair holds that the amendment constitutes a limitation and overrules the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia) there were—ayes 161, noes 98.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAGNUSON: On page 53, line 14, insert a new title:

"NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING COUNCIL

"For all salaries, expenses, including post-war planning research, there shall be appropriated for the National Resources Planning Council the sum of \$415,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on the paragraph on the ground that it is not authorized by law.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman reserve the point of order?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; I reserve the point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that it is not in order at this point of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is reserved and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment at this point although I appreciate that it is technically subject to a point of order. However, I would feel somewhat derelict, as would other Members I know, if we did not make the record clear at this time regarding this body. Of course, the Committee on Appropriations knocked out the entire appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board. I stated the other day that many of us deplored that fact. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] stated to the committee that the main reason for denying this group the appropriation was that they were conducting a lot of duplicate work with other departments. It is true that there is a certain amount of planning in every department of the Government, and it is also true that there had never been a clearinghouse for this work. I happen to know, and I know some other Members who appreciate the work of this Board. I know something about the work that the Planning Board has done, and my amendment does not call for the full amount asked. This would merely set up a skeleton organization to continue the work. It seems to me that it would be false economy on the part of the House to cut out a board of this kind and deny this. I think we should set up some comprehensive scheme for not only planning at this time, but for post-war planning.

In the field of jobs planning alone we will spend millions of dollars after this war is over for the returned soldiers and sailors to guarantee them jobs, and it seems to me that we should have somebody to do that, and no one as yet has questioned the integrity of the fine work that this National Resources Planning Board has undertaken and done. They have done a studied, intelligent job, and it has been a source of research for Members of the House and members of the committees of the House. I offer the amendment at this time so that the

House may know that the appropriation for this Board was stricken out entirely. It seems to me that it is false economy, and the country should know it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I am a member of the subcommittee, and I voted against cutting out the Board.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, may I express my agreement with the idea that the gentleman from Washington is presenting?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the people of this country ought to know that there has been a body working on planning, whether we disagree with its findings or not. I have not yet found anyone on either side who will criticize the fine work this Board has done.

Mr. TABER. The work of that Board has been useless and it has been a menace to the country.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am glad to have the gentleman express his opinion.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Did the gentleman read the RECORD today?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Did the gentleman read any part of my remarks? If he had, he would have found that I was against it.

Mr. MURDOCK. In general, I am in favor of the gentleman's proposition, although it may be subject to a point of order now, and I want to go on record as being against the deletion earlier of a similar appropriation. If there ever was a time in the history of America calling for careful planning for national safety, that time is now.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for having reserved the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois insist upon the point of order?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment to insert a new title in the bill, as follows:

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING COUNCIL

For all salaries, expenses, including post-war planning, research, there shall be appropriated for the National Resources Planning Council the sum of \$415,000.

The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no law warranting this appropriation. No law has been pointed out to the Chair, and the Chair is aware of no statute that would authorize the appropriation. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, in-

cluding the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans," approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more than two passenger automobiles for general administrative use of the central office in the District of Columbia; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or

domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, \$200,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

For military and naval insurance accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans, as provided in the act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j): *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$887,017,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HULL: Page 60, line 19, after "\$887,017,000", insert "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes, except for cooking purposes."

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered is in the appropriation bill for the independent offices for the present year. It was put in the first bill back in 1931. The object was to make sure that the patients in the veterans' hospitals should be permitted to have butter instead of oleomargarine. That provision of law has been in every appropriation bill from that time until this. Now, this bill is brought in with that particular provision stricken out, without any explanation in the report as to why it is stricken out. My object is to have it reinstated.

There are about 65,000 patients in the veterans' hospitals, or there were last October. About 5,000 of those are tuberculosis cases, and of the others about 35,000 are neuropsychiatric cases, making about 40,000 of the 65,000 patients who are especially deserving of the very best kind of food, in order to protect their health as far as possible. Every other patient is entitled to equal consideration. That was the object of putting that provision in the bill in 1931.

At this time there is a scarcity of butter, and General Hines, in his appearance before the committee, offered that as an excuse for feeding the patients oleomargarine instead of butter. As a matter of fact, we are producing just about as much butter this year as usual, about 1,750,000,000 pounds.

Thirty percent is reserved for the purposes of our armed forces; 10 percent, or about 170,000,000 pounds, has been set aside for lend-lease operations. About 130,000,000 pounds are to go to Russia and the remainder to Britain and others of the United Nations. Neither Russia nor Britain want oleomargarine. That leaves approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter for the civilian population of the United States.

There is one sure way to increase the supply of butter and that is to encourage the dairy people out in the Northwest, who produce 50 percent of all the butter and more than 50 percent of all dairy products, to produce more cream and permit the manufacture of more butter. That is the way to do it.

There is no quicker way or easier way to discourage those dairymen than to take up at this time, when it is so desired to have unity for all practical purposes, on the floor of the House in particular, and throughout the country, this oleomargarine question and tell the farmers that the Government is going to take the butter away from hospital patients and

feed them oleomargarine. Some 3,400 of those patients in the veterans' hospitals at present have been brought back from Guadalcanal, New Guinea, and Africa, suffering of wounds and other disabilities. Unless this amendment shall be adopted, the Government is going to take butter away from them and feed them oleomargarine. It seems an outrageous treatment of our soldiers.

In the district I represent, the farmers are having difficulty in maintaining the production of dairy products. They are short of help and machinery. The action of the committee, in promoting the use of oleomargarine and restricting the use of butter, is particularly demoralizing and discouraging to the dairy industry.

On behalf of the patients in the hospitals who need nourishing butter—on behalf of those patients who have come from Australia, Guadalcanal and Africa, those patients who have been accustomed to the use of butter, I, and all other veteran patients in Government hospitals, ask that you shall vote this amendment back into the law, with the hope that it will remain there at least for the duration.

There is another side to this. Previously when this matter has come before Congress it has always been urged that it is a matter of economy to feed the patients in the various hospitals oleomargarine, because it costs less than butter. That is a mean and cheap form of economy. One way to increase the supply of butter, one way to do it, would be to give to the dairy farmer who produces butterfat a price which would permit as much profit per pound of butterfat as the oleomargarine manufacturers get per pound of oleomargarine. Guarantee cost of production and a reasonable profit and provide farm help and facilities, the dairy farmers will increase butter production.

I ask you to put this amendment back into the bill on behalf of war veterans in Federal hospitals and also on behalf of those farmers in the Northwest who are struggling under difficulties to increase the supply of all dairy products, including butter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Of course, no one has said or would say to the veteran that he could not have the very best that is obtainable any time, any place. This Congress would not say that; least of all, would the Veterans' Administration say that.

Without going into the question, which would be immediately controversial, about the merits or demerits of oleomargarine or any other butter substitutes, I might say that one could present here the very highest hygienic and medical authority which would say that there are many fats that can be used that are just as nutritious, when they are fortified

with the appropriate vitamins, that would be just as good for the human body as butter. I do not say that—

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; not now. In order not to get into any argument, I withdraw the statement.

Mr. HULL. You might give me a chance to ask one question.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. HULL. Would the gentleman advocate the abolition of the dairy cow and the initiation of oleomargarine as a great health savior to the American people?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No, I would not do that. The committee would not have deleted this amendment except for the fact that General Hines, than whom the veteran has no better friend in the United States anywhere, anxious and solicitous for his welfare, told the committee, on page 254, that he wished to have this language deleted because there were certain instances in certain cases where he could not get butter, and that in those cases he would like to have authority to use oleomargarine. Where he could get butter he would use butter, but where he could not get it, he ought to be permitted some flexibility in connection with the use of substitutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman, of course, has no way of promising anything. I should like to say to the gentleman from Virginia at this time that in taking this action we are not setting any precedent for the future, that this is only for the duration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This is only for this bill.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that if he lived out in my State he would be lucky to have even oleomargarine in these times.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; and if he happened to be a laborer in Mexico he could get beef every day and all the eggs he wanted.

Mr. HINSHAW. Precisely; and all the butter, too.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know about the butter.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were—ayes 80, noes 109.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that many of the members of the Committee make it a habit to go to veterans' hospitals from time to time, visiting the patients and perhaps examining the condition of the physical plants. These hospitals are visible signs of the country's appreciation of the patriotic service rendered by the men who have served in our various wars who need medical and nursing care.

I happen to be less interested in paint, plaster, furnaces, and roofs, important as they are, than I am in the actual care that is being given the men.

With the increased need of nurses for active war duty, the veterans' hospitals and the other hospitals caring for veterans have shared in the problem caused by a general shortage of graduate nurses. I shall not go into this matter at the moment as I anticipate giving the House before long something in the nature of a report of this nursing shortage and to discuss the ways now in progress and under consideration to increase the actual number of nurses and to take up the slack generally.

The Veterans' Bureau has been very cooperative and forward looking and its nursing service has not hesitated to make use of new methods, even though some of these have seemed revolutionary to certain of the Government departments.

One of my reasons for speaking to this section of the bill is to emphasize the fine attitude of the Bureau in its efforts to meet the needs of the hospitals under its jurisdiction. In addition, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the recently resigned head of the nursing service of the Veterans' Bureau, Mrs. Mary A. Hickey. Only those closely connected with the Veterans' Bureau can know the beauty of her long and faithful service to the men of our many forces. With unusual wisdom she saw that the heavy burden of war would bring dramatic need for reorganization and increased responsibility. She resigned her position in order to make it possible for a younger woman to take up the work she has so conscientiously performed and carry it into new areas created by all-out global war. I feel certain that all of you join with me in hoping for Mrs. Hickey many years of happy memories of the days of joyous consecration to the welfare and the comfort of our Veterans' Administration. Even so do I know that you extend to her successor, Miss Gwen H. Andrew, congratulations and all possible good wishes for her in the very heavy task she has had the courage to undertake.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her own remarks.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I know of nothing controversial in the remainder of the bill. I have conferred with the gentleman from Massachusetts. I wonder if it would be satisfactory to consider the remaining sections of the bill as having been read for amendment, they to be printed in the RECORD, and to be open to any amendment any Member may care to offer?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the remaining sections of the bill be considered as having been read, that they be printed in the RECORD at this point, and that amendments may be in order to any of these paragraphs. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The remaining paragraphs of the bill read as follows:

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the salaries of the Commis-

sioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

Sec. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Sec. 104. Where appropriations in this act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the Budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

Sec. 105. Where appropriations in this act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

Sec. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this act or any other act shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the War Department,

the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires*.

Sec. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

Sec. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

Sec. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of this enactment who, being eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war: *Provided*, That this section shall become effective on the date of enactment of this act and shall supersede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation acts restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions shall remain in force in connection with the operation of this section until June 30, 1943.

Sec. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of the executive departments or independent establishments, including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, designated in writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby authorized to administer the oath required by sec-

tion 1757, Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any other oath required by law in connection with employment therein, such oath to be administered without charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths administered by officers having seals.

Sec. 207. This act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee whether there is any provision in the remainder of the bill to prevent the hedgehopping around of employees from one department to another when they have been specifically prohibited employment? I have such an amendment to offer, similar to the one that was adopted in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman read it for information? As I recall it I would have no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The amendment reads as follows:

Sec. 4. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other act is effective.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It merely means that if he is prohibited in one agency he cannot hop over into another agency.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have no objection to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 62, after line 2, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 4. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other act is effective."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with

sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Dirksen amendment relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment. If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 39, lines 19 and 20, strike out the sign and figures "\$12,142,200" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,310,734 and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 224, nays 159, answered "present" 2, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—224

Allen, Ill.	Colmer	Gross
Andersen,	Compton	Gwynne
H. Carl	Cravens	Hagen
Anderson, Calif.	Culkin	Hale
Andersen,	Cunningham	Hall,
August H.	Curtis	Edwin Arthur
Angell	Day	Hall,
Arends	Dewey	Leonard W.
Arnold	Dies	Halleck
Auchincloss	Dirksen	Hancock
Baldwin, Md.	Disney	Harris, Va.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ditter	Herter
Barrett	Domengaueux	Hess
Bates, Ky.	Dondero	Hill
Bates, Mass.	Douglas	Hinshaw
Beall	Durham	Hoeven
Beckworth	Dworshak	Holmes, Mass.
Bell	Eaton	Holmes, Wash.
Bender	Ellis	Hope
Bennett, Mich.	Ellison, Md.	Horan
Bennett, Mo.	Elisworth	Howell
Bishop	Elmer	Jeffrey
Blackney	Elston, Ohio	Jenkins
Boiton	Englebright	Jennings
Boren	Fellows	Jensen
Bradley, Mich.	Fenton	Johnson,
Brehm	Fish	Anton J.
Brown, Ohio	Fisher	Johnson,
Buffett	Gale	Calvin D.
Burch, Va.	Gallagher	Johnson, Ind.
Busbey	Gamble	Johnson,
Butler	Gavin	J. Leroy
Canfield	Gearhart	Johnson, Ward
Carlson, Kans.	Gerlach	Jones
Carson, Ohio	Gifford	Jonkman
Carter	Gilchrist	Judd
Case	Gillette	Kean
Chapman	Gillie	Kearney
Chenoweth	Goodwin	Keefe
Chipperfield	Gossett	Kilburn
Church	Graham	Kilday
Clevenger	Grant, Ala.	Kinzer
Cole, Mo.	Grant, Ind.	Kleberg
Cole, N. Y.	Griffiths	

Knutson	Pittenger	Springer
Kunkel	Ploesser	Stanley
LaFollette	Plumley	Stearns, N. H.
Lambertson	Poage	Stefan
Lanham	Poulson	Stevenson
LeCompte	Powers	Stewart
Lewis, Ohio	Pracht	Stockman
Luce	Ramey	Sumner, Ill.
McCowan	Reece, Tenn.	Sundstrom
McGehee	Reed, Ill.	Taber
McLean	Reed, N. Y.	Talbot
McWilliams	Rees, Kans.	Talle
Maas	Rizley	Taylor
Mansfield, Tex.	Robertson	Thomas, Tex.
Martin, Iowa	Rockwell	Tibbott
Martin, Mass.	Rodgers, Pa.	Towe
May	Rogers, Mass.	Troutman
Marrow	Rohrbough	Van Zandt
Michener	Rolph	Vincent, Ky.
Miller, Conn.	Rowe	Vorys, Ohio
Miller, Nebr.	Satterfield	Vursell
Miller, Pa.	Scott	Wadsworth
Monkiewicz	Shafer	Walter
Morrison, La.	Sheppard	Ward
Mott	Short	Welch, Ohio
Mruk	Sikes	West
Mundt	Simpson, Ill.	Wheat
Murray, Wis.	Simpson, Pa.	Wigglesworth
Norman	Smith, Maine	Willey
O'Brien, N. Y.	Smith, Ohio	Winter
O'Hara	Smith, Va.	Wolcott
O'Konski	Smith, Wis.	Wolverton, N. J.
Phillips	Spence	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—159

Abernethy	Hare	O'Connor
Allen, La.	Harless, Ariz.	O'Leary
Anderson,	Harris, Ark.	O'Neal
N. Mex.	Hays	Outland
Barden	Hebert	Pace
Barry	Heffernan	Patman
Bland	Hendricks	Patton
Bloom	Hobbs	Peterson, Fla.
Bonner	Hoch	Peterson, Ga.
Boykin	Holifield	Phibbin
Bradley, Pa.	Hull	Price
Brooks	Izac	Priest
Brown, Ga.	Jackson	Rabaut
Bryson	Jarman	Ramspeck
Bulwinkle	Johnson	Randolph
Burchill, N. Y.	Luther A.	Rankin
Byrne	Johnson,	Richards
Camp	Lyndon B.	Rivers
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Okla.	Robinson, Utah
Capozzoli	Kee	Rogers, Calif.
Celler	Kelley	Russell
Coffee	Kennedy	Sabath
Cooley	Keogh	Sadowski
Cooper	Kerr	Sasscer
Costello	King	Sauthoff
Courtney	Kirwan	Scanlon
Cox	Klein	Slaughter
Creal	Lane	Smith, W. Va.
Crosser	Larcade	Snyder
Cullen	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Curley	Lesinski	Sparkman
Davis	Lynch	Starnes, Ala.
Delaney	McCord	Steagall
Dickstein	McCormack	Sullivan
Dilweg	McGranery	Tarver
Dingell	McMillan	Thomason
Doughton	McMurray	Tolan
Drewry	Madden	Vinson, Ga.
Eberhart	Magnuson	Voorhis, Calif.
Elliott	Mahon	Wastelowski
Feighan	Maloney	Weaver
Fernandez	Manasco	Weiss
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield,	Wene
Flannagan	Mont.	Welch, Ga.
Fogarty	Marcantonio	White
Folger	Merritt	Whitten
Forand	Mills	Whittington
Ford	Monroney	Wickersham
Fulbright	Morrison, N. C.	Winstead
Furlong	Murdock	Woodrum, Va.
Gathings	Murphy	Worley
Gibson	Newsome	Wright
Gore	Nichols	Zimmerman
Granger	Norrell	
Gregory	O'Brien, Mich.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Burdick Ludlow

NOT VOTING—49

Andrews	Engel	Heldinger
Buckley	Fay	Hoffman
Burgin	Fulmer	Kefauver
Cannon, Fla.	Gavagan	Landis
Clark	Gordon	LeFevre
Clason	Gorski	Lemke
Cochran	Green	Lewis, Colo.
Crawford	Guyer	McGregor
D'Alesandro	Harness, Ind.	McKenzie
Dawson	Hart	Mason

Miller, Mo.	Robson, Ky.	Thomas, N. J.
Murray, Tenn.	Rowan	Treadway
Myers	Schiffer	Welch
Norton	Schuetz	Wilson
O'Brien, Ill.	Schwabe	Wolfenden, Pa.
O'Toole	Sheridan	
Pfeiffer	Sumners, Tex.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Gavagan against.
Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Schiffer for, with Mr. O'Toole against.
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Cannon of Florida against.
Mr. McGregor for, with Mr. Burdick against.
Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Schuetz against.
Mr. Clason for, with Mr. Ludlow against.
Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Pfeiffer against.
Mr. Robson of Kentucky for, with Mr. Fay against.

General pairs:

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Burgin with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Engel.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Guyer.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Harness.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Green with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. Folger with Mr. Lemke.
Mr. Lewis of Colorado with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, on this roll call I voted "nay." I have a pair with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. McGREGOR. I therefore withdraw my vote and answer "present."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on this roll call I voted "nay." I have a pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. CLASON. I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk have authority to correct the section numbers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute for the purpose of finding out what the program will be for the rest of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow the first order of business will be the con-

sideration of a bill from the Appropriations Committee involving three items of an emergency nature, but I understand there is no controversy over them despite their being of an emergency nature. The bill will be called up before the 1-minute speeches—that procedure being followed because of the importance of the immediate passage of the bill.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is to be our guest tomorrow, and, of course, the order of business otherwise tomorrow will be dependent upon the time of her arrival in the Capitol.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When is she expected to arrive here?

Mr. McCORMACK. She is expected to arrive at the Senate at 12:15 and here at 12:30, but it is my opinion that she will arrive here about 12:45.

A resolution from the Committee on Accounts concerning an appropriation for the Dies committee will also be considered tomorrow. I do not know if there are any other reports from the Committee on Accounts to be submitted tomorrow. Usually those matters are acted upon without debate.

The bill H. R. 1605, which it was announced last week would be taken up tomorrow, is an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to farm acreage allotments, the farm marketing excess of wheat, the use of excess corn and silage for feed to livestock on the farm, and—I assume this is probably the important part—to provide for the adequate supply of peanuts for oil and other uses.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Why does the gentleman say that peanuts is the important part?

Mr. McCORMACK. Many Members are interested in it. I am glad my friend asked me to interpret it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not mean that it is peanut legislation?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; peanuts are involved in the legislation.

Last week I announced that the Columbia Basin project bill would be considered this week, but because of changed circumstances it will not come up until next week, if I can put it on the agenda for next week.

On Friday the Private Calendar will be called. I understand that the conference report on the telegraph merger bill will be filed tomorrow, and that will be called up on Friday. If time permits, we will also take up on Friday the bill H. R. 1670, amending the Civilian Pilot Training Act, which I announced last week would be taken up on Friday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know whether or not that bill is controversial?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state as to that, but my recollection is that there is probably not much controversy over it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The program for next week has not yet been arranged?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state now the program for next week.

THE LATE PAUL R. GREEVER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform this House of the death of the Honorable Paul R. Greever. He was accidentally killed yesterday at his home in Cody, Wyo. I have known and admired Paul Greever for nearly a quarter of a century. He was my friend and had countless friends over our State. He served Wyoming with honor and distinction in the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Congresses. He was born at Lansing, Kans., and was a graduate of the University of that State, and served in the Three Hundredth and Fourteenth Trench Mortar Battery, Eighty-ninth Division, in the American Expeditionary Forces in World War No. 1. Paul Greever came to Wyoming immediately after receiving his discharge from the Army. He served as mayor of Cody, Wyo., and was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming. Mr. Greever was one of the leading members of the bar of the State of Wyoming. He was truly an outstanding citizen of Wyoming, and his passing will come as a distinct shock to his countless friends over my State, as well as to many of you who served with him in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, the news that has just been given us by our colleague from Wyoming comes to me as a distinct shock. Paul Greever and I were neighbors at home. I think I was his nearest congressional neighbor, although we lived in separate States. He was a good neighbor, and he was a good legislator. He was one of the best-balanced and most fair-minded men in the House. I think every man who had the opportunity to know him or serve with him will join me in saying that we respect his memory and know that the State of Wyoming has lost a good citizen, an outstanding man, whose untimely death is a misfortune to his community, his State, and the Nation. We are sorry, and we are sad to hear that he is gone.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I, too, am shocked and deeply grieved by the tragic news of the death of our former colleague, Paul Greever, of Wyoming. He was one of the first Members of the House I met when I came here in 1937. Knowing him meant very much to me.

He was a man from the plains and mountains, a typical westerner, which may account in part for his friendliness and breadth of vision. I had many consultations with him. When I wanted information regarding matters pertaining to the livestock industry, or of mining, or even of irrigation or anything else that pertained to the great West, I con-

sulted with Paul Greever. I found him to be a statesman of the first order and also a friend in whom I could have full confidence.

I take this short moment to extend my heartfelt sympathy to his family and to the State of Wyoming in the loss they have sustained in his going.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the work of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and include certain quotations and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record. On page A637 of the Record of February 16, I am made to say:

Cost of operation should be ignored almost entirely.

I ask unanimous consent that that be corrected to read as follows:

Cost of operation should not be sole yardstick.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made in accordance with the statement of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert a brief article from today's Washington Daily News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address delivered by the distinguished minority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., at the Lincoln Day Dinner before the Republican Club of Allegheny, on Friday night last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow after the completion of the legislative program and any other orders that may heretofore have been granted, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL]?

There was no objection.

reau of its own volition, without consultation with Congress, undertakes to set up machinery for administering the lands of the United States, acquired for another purpose, for purposes for which Congress has created the Department of the Interior, its policy is obviously a mistaken one, to use very mild language. I use that mild language because I know that the Department of Agriculture has been actuated by the best of good motives; but sometimes I am inclined to believe that those who have entered the executive arm of the Government without proper training in the Constitution and the law and the history of the Government, seem to imagine that the executive bureaus have the power and the right to lay down policies of their own, without reference to Congress.

Mr. President, without taking up more of the Senate's time, I introduce the bill and ask that it be appropriately referred. Of course, I think that an appropriate reference would be to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. President, before I take my seat let me add that the leasing act to which I have referred provides that the royalties which are received by the Federal Government, under the leases which are granted to oil and gas and other mineral lands, shall be distributed in a particular manner. It was provided, for example, that 37½ percent of the royalties should go to the States within the boundaries of which the deposits were found. The purpose of that provision obviously was to compensate the States for the loss of revenue by reason of the retention in the Government of title to the lands.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me ask at this point whether the Department of Agriculture recognizes that law?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It does not. That is the point I was about to make.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that, so far as I personally am concerned, I shall be glad to join him in helping to regulate the Department of Agriculture in that respect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was about to add that from the very beginning of the Reclamation Service, 52½ percent of the royalties have gone to the reclamation fund, to be used for the construction of reclamation projects throughout the United States, and only 10 percent have gone to the Federal Treasury for its administration. The bill I have introduced would extend that system to the lands acquired by the United States.

Mr. President, lest there be some misapprehension, I should add a further word: The measure specifically exempts national parks and national monuments and holdings of that kind. There is no intention to set up a system which would militate against the proper use of lands properly acquired by the United States. So the bill provides that if there is a conflict of use between the surface use for which the lands were acquired by any department and the use for mining, the matter may be determined; and the paramount use, if it be the use for which the lands were acquired shall, of course, have control. There is a specific exemption, so that there shall be no interference with the military use of lands, with

power projects, with reclamation projects, or with any other essential service which the United States has set up.

The bill (S. 736) to promote the mining of minerals on lands acquired by the United States, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the morning hour has automatically terminated and further morning business is thereby precluded.

MANPOWER HEARINGS BY COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I wish to say that the Committee on Military Affairs is nearing the conclusion of the manpower hearings which have engaged the attention of the committee since last October. Week after next, Mr. President, we will conduct hearings upon what is known as the Austin-Wadsworth mobilization bill, Senate bill 666, which, I might say, is the first bill arising out of the volume of hearings, during which we have heard many witnesses relative to this all-important subject which is engaging the attention of the American people at this time. I wish to say that the hearings on the bill will be public; they will be held in the Senate Office Building in an appropriate place, and will begin on Tuesday, March 2, 1943, at 10:30 a. m. I wish further to say that we shall welcome any and all individuals or organizations who may wish to be heard, for or against the bill, and, to use the language of one of the authors of the bill, "employees, employers, contractors, patriotic and civic organizations and any other citizens, will be heard, and their statements considered."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] continued:

This is a people's war, and legislation must express the people's views and cooperation.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) to provide urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and a joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 133. An act to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 1294. An act to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 1762. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution to provide urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES E. WILSON AS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the Record following my remarks the press release of Hon. Donald M. Nelson of February 16, 1943, relative to the accession of Mr. Charles E. Wilson to a position which gives him now a new opportunity to further war production in this country, and to enable us to keep the commitments this Nation has made to our allies and to our gallant men and women of the armed forces.

Following this, I ask that there be printed in proper succession the Executive orders of the President, beginning with the order of January 16, 1942, setting up the War Production Board and providing for the duties of the Board and the Chairman thereof relative to war production.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Chairman Donald M. Nelson today appointed Charles E. Wilson as executive vice chairman of the War Production Board, in charge of all War Production Board programs, and asked Ferdinand E. Eberstadt, program vice chairman, for his resignation.

In assuming authority over all phases of War Production Board programs and activities, Mr. Wilson will report to the Chairman. He takes over all the duties formerly vested in the program vice chairman, including control of industry divisions and the operations of the controlled materials plan.

Mr. Nelson said:

"I have made this move in order to solve organizational problems which have come about because carefully scheduled production is now the most pressing problem before us.

"It is my conviction that this change will bring harmony to War Production Board and end the jurisdictional questions which, if permitted to continue, could only hamper the war effort.

"Mr. Eberstadt has worked hard and diligently in setting up the controlled materials plan, and I regret the circumstances which make it necessary for me to transfer his functions to another. However, Mr. Wilson is a production man, and our job today is primarily a production job.

"Because our entire effort must now center about the production line, and because this involves the closest control over scheduling, it is essential that two things be true—first, that a production man be in full charge; second, that all related problems be within the jurisdiction of that production man.

"In the early days of this organization and its predecessors, we faced problems of a somewhat different nature. Even a few months ago, the problem of controlling materials flow was of major importance. It does not now lose any of its importance, but the emphasis has shifted; scheduling—both of end items and components—is the over-all job of first importance that must be pushed.

"And because the total war program has become more closely integrated, it follows that the man in charge of production cannot discharge his duties adequately unless he also controls the flow of materials into production channels.

"In other words, materials control and production control today are all one integrated job. They cannot be considered separately. They must be directed as one job, not two.

"Under my supervision, Mr. Wilson will have full authority to make the necessary decisions to carry out the War Production Board production programs for aircraft, escort vessels, rubber, high-octane gas, merchant vessels, and all other war items. I am confident

that he will continue to keep production going up."

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9024 ESTABLISHING THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the state of war declared to exist by joint resolutions of the Congress, approved December 8, 1941, and December 11, 1941, respectively, and for the purpose of assuring the most effective prosecution of war procurement and production, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President a War Production Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall consist of a chairman, to be appointed by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Federal Loan Administrator, the Director General and the Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, the Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, and the special assistant to the President supervising the defense aid program.

2. The Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall:

a. Exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program.

b. Determine the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the several Federal departments, establishments, and agencies in respect to war procurement and production, including purchasing, contracting, specifications, and construction; and including conversion, requisitioning, plant expansion, and the financing thereof; and issue such directives in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or appropriate.

c. Perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board by Executive Order No. 8875 of August 28, 1941.

d. Supervise the Office of Production Management in the performance of its responsibilities and duties, and direct such changes in its organization as he may deem necessary.

e. Report from time to time to the President on the progress of war procurement and production, and perform such other duties as the President may direct.

3. Federal departments, establishments, and agencies shall comply with the policies, plans, methods, and procedures in respect to war procurement and production as determined by the Chairman, and shall furnish to the Chairman such information relating to war procurement and production as he may deem necessary for the performance of his duties.

4. The Army and Navy Munitions Board shall report to the President through the Chairman of the War Production Board.

5. The Chairman may exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this order through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine; and his decisions shall be final.

6. The Chairman is further authorized within the limits of such funds as may be allocated or appropriated to the Board to employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

7. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, established by the Executive order of August 28, 1941, is hereby abolished, and its personnel, records, and property transferred to the Board. The Executive Orders No. 8629

of January 7, 1941, No. 8875 of August 28, 1941, No. 8891 of September 4, 1941, No. 8942 of November 19, 1941, No. 9001 of December 27, 1941, and No. 9023 of January 14, 1942, are hereby amended accordingly, and any provisions of these or other pertinent Executive orders conflicting with this order are hereby superseded.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 16, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9040, DEFINING ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and for the purpose of assuring the most effective prosecution of war procurement and production, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In addition to the responsibilities and duties described in paragraph 2 of Executive Order No. 9024, of January 16, 1942, the Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall:

(a) Perform the functions and exercise the powers heretofore vested in the Office of Production Management.

(b) Perform the functions and exercise the powers vested in the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, by Executive Order No. 8942, of November 19, 1941.

(c) Perform the functions and exercise the authority vested in the President by section 120 of the National Defense Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 213).

2. Paragraph 1 of said Executive Order No. 9024 of January 16, 1942, is amended to provide that the lieutenant general in charge of War Department production, and the Director of the Labor Division of the War Production Board shall be members of the War Production Board vice the Director General and Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

3. The Chairman of the War Production Board may exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this or any other order through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine; and his decisions shall be final.

4. The Office of Production Management, established by Executive Order No. 8629 of January 7, 1941, is abolished and its personnel, records, property, and funds are transferred to the War Production Board.

5. Executive Order No. 8629, of January 7, 1941, is rescinded, and Executive Order No. 9024, of January 16, 1942, and any other Executive orders the provisions of which are inconsistent with the provisions of this order, are amended accordingly.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 24, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9125 DEFINING ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and for the purpose of assuring the most effective prosecution of war procurement and production, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In addition to the responsibilities and duties described in Executive Order No. 9024, of January 16, 1942, and in Executive Order No. 9040, of January 24, 1942, the Chairman of the War Production Board, with the advice and assistance of the members of the Board, shall perform the additional functions and duties, and exercise the additional powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon

the President of the United States by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

2. The Chairman of the War Production Board may perform the functions and duties, and exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this or any other order through such officials or agencies, including the Office of Price Administration (created by the act of January 30, 1942, Pub. Law 421, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), and in such manner as he may determine. In any and all such cases the decision of the Chairman of the War Production Board shall be final.

3. The Chairman of the War Production Board is authorized to delegate to the Office of Price Administration or the Price Administrator such of his functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion with respect to priorities or rationing, as he may deem to be necessary or appropriate for the effective prosecution of the war; and in the administration of enforcement of any such priorities or rationing authority or any priorities or rationing authority heretofore conferred upon the Office of Price Administration or upon the Price Administrator by the Office of Production Management or by the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Price Administrator is hereby authorized:

(a) To exercise all functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion with respect to such priorities or rationing in the same manner, and to the same degree and extent, as if such functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion had been conferred upon or transferred to the Office of Price Administration directly by Executive order.

(b) To delegate the functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (d) hereof, including the authority and power to sign and issue subpoenas, to such person or persons as he may designate or appoint for that purpose, to be exercised by such person or persons in any place and at any time.

(c) To institute civil proceedings in his own name to enforce any such priority or rationing authority or any regulation or order heretofore or hereafter issued, or action taken, pursuant to such authority, and to intervene in any civil proceedings in which any such regulation or order is or could be relied upon as ground for relief or defense or is otherwise involved, in any Federal, State, or Territorial court. The Price Administrator shall be represented in any such proceedings by attorneys appointed or designated by him.

(d) To exercise, to the extent necessary for the purposes of this order, the functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion conferred upon the President by paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a) of section 2 of the act of June 28, 1941 (54 Stat. 676), as amended by the act of May 31, 1941 (Pub. Law 89, 77th Cong.), and by title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (act of March 27, 1942, Pub. Law 507, 77th Cong.).

4. War Production Board Directives No. 1 of January 24, 1942 (7 F. R. 562), No. 1A of February 2, 1942 (7 F. R. 698), No. 1B of February 9, 1942 (7 F. R. 925), No. 1C of February 28, 1942 (7 F. R. 1669), and any other authorizations of the Office of Production Management or the War Production Board with respect to priorities or rationing, and all regulations or orders issued, or actions taken, by the Office of Price Administration or the Price Administrator pursuant to such directives or authorizations, are hereby, until withdrawn or superseded, continued in full force and effect, as if issued pursuant to this order or under authority conferred pursuant to this order. No provision of this order shall be construed to impair the right of the Administrator to maintain pending, or to institute, civil proceedings, or to take any other action with respect to violations

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1762

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
- 6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
- 7 June 30, 1944, namely:

1 TITLE I

2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President of the United States,
5 \$75,000.

6 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
7 States, \$15,000.

8 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
10 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
11 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
12 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190:
13 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
14 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
15 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
16 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
17 as may be deemed necessary.

18 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
19 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
20 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
21 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
22 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
23 the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

24 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

25 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-

1 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
2 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
3 certificate solely, \$30,000.

4 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

5 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration,
6 refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
7 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the
8 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
9 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
10 the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

11 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
13 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
15 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including
16 expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in further-
17 ing the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books
18 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, re-
19 pair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles
20 for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary
21 employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
22 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
23 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,655,000.

24 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

25 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses

1 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
2 relating to the national defense, including all the objects
3 for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
4 of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary
5 employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or or-
6 ganizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to
7 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
8 Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons,
9 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
10 with or without compensation; and the payment of actual
11 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-
12 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving,
13 while away from their homes without other compensation
14 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
15 Bureau, \$825,000.

16 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

17 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Ameri-
19 can Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
20 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
21 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
22 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
23 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order
24 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
25 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised

1 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
2 of personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
3 where; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for
4 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
5 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
6 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
7 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
8 \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in
9 foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the
10 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
11 senger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Com-
12 mission by other departments of the Government or acquired
13 by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing,
14 photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of
15 information concerning the American activities, battlefields,
16 memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household
17 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
18 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered
19 or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of de-
20 pendents of employees when transferred from one official sta-
21 tion to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by
22 the Commission between places in foreign countries or be-
23 tween foreign countries and the United States, including
24 transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appoint-
25 ments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered

1 or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer
2 from one official station to another for permanent duty for
3 the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of de-
4 pendants and for the purposes of said Act of October 10,
5 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the pur-
6 chase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals;
7 \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements
8 of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and con-
9 ditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem neces-
10 sary and proper, the Commission may contract for work,
11 supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage,
12 by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of
13 architects, and other technical and professional personnel:
14 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the
15 Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as
16 secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
17 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And*
18 *provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to
19 its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its
20 Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions
21 as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem
22 necessary and proper.

23 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary
25 expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and personal services
2 required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and
3 including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert
4 examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for
5 which examiners within the service are not available; medical
6 examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examin-
7 ers acting under the direction of the Commission, and ex-
8 penses of examinations and investigations held in Washington
9 and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
10 incident to attendance at meetings of organizations con-
11 cerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically
12 directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment
13 and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laun-
14 dry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase
15 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,
16 newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not
17 to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by
18 the Commission for library membership in societies whose
19 publications are available to members only or to members at
20 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
21 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
22 bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay post-
23 age on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; spe-
24 cial-delivery stamps; \$4,918,400, of which not to exceed
25 \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the

1 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
2 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
3 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
5 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to ex-
6 pend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial serv-
7 ices pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska
8 Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
9 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of com-
10 pensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable:
11 *Provided further*, That no details from any executive depart-
12 ment or independent establishment in the District of Colum-
13 bia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Wash-
14 ington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during
15 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not
16 affect the making of details for service as members of the
17 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
18 regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
19 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to trans-
20 fer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
21 force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropria-
22 tion in this Act shall be available for the salaries and ex-
23 penses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil
24 Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of
25 April 23, 1941.

1 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
2 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
3 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
4 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
5 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
6 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to ex-
7 ceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference
8 and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;
9 and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents
10 and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts
11 of the United States, \$50,000.

12 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
13 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

14 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
15 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection
16 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
17 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
18 tional security and defense, including personal services in
19 the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed
20 \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
21 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
22 and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessa-
24 tion of hostilities between the United States and the principal

1 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the
2 United States and the principal enemy powers, this appro-
3 priation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Con-
4 gress shall otherwise provide by law.

5 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

6 For financing of the liability of the United States, cre-
7 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
8 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
9 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
10 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall
11 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
12 disability fund".

13 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

14 For financing of the liability of the United States,
15 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
16 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
17 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
18 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
19 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which
20 amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone
21 retirement and disability fund"

22 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

23 For financing of the liability of the United States cre-
24 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
25 employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who

1 are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936
2 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed
3 to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and
4 disability fund".

5 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
7 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
8 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, ap-
9 proved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
10 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
11 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
12 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered
13 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
14 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
15 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
16 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
17 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
18 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
19 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
20 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
21 and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and
22 exchange (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
23 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for offi-
24 cial use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding
25 \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the

1 discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient
2 discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
3 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
4 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
5 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of
6 which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including
8 compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio
9 Advisory Committee.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

12 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all ex-
13 penses necessary to enable the Federal Communications
14 Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
15 Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense,
16 including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis,
17 including all of the items of expenditure for which the appro-
18 priation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
19 Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for
20 salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence
21 Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automob-
22 iles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
23 of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-
24 out regard to the civil service and classification laws and,
25 in the case of language or other experts, without regard to

1 any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
2 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
3 able; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
4 light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as author-
5 ized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a);
6 and printing and binding, \$5,590.314: *Provided*, That upon
7 the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities
8 between the United States and the principal enemy powers
9 or after the date of an armistice between the United States
10 and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall
11 cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
12 otherwise provide by law.

13 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
16 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
17 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the con-
18 struction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
19 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
20 including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meet-
21 ings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary
22 for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract
23 stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed
24 \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
25 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more

1 than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the
2 District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase
3 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
4 and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed
5 \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the
6 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000,
7 which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

8 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
9 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
10 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.,
11 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
12 reporting services; \$100,000, of which amount not to exceed
13 \$76,670 shall be available for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia.

15 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
16 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
17 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
18 with the national security and defense, including activities
19 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities
20 under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942,
21 and activities for the protection of the electric power supply
22 against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items
23 of expenditure for which the appropriations under the head-
24 ing "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
25 are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission

1 may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for
2 duties connected with the national security and defense, from
3 other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That upon the
4 expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities be-
5 tween the United States and the principal enemy powers or
6 after the date of an armistice between the United States and
7 the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to
8 be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise
9 provide by law.

10 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
11 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
12 lithographing, \$25,000.

13 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

14 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
15 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
17 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
18 rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
19 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
20 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
21 Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
22 foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance
23 with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act;
24 \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropri-
25 ated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be

1 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
2 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
3 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution
4 to finance the cost of such investigation.

5 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
6 Commission, \$43,000.

7 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
10 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
11 cluding the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per
12 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000); actual
13 transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
14 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
15 from their homes without other compensation from the United
16 States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; pur-
17 chase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books
18 of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not
19 to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installation
20 of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive ma-
21 terials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of
22 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Adminis-
23 trator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of
24 the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of
25 persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special

1 services determined by the Administrator to be necessary,
2 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and
3 classification laws, \$200,000: *Provided*, That the Federal
4 Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations
5 as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public
6 Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make
7 appointments of personnel for such administrations.

8 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

9 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
10 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of
11 May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair,
12 preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings
13 under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechan-
14 ical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired
15 for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed
16 and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal
17 Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but
18 exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the
19 United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations,
20 and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion
21 depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by
22 the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District
23 of Columbia.

24 General administrative expenses: For architectural.

1 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
2 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
3 (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments,
4 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
5 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as
6 the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary
7 in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings
8 Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
9 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
10 payment may be made in advance; \$1,225,000, of which
11 not to exceed \$675,900 may be expended for personal serv-
12 ices in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$386,100
13 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the fore-
14 going appropriations shall not be available for the cost of
15 surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and
16 borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof
17 shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction
18 appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

19 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
20 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
21 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
22 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
23 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
24 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
25 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-

1 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
2 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
3 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
4 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
5 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all build-
6 ings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equip-
7 ments in buildings under the administration of the Federal
8 Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in,
9 maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system
10 in New York City installed under franchise of the city of
11 New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928,
12 and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in
13 accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August
14 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533),
15 \$2,000,000: *Provided*; That the total expenditures for the
16 fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not
17 reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or
18 the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair
19 of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per
20 centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*
21 *further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for
22 advance studies for Federal building construction, such
23 amount of this appropriation to remain available until
24 expended.

25 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in

1 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
2 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
3 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
4 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public
5 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
6 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
7 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
8 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
9 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
10 departments and establishments in connection with the assign-
11 ment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
12 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
13 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
14 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
15 tion for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
16 uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the pur-
17 chase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
18 \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance
19 or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any
20 governmental activity, such activity shall make payment
21 therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the
22 Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after
23 the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this
24 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
25 thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the

1 basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in
2 advance.

3 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
4 side the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and
5 maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of
6 buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
7 equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and
8 rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
9 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite
11 for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of pub-
12 lic buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia
13 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
14 tration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned
15 by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings
16 rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practi-
17 cable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regu-
18 lation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appro-
19 priation shall be available for contracts for telephone switch-
20 boards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly
21 serving in each case two or more governmental activities in
22 buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration
23 where it is found that joint service is economical and in the
24 interests of the Government, and any Government activity
25 receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the

1 written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
2 either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
3 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the
4 estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
5 proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be
6 made for service paid for in advance.

7 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
8 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
9 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
10 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
11 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
12 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
13 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works
14 Administrator.

15 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
16 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
17 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
18 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act
19 of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount adminis-
20 tratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries
21 and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of
22 plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office
23 expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of
24 the Treasury Department into a special account for direct
25 expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures

1 to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in
2 accordance with procedures prescribed by the General
3 Accounting Office.

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 General administrative expenses: For the employment
6 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
7 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
8 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
9 to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of
10 lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the
11 preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city
12 of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting
13 research and investigational studies, either independently
14 or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other
15 agencies, including studies of highway administration, legis-
16 lation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation,
17 maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and high-
18 way traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
19 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
20 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
21 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
22 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
23 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
24 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
25 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and

1 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
2 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-
3 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39
4 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

5 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

6 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
7 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States
8 in the construction of rural post roads, and for other pur-
9 poses", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and
10 all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to
11 be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act,
12 as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
13 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 \$40,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
15 able until expended, which is a part of the amount authorized
16 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the
17 Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
19 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
20 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
21 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
22 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
23 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
24 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
25 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-pro-

1 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That,
2 during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized
3 engineering or other services in connection with the survey,
4 construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for
5 other Government agencies the charge for such services
6 may include depreciation on engineering and road-building
7 equipment used, and the amounts received on account of
8 such charges shall be credited to the appropriation con-
9 cerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year
10 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public
11 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
12 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
13 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
14 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
15 vision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
16 and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of
17 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
18 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
19 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
20 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
21 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such
22 supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That
23 the appropriations available to the Public Roads Admin-
24 istration may be used in emergency for medical supplies

1 and services and other assistance necessary for the imme-
2 diate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under
3 that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropri-
4 ations for the work of the Public Roads Administration
5 shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding
6 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of
7 highway departments, associations, organizations, and other
8 agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the
9 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
10 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

12

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

13 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
14 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
15 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
16 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
17 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
18 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
19 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
20 with several governments, members of the Pan American
21 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
22 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
23 tion, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended
24 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
25 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any

1 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
2 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-
3 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
4 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

5 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
6 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provi-
7 sions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat.
8 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
9 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the pur-
10 chase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,-
11 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
12 able until expended.

13 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

14 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
15 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in
16 accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
17 Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), \$10,000,000,
18 to be immediately available and to remain available during
19 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
20 on May 27, 1941.

21 ACCESS ROADS

22 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
23 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
24 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
25 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act

1 of 1941 (55 Stat. 821-822), as amended by the Act ap-
2 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,000, to be
3 immediately available and to remain available during the
4 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
5 on May 27, 1941.

6 SURVEYS AND PLANS

7 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
8 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
9 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
10 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions
11 of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat.
12 821-822), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to
13 remain available during the continuance of the emergency
14 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

15 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

16 Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the
17 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
18 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said
19 Administration, including personal services and rent in the
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

21 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
22 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work
23 Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", ap-
24 proved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Defi-

1 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices
2 Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices
3 Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as
4 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
5 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by
6 changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section
7 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to
8 "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July
9 1, 1944".

10 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
11 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
12 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
13 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
14 District of Columbia and in the field.

15 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

16 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
17 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
18 entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet
19 losses sustained by officers and employees of the United
20 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
21 currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for
22 other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
23 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified
24 therein, \$340,000.

1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
5 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
6 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
7 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the
8 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
9 and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

11 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
12 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected deci-
13 sions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
14 \$158,000.

15 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
18 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
19 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
20 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
21 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic
22 reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to
23 exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in
24 the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for
25 which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not ex-

ceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the

1 safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling
2 expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000
3 may be expended for personal services in the District of
4 Columbia.

5 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
6 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as
7 amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August
8 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of
9 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which
10 carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to
11 install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which
12 comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by
13 the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining
14 to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by
15 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
16 35), and including the employment of the necessary en-
17 gineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which
18 amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal
19 services in the District of Columbia.

20 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
21 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
22 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
23 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers
24 engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives
25 with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto"

1 (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915,
2 extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all
3 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
4 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
5 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by
6 the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than
7 fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in
8 the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45
9 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45
10 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, steno-
11 graphic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of
12 the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants
13 may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which
14 amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal
15 services in the District of Columbia.

16 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
17 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
18 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
19 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
20 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of
21 the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
22 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
23 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
24 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-

1 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
2 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
3 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
4 traveling expenses, \$600,000.

5 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
6 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
7 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
8 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
9 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
10 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
11 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
12 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
13 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
14 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
15 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
16 services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, re-
17 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence
19 in connection with investigations of apparent violations of
20 said Act, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members
21 may use Government transportation requests when traveling
22 in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

23 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
24 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available

1 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meet-
2 ings concerned with the work of the Commission.

3 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
4 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
5 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
6 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
7 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
8 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
10 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate
11 Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the
12 national security and defense, to adopt measures for prevent-
13 ing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic,
14 and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through
15 terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

16 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
17 AERONAUTICS

18 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
19 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
20 personal services in the making of special investigations and
21 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of
23 technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of
24 reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the

1 Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aero-
2 nautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research labora-
3 tory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafe-
4 teria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-pro-
5 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
7 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
8 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary em-
9 ployment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by
10 contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
11 classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

12 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
13 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
14 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
15 bia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

16 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
17 For construction and equipment of additional laboratory
18 buildings and research facilities on the United States military
19 reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be avail-
20 able until expended.

21 Construction and equipment: For completing construc-
22 tion and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
23 Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available
24 until expended.

1 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
3 the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-
5 aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the
6 arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
7 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
8 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
9 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; pur-
10 chase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of
11 reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting
12 services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to
13 exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the
14 Archivist for library membership in societies whose publica-
15 tions are available to members only or to members at a price
16 lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange
17 of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, opera-
18 tion, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle,
19 \$885,000.

20 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
21 \$7,000.

22 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

23 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts other-
25 wise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this

1 authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the admin-
2 istrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National
3 Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act
4 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such
5 amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator deter-
6 mines are required for the expenses of the Office of the
7 Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the perform-
8 ance of administrative and supervisory services relating to
9 the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from
10 the funds available for the administrative expenses of such
11 constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authoriza-
12 tion for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until
13 June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of
14 the Administrator, including personal services and rent in
15 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
16 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals
17 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mount-
18 ing, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
19 \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
20 passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for tem-
21 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
22 or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard
23 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification
24 Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically au-
25 thorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation

1 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
2 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
3 from their homes, without other compensation from the
4 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and
5 (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
6 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
7 Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator;
8 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
9 road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents
10 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned auto-
11 mobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property
12 within the limits of their official posts of duty when such
13 travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by
15 Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency
16 Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to admin-
17 istrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the
18 National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and
19 shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing
20 Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
21 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
22 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated
23 or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation
24 account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an
25 appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such

1 expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accord-
2 ance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

3 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$8,310,-
5 734, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by
6 section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to
7 the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative
8 personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such
9 liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative ex-
10 penses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan
11 Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in
12 excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December
13 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any
14 month from January to June 1944, inclusive, to be de-
15 rived from the same sources as the funds made available
16 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
17 Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
18 poration, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the
19 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from the
20 special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be
21 available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative ex-
22 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration
23 (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942),
24 which term and the term Administration, wherever used
25 herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to

1 said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation
2 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of
3 May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof,
4 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
5 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
6 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
7 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to
8 exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with
9 the work of said Administration when specifically authorized
10 by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
11 of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and
12 newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate
13 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
14 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
15 senger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically author-
16 ized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other
17 necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
18 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,
19 without other compensation from the United States, in an
20 advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services
21 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal
22 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, includ-
23 ing the use of services and facilities within the Administra-
24 tion; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books
25 of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or

1 accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Ad-
2 ministration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the
3 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for
4 the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account
5 or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That
6 (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation
7 of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including
8 services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis,
9 but not including other personal services) in connection with
10 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
11 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
12 to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has
13 an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including serv-
14 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
15 other personal services) in connection with the handling,
16 including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on
17 behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and
18 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
19 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
20 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
21 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
22 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
23 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
24 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
25 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-

1 1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended
2 (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National
3 Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
4 1725-1732) : *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds
5 heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States
6 under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home
7 Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances
8 of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative ex-
9 penses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would,
10 except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall
11 be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a
12 special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as
13 well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the
14 Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home
15 Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and
16 (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
17 1936.

18 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of
20 the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration .
21 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
22 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
23 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
24 authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing
25 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war

1 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in
2 accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
3 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
4 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
5 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
6 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
7 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
8 but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate
9 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle,
10 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
11 road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the in-
12 spection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed
13 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned
14 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty
15 when such travel is performed in connection with such
16 inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of refer-
17 ence, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and news-
18 papers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services;
19 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; main-
20 tenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled pas-
21 senger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes;
22 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
23 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
24 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons
25 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-

1 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
2 to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of
3 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Com-
4 missioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Ad-
5 ministration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
6 That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including
7 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not includ-
8 ing other personal services) in connection with the acquisi-
9 tion, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, im-
10 provement, or disposition of real or personal property of the
11 Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and
12 VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as
13 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the ad-
15 ministrative expenses and other obligations, including non-
16 administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
17 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
18 of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
19 1701).

20 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the
21 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
22 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
23 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
24 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
25 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and

1 expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and ex-
2 penses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in
3 the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
4 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
5 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under
6 section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

7 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

8 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
9 able (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the
10 payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public
11 Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section
12 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the
13 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521),
14 and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941
15 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810)
16 relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in
17 carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June
18 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively,
19 to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred
20 pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937,
21 and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g)
22 and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942,
23 not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority
24 derived from its operations under the Act of September 1,
25 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for

1 all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, in-
2 cluding personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
3 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
4 senger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organi-
5 zations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special
6 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
7 Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;
8 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
9 of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary ex-
10 penses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment
11 of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving,
12 while away from their homes and without other compensation
13 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Au-
14 thority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed
15 \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work
16 of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of law-
17 books, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing
18 equipment.

19 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
20 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
21 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
22 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with
23 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
24 pose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except
25 for payments required on contracts entered into prior

1 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
2 available for payment to any public-housing agency for
3 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
4 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
5 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
6 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
7 States.

8 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

9 For salaries and expenses, including personal services
10 in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
11 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or
12 in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
13 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
14 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, direc-
15 tories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
16 chase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the ex-
17 pense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
18 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
19 Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign
20 postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment;
21 operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled
22 passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves;
23 \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
24 shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rules or regula-
25 tions known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and

1 F-10, and providing in substance (1) that engineers reports
2 shall be mandatory, (2) requires a disclosure of the cost or
3 purchase price, and (3) an abridgment of the right to
4 appoint an agent, all with reference to the sale of oil and
5 gas royalties and leases, under the jurisdiction of the Oil and
6 Gas Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

7 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
8 Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
11 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
12 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of
13 the Government and from other sources; for the system of
14 international exchanges between the United States and for-
15 eign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among
16 the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the ex-
17 cavation and preservation of archeological remains; for main-
18 tenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assist-
19 ants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes;
20 and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine
21 Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for ex-
23 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
24 of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secre-
25 tary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding,

1 not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall
2 be available for printing the report of the American Historical
3 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
4 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
5 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
6 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
7 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
8 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

9 . Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
10 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
11 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
12 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
13 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
14 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
15 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
17 sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not
18 exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
19 concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art,
20 when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery;
21 periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and
22 books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in ad-
23 vance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for
24 membership in library, museum, and art associations or
25 societies whose publications or services are available to

1 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
2 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
3 guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
4 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
5 employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-
6 ing; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
7 carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and
8 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
9 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
10 grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
12 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
13 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
14 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

15 TARIFF COMMISSION

16 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
17 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
18 elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200,
19 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
20 gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other
21 machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodi-
22 cals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting
23 services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff
24 Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-
25 1341), \$750,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500

1 may be expended for attendance at meetings concerned with
2 subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to
3 exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including
4 heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved
5 June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700
6 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
7 priation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of
8 the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any
9 proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
10 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
11 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he
12 has acted as attorney or special representative.

13 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
14 \$10,000.

15 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

16 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The
17 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended
18 (16 U. S. C. chapter 12A), including the continued con-
19 struction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts
20 Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including
21 an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee
22 River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee Dam; Apa-
23 lachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South
24 Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional
25 unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navi-

1 gation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer
2 and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near
3 Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the
4 clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the con-
5 struction or purchase of transmission lines and other facili-
6 ties, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts,
7 and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference,
8 newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and opera-
9 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries
11 and expenses connected with the organization, opera-
12 tion, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Au-
13 thority, and for examination of estimates of appro-
14 priations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance
15 on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
16 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
17 from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the
18 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
19 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
20 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
21 Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June
22 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obliga-
23 tions chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority
24 fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the
25 Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the

1 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and
2 section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as
3 amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors
4 of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the comple-
5 tion of projects determined by the President to be essential
6 for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available
7 for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
8 may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of au-
9 thorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount
10 expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not
11 exceed \$769,044.

12 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

13 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
14 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
15 Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
16 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
17 of the United States monthly.

18 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

19 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
20 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
21 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
22 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
23 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
24 and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
25 periodicals, \$555,940.

1 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
2 United States, \$32,000.

3 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

4 To increase the construction fund established by the
5 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*,
6 That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed
7 \$19,350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
8 of the United States Maritime Commission, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of at-
10 tendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically author-
11 ized by the Chairman of the Commission. at meetings con-
12 cerned with the work of the Commission; printing and bind-
13 ing; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and news-
14 papers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase
15 (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation
16 of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as author-
17 ized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army,
18 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Com-
19 mission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel,
20 and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and
21 not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or
22 otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the perform-
23 ance of legal and other special services, without regard to
24 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed
25 \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of

1 such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission desig-
2 nated from time to time by the War Shipping Administra-
3 tor as a joint service organization for the Commission and
4 the War Shipping Administration, including the objects
5 hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount
6 limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director
7 of the Bureau of the Budget.

8 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

9 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
10 ices: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Admin-
11 istration, including the expenses of maintenance and opera-
12 tion of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the
13 Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers,
14 and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority
15 contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
16 President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activi-
17 ties affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38
18 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the
19 Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged
20 with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-
21 ceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses,
22 except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Ad-
23 ministrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associa-
24 tions for the promotion of medical science or for the better-
25 ment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war

1 veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
2 available also for personal services in the District of Columbia
3 and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination
4 of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual
5 expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof;
6 furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be
7 prescribed for employees in the performance of their official
8 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
9 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and
10 other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair,
11 and operation of same, including not more than two pas-
12 senger automobiles for general administrative use of the
13 central office in the District of Columbia; and notwith-
14 standing any provisions of law to the contrary, the Ad-
15 ministrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
16 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
17 Administration employees located at isolated stations to
18 and from school under such limitations as he may by
19 regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions
20 of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to
21 expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for ac-
22 tual services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
23 fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining com-
24 petition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine
25 to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal

1 Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy,
2 and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under
3 the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
4 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
5 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
6 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
7 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for ex-
8 penses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms;
9 for recreational articles and facilities at institutions main-
10 tained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative
11 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
12 for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
13 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during
14 the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal
15 years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein
16 made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals
17 or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
18 tration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be
19 furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator
20 of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving
21 hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Admin-
22 istration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this
23 appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State
24 or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer
25 soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved

1 August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those
2 veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration
3 facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*,
4 That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ
5 medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem
6 advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of
7 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
8 tion shall be available for the purchase directly from sources
9 authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare
10 requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
11 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities.

12 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
13 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
14 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
15 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
16 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
17 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of
18 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
19 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

20 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
21 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
22 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

23 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
24 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
25 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or

1 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
2 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
3 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
4 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which
5 this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years,
6 \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

7 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
8 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
9 fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

10 Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of
11 adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the
12 quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans,
13 as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38
14 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately
15 available and to remain available until expended.

16 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
17 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
18 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
19 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of
20 the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums
21 waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death
22 or total disability of the insured shall have been determined
23 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result
24 of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of mili-
25 tary or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service

1 Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when
2 recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator
3 of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a)
4 of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

5 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
6 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
7 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available
8 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with
9 the approval of the President, for extending any of the
10 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
11 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
12 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.
13 438j) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum
14 of this amount shall be available for the employment in the
15 District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical
16 and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and
17 specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in
18 the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling
19 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection
20 therewith.

21 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$887,017,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
23 hospitalization or examination of any persons except
24 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
25 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the

1 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the
2 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

3 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate
5 Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United
6 States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the
7 Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incum-
8 bent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
9 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per
10 annum.

11 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
13 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
14 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
15 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
16 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
17 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
18 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
19 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
20 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
21 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
22 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
24 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation con-
25 tained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-

1 viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
2 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
3 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
4 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
6 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
7 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
8 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or author-
9 ization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
10 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
11 other Act is effective.

12 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
13 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
14 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
15 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
16 mates submitted for the appropriations.

17 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
18 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
19 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
20 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
21 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
22 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
23 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
24 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
25 herein provided.

1 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944
3 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and
4 employees of the executive departments and independent
5 establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel
6 performed by them on transfer from one official station to
7 another when authorized by the head of the department or
8 establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
9 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any
10 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
11 employee.

12 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
13 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available
14 for the transportation of things shall be available, in accord-
15 ance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1),
16 for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and
17 effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments
18 and establishments when transferred from one official station
19 to another for permanent duty.

20 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
21 propriation available for the executive departments and inde-
22 pendent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act
23 or any other Act, shall be expended—

24 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
25 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station

1 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
2 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
3 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
4 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of
5 the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the
6 government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of
7 the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential gov-
8 ernmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satis-
9 factory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in
10 no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed
11 the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price
12 Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which
13 amount shall be in addition to the amount required for
14 transportation.

15 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any
16 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
17 hicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
18 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
19 employees between their domiciles and places of employment,
20 except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical serv-
21 ices and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in
22 field work the character of whose duties makes such trans-
23 portation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
24 when the same is approved by the head of the department
25 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this sub-

1 section (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
2 use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
3 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

4 SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
5 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufactur-
6 ing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories,
7 tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive depart-
8 ment or independent establishment or his duly authorized
9 representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply
10 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
11 whole or in part payment therefor.

12 SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
13 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to
14 any executive department or independent establishment during
15 the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does
16 not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as
17 affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or serv-
18 ices without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater
19 than \$100.

20 SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,
21 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any
22 other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any
23 officer or employee of the Government of the United States,
24 or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
25 by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty

1 is in continental United States unless such person is a
2 citizen of the United States or a person in the service of
3 the United States on the date of this enactment who, being
4 eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration
5 of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to
6 the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens
7 of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of
8 those countries allied with the United States in the prosecu-
9 tion of the war: *Provided*, That this section shall become
10 effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall super-
11 sede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation Acts
12 restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year
13 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions
14 shall remain in force in connection with the operation of
15 this section until June 30, 1943.

16 SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of
17 the executive departments or independent establishments, in-
18 cluding any agency the majority of the stock of which is
19 owned by the Government of the United States, designated in
20 writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby au-
21 thorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Re-
22 vised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to
23 entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
24 ment, or any other oath required by law in connection with
25 employment therein, such oath to be administered without

1 charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths
2 administered by officers having seals.

3 SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
4 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 17, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 18, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

curing). That the people of the Territory of Hawaii desire that said Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;

"That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, requested and urged to pass an act enabling the people of the Territory of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

A resolution of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Hawaii, T. H., endorsing the senate concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting the Congress to modify the naturalization laws so as to provide machinery whereby Filipinos may become citizens of the United States by naturalization; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 332. A bill for the relief of Velma Pikarainen; with amendments (Rept. No. 244).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 787. A bill for the relief of Samuel Jacobs, Bertha Jacobs, and Harry Jacobs; with amendments (Rept. No. 245).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1025. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; with amendments (Rept. No. 246).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. Res. 147. Resolution to pay certain expenses incurred in investigating health conditions and fire escapes in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 254), and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 90 days; without amendment (Rept. No. 248).

By Mr. BUSHFIELD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 777. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914; with amendments (Rept. No. 249); and

H. R. 2115. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 250).

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2159. A bill to provide for special assessments for the laying of curbs and gutters; without amendment (Rept. No. 253).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

H. R. 2486. A bill to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 251); and

H. R. 2581. A bill authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain landing craft and district craft for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 252).

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, for the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, House bill 1762, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 247) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, also for the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], in this connection, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to House bill H. R. 1762, the independent offices appropriation bill, which has just been reported, certain amendments, which I ask to have printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments above referred to by Mr. McKELLAR are as follows:

On page 32, in line 24, after the figures, insert the following: "Provided, That the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment of this act, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

And on page 42, in line 25, before the period, insert "Provided further, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS) also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 1762, the independent offices appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice and amendments.)

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent

value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Several officers for appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of law; and

Sundry cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenants, all in the Regular Army.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1115. A bill to provide for the exercise by the United States of certain jurisdiction over persons within areas in the Republic of Panama, the temporary use of which for defense purposes is granted to the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1116 (by request). A bill to provide for the classification of the public lands in Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 1117. A bill for the relief of Chi-Kwong Leung Tom; to the Committee on Immigration.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control; and

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 128. An act to authorize a per capita payment of \$10 to the members of the Santa Clara Pueblo of New Mexico from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 329. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to incur obligations for the benefit of natives of Alaska in advance of the enactment of legislation making appropriations therefor;

H. R. 2105. An act extending the time for repayment and authorizing increase of the revolving fund for the benefit of the Crow Indians;

H. R. 2143. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz.; and

H. R. 2185. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the purposes of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 137), to purchase logs, lumber, and other forest products; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1997. An act to repeal section 3 of the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, as amended, relating to the placing of a certain portion of the State of Idaho in the third time zone; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

H. R. 1004. An act to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 2714. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 2583. An act to provide for the reorganization of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2584. An act to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2587. An act to amend sections 2 and 4 of the act approved June 27, 1942, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes"; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. R. 1258. An act to name certain locks in the St. Marys River at the falls, Michigan;

H. R. 1403. An act to authorize the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of the Gulf County Canal, Fla.; and

H. J. Res. 108. Joint resolution commemorating May 15, 1943, as the anniversary of the inauguration of Air Mail Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID OF TRAINING OF NURSES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, House bill 2664 to provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training, and for other purposes, came over from the House of Representatives and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. As indicated, this is the nurses' training bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative FRANCES P. BOLTON.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] introduced a companion bill in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings have been held on the Senate bill, and the committee has acted upon it. I have talked with the Senator from North Carolina, who is the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and he asked me to request that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 2664, and that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the change of reference will be made as requested by the Senator from Utah.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. MALONEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which was referred to

the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. LUCAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2481) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, funds appropriated by or for the purposes of section 32 of said act shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of a school milk and lunch program under clause (2) of said section 32: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for such purposes without regard to the requirement therein relating to the encouragement of domestic consumption."

POST-WAR PLANNING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on post-war planning delivered by Senator ROBERTSON in Washington May 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION BY STATUTE—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Changing the Constitution by Statute," written by Arthur Krock and published in the New York Times of May 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	George	O'Mahoney
Austin	Gerry	Overton
Bailey	Gillette	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Revercomb
Barkley	Hatch	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hawkes	Robertson
Bone	Hayden	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Shipstead
Bridges	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Lodge	Tobey
Butler	Lucas	Tunnell
Byrd	McCarran	Tydings
Capper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chandler	McKellar	Wagner
Chavez	McNary	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Malone	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wheeler
Connally	Mead	Wherry
Danaher	Millikin	White
Davis	Moore	Wiley
Eastland	Murdock	Willis
Ellender	Nye	Wilson
Ferguson	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent, attending the funeral of the late Representative Englebright, of California.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is out of the city conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REQUEST TO BE EXCUSED FROM SERVICE AS CONFEREES ON TAX BILL

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, when the tax bill was passed last Friday, the Chair honored me by appointing me one of the conferees on the part of the Senate. I feel that I am wholly out of sympathy with the Senate's attitude on the tax bill, and I request that I be excused from serving as a conferee.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS BY RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as we all know, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is to address the Members of the two Houses today. It is desired that the Members of the Senate leave the Chamber at once in order to arrive in the House and give time for the necessary preliminaries to be attended to before Mr. Churchill shall begin his address. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, and that the Members of the Senate proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1762

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GLASS to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 42, in line 25, before the period, insert: “:
- 2 *Provided further*, That the Administrator may, with the
- 3 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer
- 4 to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent
- 5 unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the
- 6 constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the
- 7 National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent
- 8 a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a

1 constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the
 2 National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall
 3 be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction
 4 in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which
 5 savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but
 6 instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which
 7 administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization”.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1762

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Grass to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MAY 19, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1762

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1943

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GLASS to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 32, line 24, after the figures insert the follow-
- 2 ing: “: *Provided*, That the salary of the Assistant Comp-
- 3 troller General shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum
- 4 effective on the date of enactment of this Act, so long as
- 5 the position is held by the present incumbent”.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1762

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Glass to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

May 19, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 249

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1762

[Report No. 247]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 19, 1943

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1944, namely:

1 TITLE I

2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President of the United States,
5 \$75,000.

6 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
7 States, \$15,000.

8 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9 Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-
10 dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-
11 tional secretaries to the President and six administrative
12 assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190:
13 *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and
14 other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-
15 ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the
16 President of the United States for such temporary assistance
17 as may be deemed necessary.

18 Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The
19 White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-
20 grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets
21 for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,
22 special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in
23 the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

24 For printing and binding, \$2,700.

25 Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-

1 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
2 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
3 certificate solely, \$30,000.

4 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

5 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration,
6 refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
7 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the
8 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
9 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
10 the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

11 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
13 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
15 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including
16 expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in further-
17 ing the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books
18 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, re-
19 pair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles
20 for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary
21 employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
22 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
23 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, ~~\$1,655,000~~
24 \$1,450,000.

25 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

1 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
 2 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
 3 relating to the national defense, including all the objects
 4 for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
 5 of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary
 6 employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or or-
 7 ganizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to
 8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
 9 Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons,
 10 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
 11 with or without compensation; and the payment of actual
 12 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-
 13 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving,
 14 while away from their homes without other compensation
 15 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
 16 Bureau, \$825,000.

17 *EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT*

18 *Defense housing: The unexpended balance of the appro-*
 19 *priation made under the heading "Emergency fund for the*
 20 *President, defense housing", contained in the Third Supple-*
 21 *mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is con-*
 22 *tinued available until June 30, 1944.*

23 *NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD*

24 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the*
 25 *work of the National Resources Planning Board, to perform*
 26 *the functions transferred to said Board on July 1, 1939, and*

1 for all expenses necessary for the planning activities of said
2 Board in the interest of national defense, including personal
3 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; acceptance
4 and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services of
5 officers and employees of any State or political subdivision
6 thereof; contract stenographic reporting services; printing and
7 binding (not to exceed \$8,000); purchase of books of refer-
8 ence and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings
9 concerned with development, conservation, and use of the
10 resources of the Nation; traveling expenses not to exceed
11 \$20,000; payment of actual transportation and other neces-
12 sary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
13 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes
14 without other compensation from the United States, in an
15 advisory capacity to the Board; and not to exceed \$20,000 for
16 temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract
17 or otherwise without regard to section 3709, of the Revised
18 Statutes, or classification laws, \$200,000: Provided, That no
19 part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used
20 for the performance of any functions or duties other than the
21 functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the
22 Federal Employment Stabilization Board: Provided further,
23 That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for
24 correlation and coordination of planning with State govern-
25 ments and with political subdivisions of such States.

1 *The appropriation herein made for the National Re-*
2 *sources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to*
3 *be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal*
4 *year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any*
5 *source.*

6 INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

7 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

8 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Ameri-
9 can Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of
10 March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive
11 Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the
12 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for
13 carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order
14 without submission to the Attorney General of the United
15 States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised
16 Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255) ; employment
17 of personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
18 where; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for
19 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized
20 by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
21 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
22 cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding
23 \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in
24 foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the
25 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
26 senger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Com-

1 mission by other departments of the Government or acquired
2 by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing,
3 photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of
4 information concerning the American activities, battlefields,
5 memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household
6 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
7 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered
8 or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of de-
9 pendants of employees when transferred from one official sta-
10 tion to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by
11 the Commission between places in foreign countries or be-
12 tween foreign countries and the United States, including
13 transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appoint-
14 ments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered
15 or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer
16 from one official station to another for permanent duty for
17 the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of de-
18 pendants and for the purposes of said Act of October 10,
19 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the pur-
20 chase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals;
21 \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements
22 of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and con-
23 ditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem neces-
24 sary and proper, the Commission may contract for work,
25 supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage,
26 by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of

1 architects, and other technical and professional personnel:
2 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the
3 Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as
4 secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
5 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And*
6 *provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to
7 its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its
8 Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions
9 as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem
10 necessary and proper.

11 *BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—*
12 *TRANSPORTATION*

13 *Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary*
14 *expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research*
15 *to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III*
16 *of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal serv-*
17 *ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed*
18 *\$500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$12,000*
19 *for travel, including attendance at meetings or conventions of*
20 *societies or associations concerned with the problem of the*
21 *Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and*
22 *books of reference; rents in the District of Columbia; and*
23 *payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses*
24 *and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons*
25 *serving, while away from their homes, without other com-*

1 *pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity*
 2 *to the Board; and including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing*
 3 *and binding; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary*
 4 *employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-*
 5 *wise, without regard to Section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the*
 6 *civil service or classification laws, to remain available until*
 7 *September 18, 1944, \$350,000, which amount shall be added*
 8 *to and merged with the unexpended balance as of June 30,*
 9 *1943, of the appropriations under this head in the Third*
 10 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 11 *and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation*
 12 *Act, 1943: Provided, That of this amount not to exceed*
 13 *\$50,000 shall be available for economy and fitness studies.*

14 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary
 16 expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia and personal services
 18 required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and
 19 including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert
 20 examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for
 21 which examiners within the service are not available; medical
 22 examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examin-
 23 ers acting under the direction of the Commission, and ex-
 24 penses of examinations and investigations held in Washington

1 and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
2 incident to attendance at meetings of organizations con-
3 cerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically
4 directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment
5 and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laun-
6 dry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase
7 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,
8 newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not
9 to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by
10 the Commission for library membership in societies whose
11 publications are available to members only or to members at
12 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
13 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
14 bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay post-
15 age on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; spe-
16 cial-delivery stamps; \$4,918,400, of which not to exceed
17 \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
18 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
19 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
20 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
22 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to ex-
23 pend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial serv-
24 ices pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska
25 Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by

1 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of com-
2 pensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable:
3 *Provided further*, That no details from any executive depart-
4 ment or independent establishment in the District of Colum-
5 bia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Wash-
6 ington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not
8 affect the making of details for service as members of the
9 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
10 regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
11 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to trans-
12 fer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
13 force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropria-
14 tion in this Act shall be available for the salaries and ex-
15 penses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil
16 Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of
17 April 23, 1941.

18 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
19 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
20 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
21 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
23 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to ex-
24 ceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference
25 and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;

1 and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents
2 and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts
3 of the United States, \$50,000.

4 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
5 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

6 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
7 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection
8 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
9 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
10 tional security and defense, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed
12 \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
13 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
14 and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessa-
16 tion of hostilities between the United States and the principal
17 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the
18 United States and the principal enemy powers, this appro-
19 priation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Con-
20 gress shall otherwise provide by law.

21 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

22 For financing of the liability of the United States, cre-
23 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
24 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
25 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory

1 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall
2 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
3 disability fund".

4 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

5 For financing of the liability of the United States,
6 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
7 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
8 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
9 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
10 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which
11 amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone
12 retirement and disability fund"

13 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

14 For financing of the liability of the United States cre-
15 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
16 employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who
17 are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936
18 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed
19 to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and
20 disability fund".

21 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
23 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
24 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, ap-
25 proved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of

1 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
2 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
3 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered
4 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
5 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
6 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
7 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
8 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
9 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
10 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
11 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
12 and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and
13 exchange (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
14 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for offi-
15 cial use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding
16 \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the
17 discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient
18 discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
19 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
20 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
21 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of
22 which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended
23 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including
24 compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio
25 Advisory Committee.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

3 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all ex-
4 penses necessary to enable the Federal Communications
5 Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense,
7 including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis,
8 including all of the items of expenditure for which the appro-
9 priation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
10 Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for
11 salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence
12 Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automo-
13 biles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
14 of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-
15 out regard to the civil service and classification laws and,
16 in the case of language or other experts, without regard to
17 any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
18 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
19 able; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
20 light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as author-
21 ized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
22 and printing and binding, \$5,590,314: *Provided*, That upon
23 the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities
24 between the United States and the principal enemy powers
25 or after the date of an armistice between the United States

1 and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall
2 cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
3 otherwise provide by law.

4 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
7 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
8 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the con-
9 struction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
10 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
11 including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meet-
12 ings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary
13 for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract
14 stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed
15 \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
16 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more
17 than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the
18 District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase
19 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
20 and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed
21 \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the
22 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000,
23 which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

24 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for

1 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
2 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.,
3 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic
4 reporting services; ~~\$100,000~~ \$150,000, of which amount not
5 to exceed ~~\$76,670~~ \$115,000 shall be available for personal
6 services in the District of Columbia.

7 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
8 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
9 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
10 with the national security and defense, including activities
11 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities
12 under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942,
13 and activities for the protection of the electric power supply
14 against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items
15 of expenditure for which the appropriations under the head-
16 ing "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
17 are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission
18 may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for
19 duties connected with the national security and defense, from
20 other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That upon the
21 expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities be-
22 tween the United States and the principal enemy powers or
23 after the date of an armistice between the United States and
24 the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to

1 be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise
2 provide by law.

3 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power
4 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
5 lithographing, \$25,000.

6 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

7 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
8 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
9 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
10 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
11 rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
12 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
13 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
14 Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
15 foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance
16 with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act;
17 \$1,900,000, *of which not less than \$172,410 shall be available*
18 *for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: Pro-*
19 *vided, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for*
20 *the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any*
21 *investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of*
22 *the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the*
23 *enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such*
24 *investigation.*

1 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
2 Commission, \$43,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
6 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
7 cluding the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per
8 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000) ; actual
9 transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
10 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
11 from their homes without other compensation from the United
12 States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; pur-
13 chase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books
14 of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not
15 to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installation
16 of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive ma-
17 terials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of
18 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Adminis-
19 trator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of
20 the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of
21 persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special
22 services determined by the Administrator to be necessary,
23 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and
24 classification laws, ~~\$200,000~~ \$275,000: *Provided*, That the

1 Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and
2 regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner
3 of Public Roads and the Commisisoner of Public Buildings
4 to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

5 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

6 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
7 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of
8 May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair,
9 preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings
10 under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechan-
11 ical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired
12 for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed
13 and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal
14 Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but
15 exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the
16 United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations,
17 and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion
18 depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by
19 the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District
20 of Columbia.

21 General administrative expenses: For architectural.
22 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
23 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
24 (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments,
25 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other

1 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as
2 the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary
3 in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings
4 Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
5 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
6 payment may be made in advance; \$1,225,000, of which
7 not to exceed \$675,900 may be expended for personal serv-
8 ices in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$386,100
9 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the fore-
10 going appropriations shall not be available for the cost of
11 surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and
12 borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof
13 shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction
14 appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

15 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
16 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
17 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
18 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
19 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
20 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
21 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
22 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
23 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
24 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
25 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and

1 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all build-
2 ings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equip-
3 ments in buildings under the administration of the Federal
4 Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in,
5 maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system
6 in New York City installed under franchise of the city of
7 New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928,
8 and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in
9 accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August
10 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533).
11 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the
12 fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not
13 reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or
14 the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair
15 of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per
16 centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*
17 *further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for
18 advance studies for Federal building construction, such
19 amount of this appropriation to remain available until
20 expended.

21 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
22 the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administra-
23 tion, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public
24 buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the
25 area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public

1 Buildings Administration, including the National Archives
2 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
3 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
4 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
5 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
6 departments and establishments in connection with the assign-
7 ment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
8 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
9 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
10 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
11 tion for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
12 uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the pur-
13 chase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
14 \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance
15 or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any
16 governmental activity, such activity shall make payment
17 therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the
18 Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after
19 the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this
20 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
21 thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the
22 basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in
23 advance.

24 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
25 side the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and

1 maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of
2 buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
3 equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and
4 rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
5 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled
6 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite
7 for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of pub-
8 lic buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia
9 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
10 tration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, that all furniture now owned
11 by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings
12 rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practi-
13 cable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regu-
14 lation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appro-
15 priation shall be available for contracts for telephone switch-
16 boards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly
17 serving in each case two or more governmental activities in
18 buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration
19 where it is found that joint service is economical and in the
20 interests of the Government, and any Government activity
21 receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the
22 written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
23 either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
24 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the
25 estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and

1 proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be
2 made for service paid for in advance.

3 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
4 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
5 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
6 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
7 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
8 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
9 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works
10 Administrator.

11 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
12 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
13 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
14 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act
15 of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount adminis-
16 tratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries
17 and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of
18 plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office
19 expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of
20 the Treasury Department into a special account for direct
21 expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures
22 to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in
23 accordance with procedures prescribed by the General
24 Accounting Office.

1 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

2 General administrative expenses: For the employment
3 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
4 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
5 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
6 to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of
7 lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the
8 preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city
9 of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting
10 research and investigational studies, either independently
11 or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other
12 agencies, including studies of highway administration, legis-
13 lation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation,
14 maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and high-
15 way traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
16 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
17 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
18 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
19 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
20 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
21 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
22 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
23 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
24 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-

1 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39
2 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

3 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
5 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States
6 in the construction of rural post roads, and for other pur-
7 poses", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and
8 all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to
9 be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act,
10 as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
11 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
12 \$40,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
13 able until expended, which is a part of the amount authorized
14 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the
15 Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
17 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
18 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
19 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
20 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
21 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
22 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
23 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-pro-
24 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That,

1 during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized
2 engineering or other services in connection with the survey,
3 construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for
4 other Government agencies the charge for such services
5 may include depreciation on engineering and road-building
6 equipment used, and the amounts received on account of
7 such charges shall be credited to the appropriation con-
8 cerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year
9 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public
10 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
11 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
12 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
13 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
14 vision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
15 and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of
16 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
17 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
18 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
19 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
20 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such
21 supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That
22 the appropriations available to the Public Roads Admin-
23 istration may be used in emergency for medical supplies
24 and services and other assistance necessary for the imme-
25 diate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under

1 that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropri-
2 ations for the work of the Public Roads Administration
3 shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding
4 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of
5 highway departments, associations, organizations, and other
6 agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the
7 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
8 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the
9 Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

10 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

11 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
12 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
13 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
14 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
15 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
16 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
17 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
18 with several governments, members of the Pan American
19 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
20 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
21 tion, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Sta. 1697), as amended
22 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
23 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any
24 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
25 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-

1 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
2 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

3 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
4 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provi-
5 sions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat.
6 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
7 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the pur-
8 chase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,-
9 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
10 able until expended.

11 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

12 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
13 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in
14 accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
15 Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. ~~821-822~~ 765), \$10,000,000,
16 to be immediately available and to remain available during
17 the continuance of the emergency declared by the President
18 on May 27, 1941.

19 ACCESS ROADS

20 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
21 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
22 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
23 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
24 of 1941 (55 Stat. ~~821-822~~ 766-767), as amended by the Act
25 approved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,000, to be

1 immediately available and to remain available during the
2 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
3 on May 27, 1941.

4 SURVEYS AND PLANS

5 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
6 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
7 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
8 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions
9 of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat.
10 ~~821-822~~ 767), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and
11 to remain available during the continuance of the emergency
12 declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

13 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

14 Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the
15 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
16 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said
17 Administration, including personal services and rent in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

19 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
20 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work
21 Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", ap-
22 proved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Defi-
23 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices
24 Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices
25 Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as

1 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
2 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by
3 changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section
4 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to
5 "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July
6 1, 1944".

7 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
8 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
9 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
10 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
11 District of Columbia and in the field.

12 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

13 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
14 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet
16 losses sustained by officers and employees of the United
17 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
18 currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for
19 other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
20 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified
21 therein, \$340,000.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000.

25 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for

1 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
2 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
3 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the
4 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
5 and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
6 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

7 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
8 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected deci-
9 sions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
10 \$158,000.

11 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
14 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
15 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
16 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
17 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic
18 reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to
19 exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in
20 the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for
21 which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not ex-
22 ceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary
23 books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

24 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-

1 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
2 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
3 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
4 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transporta-
5 tion Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
6 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling ex-
7 penses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700
8 may be expended for personal services in the District of
9 Columbia.

10 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-
11 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
12 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
13 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
14 common carriers to make reports of accidents and authoriz-
15 ing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate
16 Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances
17 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as
18 authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906
19 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil
20 Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to
21 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
22 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
23 safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling
24 expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000

1 may be expended for personal services in the District of
2 Columbia.

3 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
4 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as
5 amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August
6 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of
7 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which
8 carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to
9 install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which
10 comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by
11 the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining
12 to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by
13 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
14 35), and including the employment of the necessary en-
15 gineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which
16 amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal
17 services in the District of Columbia.

18 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
19 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
20 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
21 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers
22 engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives
23 with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto"
24 (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915,
25 extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all

1 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45
2 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
3 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by
4 the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than
5 fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in
6 the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45
7 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45
8 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, steno-
9 graphic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of
10 the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants
11 may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which
12 amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal
13 services in the District of Columbia.

14 . Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
15 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
16 Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to
17 regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all
18 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of
19 the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
20 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
21 securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
22 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emer-
23 gency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
24 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per

1. annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
2 traveling expenses, \$600,000.

3 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
4 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
5 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
6 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
7 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
8 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
9 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
10 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
11 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
12 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
13 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
14 services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, re-
15 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
16 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence
17 in connection with investigations of apparent violations of
18 said Act, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That Joint
19 Board members may use Government transportation requests
20 when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board
21 members.

22 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
23 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available
24 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meet-
25 ings concerned with the work of the Commission.

1 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
2 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
3 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
4 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
5 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
6 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
8 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate
9 Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the
10 national security and defense, to adopt measures for prevent-
11 ing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic,
12 and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through
13 terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

14 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
15 AERONAUTICS

16 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
17 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
18 personal services in the making of special investigations and
19 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
20 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of
21 technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of
22 reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the
23 Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aero-
24 nautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research labora-
25 tory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafe-

1 teria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-pro-
 2 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500
 3 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
 4 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
 5 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary em-
 6 ployment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by
 7 contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
 8 classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

9 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
 10 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
 11 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
 12 bia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

13 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
 14 For construction and equipment of additional laboratory
 15 buildings and research facilities on the United States military
 16 reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be avail-
 17 able until expended.

18 Construction and equipment: For completing construc-
 19 tion and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
 20 Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available
 21 until expended.

22 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
 24 the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
 25 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-

1 aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the
 2 arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
 3 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
 4 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
 5 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; pur-
 6 chase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of
 7 reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting
 8 services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to
 9 exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the
 10 Archivist for library membership in societies whose publica-
 11 tions are available to members only or to members at a price
 12 lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange
 13 of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, opera-
 14 tion, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle,
 15 \$885,000.

16 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
 17 \$7,000.

18 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts other-
 21 wise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this
 22 authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the admin-
 23 istrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National
 24 Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act

1 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such
2 amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator deter-
3 mines are required for the expenses of the Office of the
4 Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the perform-
5 ance of administrative and supervisory services relating to
6 the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from
7 the funds available for the administrative expenses of such
8 constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authoriza-
9 tion for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until
10 June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of
11 the Administrator, including personal services and rent in
12 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
13 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals
14 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500) ; preparation, mount-
15 ing, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
16 \$500) ; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
17 passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for tem-
18 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
19 or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard
20 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification
21 Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically au-
22 thorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation
23 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
24 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away

1 from their homes, without other compensation from the
2 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and
3 (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
5 Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator;
6 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
7 road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents
8 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned auto-
9 mobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property
10 within the limits of their official posts of duty when such
11 travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by
13 Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency
14 Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to admin-
15 istrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the
16 National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and
17 shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing
18 Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
19 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
20 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated
21 or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation
22 account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an
23 appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such
24 expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accord-
25 ance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of ~~\$8,310,734~~, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section ~~4 (k)~~ of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of ~~\$833,333.33~~ for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of ~~\$208,333.33~~ for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive ~~\$12,142,200~~, to be derived from the same sources as the funds made available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from the special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Administration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of

1 May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof,
2 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
3 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
4 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
5 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to
6 exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with
7 the work of said Administration when specifically authorized
8 by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
9 of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and
10 newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate
11 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
13 senger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically author-
14 ized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other
15 necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
16 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,
17 without other compensation from the United States, in an
18 advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services
19 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal
20 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, includ-
21 ing the use of services and facilities within the Administra-
22 tion; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books
23 of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or
24 accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Ad-
25 ministration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the

1 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for
2 the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account
3 or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That
4 (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation
5 of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including
6 services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis,
7 but not including other personal services) in connection with
8 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
9 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
10 to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has
11 an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including serv-
12 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
13 other personal services) in connection with the handling,
14 including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on
15 behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and
16 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
17 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
18 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
19 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
20 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
21 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
22 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
23 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-
24 1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended
25 (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National

1 Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
2 1725-1732) : *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds
3 heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States
4 under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home
5 Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances
6 of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative ex-
7 penses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would,
8 except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall
9 be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a
10 special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as
11 well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the
12 Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home
13 Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and
14 (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
15 1936: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any order or
16 regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, the
17 Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to dispose of
18 any real property to which such corporation has title upon
19 such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank
20 Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly liquidation
21 of such real property.

22 *The appropriation under the head "National Housing*
23 *Agency" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation*
24 *Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.*

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of refer-

1 ence, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and news-
2 papers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services;
3 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; main-
4 tenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes;
6 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
7 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
8 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons
9 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
10 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
11 to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of
12 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Com-
13 missioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Ad-
14 ministration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
15 That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including
16 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not includ-
17 ing other personal services) in connection with the acquisi-
18 tion, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, im-
19 provement, or disposition of real or personal property of the
20 Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and
21 VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as
22 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
23 *further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the ad-
24 ministrative expenses and other obligations, including non-
25 administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-

1 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
2 of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
3 1701).

4 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the
5 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
6 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
7 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
8 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
9 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and
10 expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and ex-
11 penses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in
12 the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
13 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
14 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under
15 section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

16 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

17 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
18 able (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the
19 payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public
20 Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section
21 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the
22 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521),
23 and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941
24 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810)
25 relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in

1 carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June
2 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively,
3 to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred
4 pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937,
5 and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g)
6 and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942,
7 not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority
8 derived from its operations under the Act of September 1,
9 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for
10 all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, in-
11 cluding personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
12 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
13 senger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organi-
14 zations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special
15 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
16 Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;
17 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
18 of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary ex-
19 penses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment
20 of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving,
21 while away from their homes and without other compensation
22 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Au-
23 thority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed
24 \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work
25 of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of law-

1 books, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing
2 equipment.

3 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
4 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
5 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
6 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with
7 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
8 pose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except
9 for payments required on contracts entered into prior
10 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
11 available for payment to any public-housing agency for
12 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
13 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
14 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
15 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
16 States.

17 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

18 For salaries and expenses, including personal services
19 in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
20 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or
21 in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
22 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
23 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, direc-
24 tories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
25 chase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the ex-

1 pense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
 2 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
 3 Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign
 4 postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment;
 5 operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled
 6 passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves;
 7 \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 8 shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rules or regula-
 9 tions known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and
 10 F-10; and providing in substance ~~(1)~~ that engineers reports
 11 shall be mandatory, ~~(2)~~ requires a disclosure of the cost or
 12 purchase price, and ~~(3)~~ an abridgment of the right to appoint
 13 an agent; all with reference to the sale of oil and gas royalties
 14 and leases, under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Division
 15 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

16 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
 17 Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
 20 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase
 21 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of
 22 the Government and from other sources; for the system of
 23 international exchanges between the United States and for-
 24 eign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among

1 the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the ex-
2 cavation and preservation of archeological remains; for main-
3 tenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assist-
4 ants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes;
5 and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine
6 Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for ex-
8 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
9 of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secre-
10 tary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding,
11 not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall
12 be available for printing the report of the American Historical
13 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
14 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
15 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
16 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
17 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
18 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

19 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
20 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
21 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-
22 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
23 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
24 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered

1 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
2 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
3 sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not
4 exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
5 concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art,
6 when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery;
7 periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and
8 books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in ad-
9 vance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for
10 membership in library, museum, and art associations or
11 societies whose publications or services are available to
12 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
14 guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
15 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
16 employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-
17 ing; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
18 carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and
19 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
20 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
21 grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
22 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
23 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
24 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
25 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), ~~\$750,000~~ \$825,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for attendance at meetings concerned with subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$10,000.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The
3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended
4 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued con-
5 struction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts
6 Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including
7 an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee
8 River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee Dam; Apa-
9 lachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South
10 Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional
11 unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navi-
12 gation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer
13 and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near
14 Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the
15 clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the con-
16 struction or purchase of transmission lines and other facili-
17 ties, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts,
18 and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference,
19 newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and opera-
20 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District
21 of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries
22 and expenses connected with the organization, opera-
23 tion, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Au-
24 thority, and for examination of estimates of appro-

1 priations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance
2 on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
3 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
4 from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the
5 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
6 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
7 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
8 Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June
9 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obliga-
10 tions chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority
11 fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the
12 Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the
13 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and
14 section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as
15 amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors
16 of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the comple-
17 tion of projects determined by the President to be essential
18 for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available
19 for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
20 may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of au-
21 thorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount
22 expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not
23 exceed \$769,044.

1 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

2 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
3 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
4 Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
5 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
6 of the United States monthly.

7 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

8 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
9 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
10 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
11 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
12 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
13 and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
14 periodicals, \$555,940.

15 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
16 United States, \$32,000.

17 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

18 To increase the construction fund established by the
19 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*,
20 That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed
21 \$19,350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
22 of the United States Maritime Commission, including per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of at-

1 tendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically author-
2 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
3 cerned with the work of the Commission; printing and bind-
4 ing; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and news-
5 papers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase
6 (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation
7 of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as author-
8 ized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army,
9 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Com-
10 mission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel,
11 and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and
12 not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or
13 otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the perform-
14 ance of legal and other special services, without regard to
15 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed
16 \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of
17 such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission desig-
18 nated from time to time by the War Shipping Administra-
19 tor as a joint service organization for the Commission and
20 the War Shipping Administration, including the objects
21 hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount
22 limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director
23 of the Bureau of the Budget.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official

1 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
2 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and
3 other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair,
4 and operation of same, including not more than two pas-
5 senger automobiles for general administrative use of the
6 central office in the District of Columbia; and notwith-
7 standing any provisions of law to the contrary, the Ad-
8 ministrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
9 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
10 Administration employees located at isolated stations to
11 and from school under such limitations as he may by
12 regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions
13 of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to
14 expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for ac-
15 tual services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
16 fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining com-
17 petition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine
18 to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal
19 Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy,
20 and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under
21 the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
22 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
23 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
24 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
25 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for ex-

1 penses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms;
2 for recreational articles and facilities at institutions main-
3 tained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative
4 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
5 for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
6 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during
7 the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal
8 years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein
9 made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals
10 or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
11 tration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be
12 furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator
13 of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving
14 hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Admin-
15 istration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State
17 or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer
18 soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved
19 August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those
20 veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration
21 facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*,
22 That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ
23 medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem
24 advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of
25 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropria-

1 tion shall be available for the purchase directly from sources
2 authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare
3 requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own
4 expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Pro-*
5 *vided further, That notwithstanding the limitation in section*
6 *106 of this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the*
7 *purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding*
8 *\$200.*

9 No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the
10 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
11 new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or
12 home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation
13 may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities
14 in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of
15 the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the
16 hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

17 For printing and binding for the Veterans' Adminis-
18 tration, including all its bureaus and functions located in
19 Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

20 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
21 gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act
22 of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or
23 which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency
24 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
25 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'

1 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which
2 this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years,
3 \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

4 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
5 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
6 fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

7 Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of
8 adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the
9 quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans,
10 as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38
11 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately
12 available and to remain available until expended.

13 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
14 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
15 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
16 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of
17 the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums
18 waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death
19 or total disability of the insured shall have been determined
20 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result
21 of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of mili-
22 tary or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service
23 Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when
24 recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator

1 of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a)
2 of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

3 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
4 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available
6 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with
7 the approval of the President, for extending any of the
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
10 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.
11 438j) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum
12 of this amount shall be available for the employment in the
13 District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical
14 and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and
15 specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in
16 the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling
17 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection
18 therewith.

19 *Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief: For payment of*
20 *claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'*
21 *Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$70,000, to be imme-*
22 *diately and continuously available until expended: Provided,*
23 *That any moneys received under said article IV shall be*
24 *credited to this appropriation.*

1 Total, Veterans' Administration, ~~\$887,017,000~~ \$887,-
2 087,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
3 be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons
4 except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such
5 benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to
6 the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
7 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

8 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
9 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate
10 Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United
11 States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the
12 Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incum-
13 bent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
14 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per
15 annum.

16 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
18 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
19 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
20 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
21 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
22 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
23 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
24 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
25 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who

1 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
2 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
4 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation con-
5 tained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-
6 viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
11 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
12 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
13 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or author-
14 ization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
15 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
16 other Act is effective.

17 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
18 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
19 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
20 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
21 mates submitted for the appropriations.

22 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
23 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
24 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
25 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed

1 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
2 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
3 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
4 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
5 herein provided.

6 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944
8 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and
9 employees of the executive departments and independent
10 establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel
11 performed by them on transfer from one official station to
12 another when authorized by the head of the department or
13 establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
14 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any
15 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
16 employee.

17 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
18 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available
19 for the transportation of things shall be available, in accord-
20 ance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1),
21 for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and
22 effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments
23 and establishments when transferred from one official station
24 to another for permanent duty.

25 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-

1 appropriation available for the executive departments and inde-
2 pendent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act
3 or any other Act, shall be expended—

4 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
5 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
6 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
7 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
8 such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the
9 War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of
10 the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the
11 government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of
12 the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential gov-
13 ernmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satis-
14 factory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in
15 no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed
16 the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price
17 Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which
18 amount shall be in addition to the amount required for
19 transportation.

20 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any
21 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
22 hicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and “official
23 purposes” shall not include the transportation of officers and
24 employees between their domiciles and places of employment,
25 except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical serv-

1 ices and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in
2 field work the character of whose duties makes such trans-
3 portation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
4 when the same is approved by the head of the department
5 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this sub-
6 section (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
7 use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
8 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

9 SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
10 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufactur-
11 ing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories,
12 tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive depart-
13 ment or independent establishment or his duly authorized
14 representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply
15 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
16 whole or in part payment therefor.

17 SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
18 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to
19 any executive department or independent establishment during
20 the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does
21 not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as
22 affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or serv-
23 ices without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater
24 than \$100.

25 SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,

1 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any
2 other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any
3 officer or employee of the Government of the United States,
4 or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
5 by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty
6 is in continental United States unless such person is a
7 citizen of the United States or a person in the service of
8 the United States on the date of this enactment who, being
9 eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration
10 of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to
11 the United States. *SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified*
12 *and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation con-*
13 *tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the com-*
14 *penstation of any officer or employee of the Government of*
15 *the United States (including any agency the majority of the*
16 *stock of which is owned by the Government of the United*
17 *States) whose post of duty is in continental United States*
18 *unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,*
19 *(2) is a person in the service of the United States on the*
20 *date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-*
21 *ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of*
22 *the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who*
23 *owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not*
24 *apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines*
25 *or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States*

1 in the prosecution of the war: *Provided*, That this section
2 shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act
3 and shall supersede and be in lieu of similar provisions in
4 appropriation Acts restricting the expenditure of funds dur-
5 ing the fiscal year 1943, but any exemptions from such
6 superseded provisions shall remain in force in connection
7 with the operation of this section until June 30, 1943.

8 SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of
9 the executive departments or independent establishments, in-
10 cluding any agency the majority of the stock of which is
11 owned by the Government of the United States, designated in
12 writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby au-
13 thorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Re-
14 vised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to
15 entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
16 ment, or any other oath required by law in connection with
17 employment therein, such oath to be administered without
18 charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths
19 administered by officers having seals.

20 SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 17, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 18, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 19, 1943

Reported with amendments

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

MAY 19, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, for Mr. GLASS, from the Committee on
Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1762]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amounts of bill as passed House.....	\$2, 620, 824, 379. 00
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Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	715, 000. 00
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 621, 539, 379. 00
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Amount of the appropriations, 1943.....	2, 834, 010, 542. 00
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Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1944.....	2, 627, 622, 585. 00
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The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1944.....	6, 083, 206. 00
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Under the appropriations for 1943.....	212, 471, 163. 00
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The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Emergency Fund of the President:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Defense housing: The unexpended balance of the appropriation made under the heading "Emergency fund for the President, defense housing," contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1944.

The act under which \$300,000,000 has been made available for "defense housing," provides that none of these funds may be obligated after June 30, 1943. At the present time there is an unobligated balance aggregating approximately \$14,000,000.

Since August 1942, all projects for providing stopgap housing by means of trailers have been financed from this fund and the National Housing Agency now owns about 35,000 trailers which have been purchased for this purpose. Inasmuch as the agency moves these trailers from community to community for stopgap housing purposes, it is desirable to finance the cost of installation from the same fund in order that there may be uniform accounting for rental income. It is estimated that the continuation of the availability of this fund will be sufficient to meet the needs of the agency for this purpose during the fiscal year 1944.

National Resources Planning Board:

Salaries and expenses	\$200, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso limiting the activities of the National Resources Planning Board be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States

It is recommended further by the committee that the following paragraph be inserted in the bill:

The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

Board of Investigation and Research:

Salaries and expenses	350, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That of this amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for economy and fitness studies

Federal Power Commission:

Flood-control surveys	50, 000. 00
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Federal Trade Commission:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

, of which not less than \$172,410 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act

Federal Works Agency:

Administrative expenses-----	\$75,000.00
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Interstate Commerce Commission:

Motor-transport regulation-----	100,000.00
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National Housing Agency:

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

\$8,310,734, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive,

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

\$12,142,200

(The committee is of the opinion that the language in the bill as it passed the House would cause a too rapid liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation thereby resulting in greater losses to the Government. Mr. Fahey testified that to force liquidation within a year—which he was convinced could not be accomplished—the loss to the Government would be in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000. The committee has, therefore, eliminated the language in the bill appearing above and has increased by \$3,831,466 the amount available for administrative expenses for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. It was brought to the attention of the committee that the Corporation has title to some 31,000 pieces of property, and it is the hope of the committee that especial effort will be made to dispose of as many pieces of property as possible during the coming year.)

In order that the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner may not be hampered in his efforts to dispose of the properties to which the Corporation has title, the Committee recommends the following proviso:

: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any order or regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to dispose of any real property to which such Corporation has title upon such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly liquidation of such real property.

National Housing Agency—Continued.

United States Housing Corporation:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

The appropriation under the head "National Housing Agency" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

The United States Housing Corporation was created under the authority of the act approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs." The Corporation was organized primarily for the purpose of providing housing for war workers during the First World War. It was transferred to the National Housing Agency pursuant to Executive Order No. 9070, dated February 24, 1942, and is being liquidated by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

The disposition of the remaining properties of the United States Housing Corporation has been delayed because it has been unable to convey clear titles to prospective purchasers. The Department of Justice has secured possession of most of the properties for the Corporation, and is actively engaged in legal proceedings to vacate certain taxes assessed against these properties. It is the belief of the committee that the successful termination of all legal proceedings, the sale and disposition of all properties, and the dissolution of the Corporation can be accomplished by June 30, 1944, and that every effort should be made to wind up the affairs of the Corporation by that date.

Tariff Commission:

Salaries and expenses -----

\$75, 000. 00

Veterans' Administration:

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That notwithstanding the limitation in section 106 of this act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200

General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, stated that the Comptroller General had ruled that legal newspapers were newspapers within the scope of section 106 and, therefore, within the \$50 limitation. The Administrator stated further that the need of these legal publications arises out of the necessity for their chief attorneys receiving due notice in connection with actions pending in the State courts, in guardianship cases, and being currently informed on the status thereof. Such information could be secured by laborious and time-wasting search of the court records, but this would cost, in time of salaried employees, far more than the sub-

Veterans' Administration—Continued.

scription price of the publications, and would be much less efficient as to results.

The publications are technical legal periodicals. They are newspapers only in the sense that they are so styled for the purpose of qualifying under State statutes for publication of legal notices. No one but a practicing lawyer would subscribe to any of them, and then only for the technical aspects—not for the general news value.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief:

Payment of claims-----	\$70, 000. 00
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Total increase-----	920, 000. 00
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Bureau of the Budget:

Salaries and expenses-----	205, 000. 00
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Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no poart of this appropriation shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rules or regulations known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and F-10, and providing in substance (1) that engineers reports shall be mandatory, (2) requires a disclosure of the cost or purchase price, and (3) an abridgment of the right to appoint an agent, all with reference to the sale of oil and gas royalties and leases, under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(Mr. Purcell in his statement before the committee testified that the proposed forms were suggested to the Commission by the staff, in order to streamline the registration procedure of oil and gas interests, and to reduce some of the paper work now required under the present regulations.)

The Commission, following its usual practice, authorized the staff to circulate the proposed forms to all of the interested people in the industry to get their views and comments as to the workability, propriety, and desirability of these particular forms. The comments received are being assembled and collated at the present time, and will be brought before the Commission at an early date. They have not been adopted by the Commission. The present forms are not frozen. Commissioner Pike stated that the Commission was endeavoring by these proposed regulations to put in possession of the buyer a fairly accurate description of what he is purchasing.)

Total increase-----	920, 000. 00
Total decrease-----	205, 000. 00

Net increase-----	715, 000. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 621, 539, 379. 00



H. R. 1762

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 20, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 66, line 7, before the period insert a colon
2 and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That no part
3 of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of
4 oleomargarine or butter substitutes, except for cooking pur-
5 poses, but if the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs finds at
6 any time that the procurement of an adequate butter supply
7 is not feasible, this appropriation shall be available for the
8 purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes to the extent
9 that such Administrator finds to be necessary to meet the
10 requirements of the Veterans’ Administration facilities for
11 other than cooking purposes”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MAY 20, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

tive to the war with Japan, containing an interview with Lt. Col. James Roosevelt, published in the Louisville (Ky.) Times, of May 21, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

POLL TAX DANGERS: FEDERAL USURPATION—ARTICLE BY MARK SULLIVAN

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Mark Sullivan, entitled "Poll Tax Dangers: Federal Usurpation," which appears in the Appendix.]

ANTI-POLL-TAX BILL MENACES STATE RIGHTS—ARTICLE BY MARK SULLIVAN

[Mr. ANDREWS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Mark Sullivan, entitled "Anti-Poll-Tax Bill Menaces State Rights," which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF TAX CANCELTIONS

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, showing the estimated amounts of tax cancellation under House bill 2570, as affecting States and Territories, which appears in the Appendix.]

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with, in view of the fact that the calendar was called Thursday last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ferguson	Murray
Andrews	George	Nye
Austin	Gerry	O'Daniel
Bailey	Gillette	Overton
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hatch	Reynolds
Bone	Hawkes	Robertson
Brewster	Hayden	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Smith
Brooks	Holman	Stewart
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	La Follette	Truman
Butler	Langer	Tunnell
Byrd	Lodge	Tydings
Capper	McCarran	Vandenberg
Caraway	McClellan	Van Nuys
Chandler	McFarland	Wallgren
Chavez	McKellar	Walsh
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	White
Connally	Maybank	Wiley
Danaher	Mead	Willis
Davis	Millikin	Wilson
Eastland	Moore	
Ellender	Murdock	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are detained on important public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is absent because of the death of his mother.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1762 making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the motion is not debatable.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that, Mr. President. I do not propose to debate it. I wish to make a statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the motion made by the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Oregon for the purpose he stated.

Mr. McNARY. No, Mr. President; I am not asking the Senator to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield to the Senator for the purpose he stated. I have moved that the Senate proceed to consider the bill.

Mr. McNARY. I know that motion is not debatable, Mr. President. I shall wait till Senate action is taken on the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 1762.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion made by the able Senator from Tennessee. I know full well that a motion made before 2 o'clock today is not debatable. But I hoped the Senator in charge of the bill would be willing to defer action on the bill until Thursday or Friday. The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to suggest to the Senator that I understand the item on page 4 of the bill providing for the National Resources Planning Board is a matter of dispute among Senators, and that the Senator from Ohio is unavoidably away from the Senate today because of very sad circumstances in his family.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. But I should like to have all the other items voted on today.

I wish to say to the Senator—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not wish to yield any further.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator had stated what I intended to state very much better than I could, and I appreciate his courtesy. I was going to say that the senior Senator from Ohio, for the reason assigned by the Senator from Tennessee, made the request that the item relating to the National Resources Planning Board be put over until Thursday. More than that, Mr. President, there are a number of Senators absent because of official business, and it might be well to defer action on the bill in its entirety until Thursday. However, I am not asking for that at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. I am simply repeating the request made to me by the Senator from Ohio and by other Senators. I shall leave the matter so far as that is concerned to the wise judgment of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it seems to me we ought to proceed with consideration of the bill. If Senators will look at "Status of appropriation bills, first session, Seventy-eighth Congress," on the back page of the calendar they will note that we have a great deal of work to do on appropriation measures if we are to get them through by the 1st of July. For that reason, and especially in view of the fact that I am told by our acting leader that we cannot have sessions tomorrow and the next day because of the absence of a great many Senators, I think it would be most wise to proceed with all the items of the bill except the one on page 4 which has been referred to, which I shall be glad to have go over until Thursday.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, personally, as I stated before the session convened, I have no objection to that arrangement. Other Senators may have. I think the able junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] would probably like to have the whole measure go over until Thursday.

Mr. BYRD. I will say, Mr. President, that I think by all means the senior Senator from Ohio should be permitted to make his argument with respect to the item dealing with the National Resources Planning Board. It occurs to me that perhaps no great progress would be made now, and that it would be well to have the whole bill go over.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we have the whole day before us, and I know of nothing else, at the present moment at any rate, which will come up, and if

we can proceed with consideration of the bill and dispose of the other items in the bill—and I think we can dispose of them very quickly—I hope that may be done, because we must make progress with the appropriation bills if we are to pass them all by July 1. Our committee is doing everything it can to get the bills before the Senate as rapidly as possible, and we want the Senate to act as speedily as may be on the bills as they come before it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Of course, the only alternative is to take up the measure relating to the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and there was some discussion whether that might be done today. So far as I am concerned, as the ranking Republican member of the Finance Committee which has dealt with the subject, I agreed to that suggestion. But I do not think it would be fair to spend 2 or 3 hours today on one bill, and then ask the Senate to proceed to consider the other bill. If the bill dealing with the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is to be taken up today I think it should be taken up immediately.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will take the Senate but a few moments to act on all but one of the items of the appropriation bill. There are very few controversial matters other than the item in the bill dealing with the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then what advantage is there in considering the bill at all until we can go straight through with it?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Michigan knows the usual procedure in getting bills through the Senate. The sooner we get the noncontroversial items passed upon and behind us, the better it is. Long experience has shown me that we ought to move as rapidly as we can now. I hope the Senate will agree to proceed with consideration of the items of the bill other than that dealing with the National Resources Planning Board, and I shall ask that it do so.

Mr. McNARY. We might have the understanding, Mr. President, that if we strike any controversial amendment—the minute it is detected that an item is controversial—it be allowed to go over, and that we simply pass on items which are not the subject of debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if it shall unexpectedly appear that some good reason shall be advanced for asking that an item in the bill, other than the one heretofore referred to, be passed over, I should not object to that being done.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that I intend to move to strike out section 102 which provides that—

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Com-

missioners of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held—

Mr. McKELLAR. On what page does the section appear?

Mr. WHEELER. On page 66. It is the section which fixes the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$10,000. Under the law of 1920, their salaries were fixed at \$12,000; but during the depression they were cut down to \$10,000, and the item providing for that amount has been carried in the bill. I shall want to take up that matter. However, I do not think there will be much controversy over it, for I think everyone will concede that particularly at this time the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission should receive the salaries which were fixed for them in the law. In the Commission there now are directors who receive \$10,612, and in addition are paid overtime; so that the directors and some of the employees of the Commission are receiving more money than the Commissioners themselves are receiving.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that matter was brought up before the committee, and the committee decided to leave the item as it has been for a number of years. Let me say to the Senator that we can discuss it when the time comes.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered, beginning with the amendment commencing on page 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget", on page 3, line 23, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,655,000" and insert "\$1,450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Defense housing: The unexpended balance of the appropriation made under the heading "Emergency fund for the President, defense housing," contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the next amendment is on page 4, and relates to the National Resources Planning Board. By agreement, the amendment is to go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 10, to insert:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH— TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940 including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$12,000 for travel, including attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; rents in the District of Columbia; and payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; and including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil service or classification laws, to remain available until September 18, 1944, \$350,000, which amount shall be added to and merged with the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the appropriations under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act 1942, and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for economy and fitness studies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission—Salaries and expenses", on page 17, line 4, after the word "services", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$150,000" and in line 5, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$76,670" and insert "\$115,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 18, line 17, after the figures "\$1,900,000" to insert a comma and "of which not less than \$172,410 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator", on page 19, line 24, after the words "classification laws," to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$275,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Strategic highway network," on page 30, line 15, after "55 Stat.", to strike out "821-822" and insert "765."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Access roads," on page 30, line 24, after "55 Stat.", to strike out "821-822" and insert "766-767."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Surveys and plans," on page 31, line 10, after "55 Stat.", to strike out "821-822" and insert "767."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I can scarcely keep up with the very rapid reading of the gracious clerk of the Senate. What was the last item?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is merely a statute reference.

Mr. McNARY. Where is it?

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 31, line 10, at the beginning of the line. The proposal is to strike out "821-822," and insert "767." The item is merely a reference to a statute; it has no other meaning.

Mr. McNARY. I was not questioning the item; I simply wanted to know where it could be found in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct in inquiring, and I am very happy to give him the information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 31, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 37, line 18, after the word "act", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Housing Agency—Federal Home Loan Bank Administration", on page 43, line 2, after the words "total of," to strike out "\$8,310,734, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive" and insert "\$12,142,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 15, after the numerals "1936", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That, notwithstanding any order or regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to dispose of any real property to which such corporation has title upon such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly liquidation of such real property."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 21, to insert:

The appropriation under the head "National Housing Agency" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission", on page 52, line 7, after the figures "\$4,000,000", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rules or regulations known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and F-10, and providing in substance (1) that engi-

neers' reports shall be mandatory, (2) requires a disclosure of the cost or purchase price, and (3) an abridgment of the right to appoint an agent, all with reference to the sale of oil and gas royalties and leases, under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tariff Commission", on page 55, line 11, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$825,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 63, line 4, after the word "facilities", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the limitation in section 106 of this act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment explained by the Senator in charge of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the item is a very small one of \$200 for the purchase of legal newspapers. Let me say that I felt the same way about the item as the Senator did when it was presented to the Senate. I shall read the amendment:

That notwithstanding the limitation of section 106 of this act—

I need not read the proviso further.

General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, stated that the Comptroller General had ruled that legal newspapers were newspapers within the scope of section 106 and, therefore, within the \$50 limitation. The Administrator stated further that the need of these legal publications arises out of the necessity for their chief attorneys receiving due notice in connection with actions pending in the State courts, in guardianship cases, and being currently informed on the status thereof. Such information could be secured by laborious and time-wasting search of the court records, but this would cost, in time of salaried employees, far more than the subscription price of the publications, and would be much less efficient as to results.

The publications are technical legal periodicals. They are newspapers only in the sense that they are so styled for the purpose of qualifying under State statutes for publication of legal notices. No one but a practicing lawyer would subscribe to any of them, and then only for the technical aspects—not for the general news value.

For the reasons given by General Hines, the committee added the \$200 limitation for legal newspapers. As the Senator will notice, in line 7, instead of saying "Purchase of newspapers", it says "Purchase of legal newspapers." They are in a class by themselves. Their only value is with reference to legal notices, court notices, and things of that sort.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. These are newspapers which, under State statutes, carry notices in guardianship proceedings, estate proceedings, and matters before probate and surrogate courts. They bring to the Veterans' Administration a knowledge in which it has a real interest in matters of that sort.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. McNARY. I understand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 63, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 18, to insert:

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief: For payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$70,000, to be immediately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys received under said article IV shall be credited to this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 1, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$887,017,000" and insert "\$887,087,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—General Provisions," on page 70, after line 24, to strike out:

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of this enactment who, being eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

And insert:

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3), is a person who owes allegiance to the United States.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill what class of persons is included in the third category—

(3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States.

What persons, besides citizens and persons who have filed declarations of intention to become citizens, owe allegiance to the United States?

Mr. McKELLAR. Section 205 as passed by the House seemed to members

of the Senate committee to need clarification. The amendment which the Senate committee added was for the purpose of clarifying the language of the House bill. It did not change it, as we understood it. It appears that no suggestion was made as to the definition of a person who owes allegiance to the United States. I am in doubt about it myself.

This language has been carried in the law for a number of years, and we left it there. I am not sure what it means.

Mr. GILLETTE. I cannot conceive of any person who is not a citizen and who has not filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, who owes allegiance to the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Possibly it refers to a person from the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, or Puerto Rico, who owes allegiance.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think this amendment comes under the head of controversial amendments, and I ask that it go over.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

That completes the committee amendments, with the exception of those passed over.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, on behalf of the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, line 24, after the figures "\$2,531,000", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment of this act, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee and on behalf of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee and the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, before the period at the end of line 25, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower

and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the only knowledge I have of the amendment is from hearing it read. It seems somewhat complex. I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Does the Senator from Tennessee wish to offer further amendments at this time?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no further amendments to offer.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, would the Senator be willing to pass over until Thursday the amendment on page 43, line 2, and the amendment on page 46, line 15, relating to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration? I may wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to do so, of course. The amendments have already been agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to move to reconsider the votes by which the amendment on page 43, line 2, and the amendment on page 46, line 15, were agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator can move to reconsider either now or on Thursday.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 43, line 2, and the amendment on page 46, line 15, were agreed to, so that they may be subject to discussion and amendment on Thursday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I wish to say to the Senator that, as he knows, the House put in a limitation, and that limitation was stricken out by the Senate committee. The Senate committee provision would not change the present course of liquidation, except that there is a proviso at the end of the section which requires the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to sell, as rapidly as possible, approximately 31,000 houses which it has on hand. It had on hand 265,000 houses. It has already sold approximately 235,000 houses, and the time is so propitious for selling houses in most places in the country that the committee felt that the properties should be sold as rapidly as possible. Testimony was given by members of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation both before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, of which the distinguished Senator from Virginia is chairman, and in connection with which he has done such a wonderful job, and before the Appropriations Committee. The testimony shows that their collections are excellent. I am very much in hope that the Senator will not insist upon reconsideration. He heard fully the testimony which was presented before his committee, and I hope he will not conclude to offer his amendment on Thursday. However, I am per-

fectly willing to have the amendments go over.

Mr. BYRD. There is nothing in the appropriation bill, as I understand it, which would in any way control the liquidation.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures has recommended that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation be liquidated not later than July 1, 1945. I desire to confer with the Senator with respect to some provision to be inserted in the bill which would indicate that Congress is in favor of reasonably prompt liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, one of the reasons which actuated our committee was the fact that the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] came before our committee and said that the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which had this matter in charge, would probably make a recommendation along the line suggested by the Senator from Virginia, and we thought that the legislative committee had better do it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if the amendments are to go over, I make the point that we can argue them when the question is again presented next Thursday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] that the votes by which the committee amendment on page 43, line 2, and the committee amendment on page 46, line 15, were agreed to, be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be passed over.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, on page 66, line 9, after "1944" and the comma, I move to strike out the words "of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission", so that the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be returned to the level originally fixed in the act of 1920.

When the Transportation Act of 1920 was passed—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana be passed over. We can take it up later when we consider the bill.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Oregon will not insist upon his request for the reason that it will be impossible for me to be present on Thursday next when the bill is to be taken up again. This amendment should not be a very controversial issue.

Mr. McNARY. I am assuming, from the attitude of the able Senator in charge of the bill, that the amendment will be controversial. I am not expressing any view; but the committee has acted adversely, and I can see the possibility of controversy. I merely asked that the amendment be passed over. However, I do not wish to inconvenience the Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. I shall soon leave for Chicago, and it will be impossible for me to be here on Thursday next. Otherwise I should not have offered the amendment at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment being taken up, but I wish to explain the situation as it appeared to the committee when the matter was before it for consideration.

Mr. WHEELER. I have the testimony taken before the committee. The chairman of the committee said that so far as he was concerned he thought the original salary provision should be restored. Let me give the history.

Under the original act of 1887 to regulate commerce, the Commissioners' salaries were fixed at \$7,500 per annum. They were increased to \$10,000 in the 1906 amendment to the act to regulate commerce known as the Hepburn amendment. Under the Transportation Act of 1920 the salaries were increased to \$12,000. They were never changed by any act amending the Interstate Commerce Commission Act.

Effective July 1, 1932, under the act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, commonly known as the Economy Act (47 Stat. 402) the salaries were reduced to \$10,000. The provision reducing the salaries was continued in effect for the fiscal year 1934 by Section 4 (a) of the Treasury Post Office Appropriation Act, 1934 (47 Stat. 1513) as amended by Section 4 (a) of an act to maintain the credit of the United States (48 Stat. 13). Sections 2 and 3 of this latter act provided for a further reduction in the commissioners' salaries of 15 percent per annum which made the commissioners' salaries, as of April 1, 1933, \$8,500 per annum. This salary remained in effect until January 31, 1934, when the reduction was made 10 percent or to \$9,000, under Section 21 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935, (48 Stat. 521). Effective July 1, 1934, the reduction was made 5 percent and the commissioners' salaries were made \$9,500 until March 31, 1935, when Public Resolution No. 3, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, eliminated the reduction entirely. Thus, the commissioners' salaries would have been restored to the statutory figure of \$12,000, but for a provision carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 (48 Stat. 521) and subsequent years, which continues the provision that for the then current fiscal year the commissioners' salaries should not exceed \$10,000.

I call attention to the fact that the salaries of other Government employees were returned to their normal base. However, the salaries of the commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission were not so restored.

With reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, allow me to say that since the Transportation Act was passed in 1920 we have added to the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission by providing that it should regu-

late the operation of trucks and busses throughout the United States. Approximately 2 years ago we again added to the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission by requiring it to regulate water transportation in interstate and foreign commerce. So today we are imposing upon the Interstate Commerce Commission greater burdens than are imposed upon any other commission in the United States Government. It regulates billions of dollars worth of property in the United States and deals with one of the most important subjects coming before the Congress and the people of the United States year in and year out.

I also invite attention to the fact that the effect of the law which was recently enacted increasing the salaries and overtime pay of employees of the Government was to increase the salaries of some of the Directors in the Interstate Commerce Commission above those of the Commissioners themselves. I submit that while we are spending billions of dollars for everything under the sun, the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission should receive the salaries which were provided for them when the act was originally passed. There can now be no excuse for reducing their salaries. The only excuse for reducing them in 1933 was the condition of the Treasury and the fact that salaries generally were being reduced under the Economy Act. Other salaries which were reduced under the Economy Act have been restored, but those of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners have not been restored.

Mr. McKELLAR. In the beginning I was rather inclined to take the view the distinguished Senator from Montana took, but the committee, as I recall, rather overwhelmingly voted in favor of leaving the provision as it was and I do not think we are now in a position to raise the salaries. They were reduced by law in 1932, as the Senator from Montana has said, and the law now provides that the salaries shall be \$10,000 a year.

I am inclined to think that the amendment of the Senator from Montana is subject to a point of order because the salaries have been fixed at \$10,000 a year by act of Congress, known as the Economy Act, and for that reason the amendment would not be in order. I may interpose a point of order later, but waiving it for the moment—

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. If the statement made by the able Senator is correct then why the necessity for the provision in the appropriation bill that during the next fiscal year the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be paid at the rate of \$10,000 per annum? Is it not correct that the statutory law is the provision to be found in the Interstate Commerce Commission Act which fixes the salaries at \$12,000 per annum, and this appropriation is a limitation on the statutory salary and a reduction?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not certain about that.

Mr. OVERTON. I am not certain either, and am asking for information.

Mr. McKELLAR. For that reason I have not interposed a point of order.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me interrupt the Senator, if I may, to say that the statement of the Senator from Louisiana is exactly correct. The Transportation Act of 1920 fixed the salaries of the Commissioners at \$12,000 a year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I remember that, but it was amended afterward.

Mr. WHEELER. It was never amended, and if this provision were stricken out then the salaries of the Commissioners would immediately be restored to \$12,000 a year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; but leaving that for the present, the reason these salaries were reduced in 1932 was because of the peculiar situation so far as finances were concerned which existed at that time. I remember that what he said was entirely correct and, if there was necessity for such action at that time, it is a million times greater today. I have long felt that Senators and Members of the House of Representatives ought to have more salary than they receive.

Their work has been vastly increased, but I would not think of offering an amendment to increase the salaries of Senators and Members of the other House at a time such as this, and I am rather inclined to think the committee was entirely correct in not increasing the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the members of the Maritime Commission, and the members of the Tariff Commission. If the amendment of the Senator from Montana as to the Interstate Commerce Commission should be agreed to, a similar amendment ought to be made to apply to the members of the other two Commissions, for they ought to be treated alike. But, Mr. President, I do not believe now is the time to increase salaries. Due to the increase in the cost of living, brought about by the war, it was right that the salaries of low-paid employees should be increased, but to increase salaries of \$10,000 is not necessary now in order that the Commissioners may live. They may have to live more economically, just as we have to live more economically on our salaries of \$10,000. We get \$10,000 a year and we have to live more economically on that sum than was the case some years ago. I am inclined to think that the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the members of the Tariff Commission, and the members of the Maritime Commission will unquestionably have to pinch themselves a little and tighten their belts, just as these times require Senators to pull their belts in a little bit; but they can manage to get along.

The great thing we ought to consider now is to win this war. I do not think it is a good time to raise salaries of \$10,000 or more. I do not think that these particular salaries ought to be reduced; and if it were any other time except a time of war there would be no opposition on my part to restoring these salaries; indeed, when I first considered the matter, I was inclined to think that

these salaries ought to be restored to \$12,000 a year, but I am not so sure about it now. I do not know whether it would really meet the approval of the country if we were to increase salaries of \$10,000 to \$12,000 at this time.

So I am asking the Senate to uphold the committee in its action in leaving the salaries as they are. The House of Representatives have already done so. As I remember—and I have asked the clerk of the committee to verify my memory—the Senate for a number of years has uniformly voted to increase these salaries, and has stricken out a provision similar to the one in question, but, nevertheless, it has been retained in the bill every year. The House insists upon it; and there we are.

Mr. President, I simply do not believe this is a good time to raise salaries, and I hope the Senator from Montana will not insist on his amendment. As soon as the war is over I shall be perfectly willing to restore these salaries; I think the committee will be willing to do so, and I think the other branch of Congress will be willing to do so. It is true the work of the Commissioners has been increased, and they are doing good work; in fact, all three of these Commissions are doing good work; there is no doubt about that; but I think the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives are also doing good work, but their salaries are not being increased and they have salaries of only \$10,000 a year.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, it is not a question of raising the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a question of restoring their salaries to the amount fixed in the original Transportation Act of 1920.

Now, I shall read what the Senator from Tennessee said in the hearings:

Senator McKELLAR. The next item is on page 61 and refers to the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. BARTEL. That is the matter of the Commissioners' salaries, previously discussed?

Senator McKELLAR. Frankly I think that the law ought to be carried out, so far as I individually am concerned.

Then he said:

My recollection is that the House conferees—I believe I was on the conference committee—just stood out against any raise in those salaries.

So the acting chairman of the committee himself says they ought to be increased. As I have pointed out, in view of conditions, I agree that we should not go ahead and raise salaries generally, but we have in the Interstate Commerce Commission at the present time a curious situation, which, I am inclined to think, does not prevail in the case of any other commission, in that directors who are getting \$10,000 a year as their base salary, with the increase which has been recently granted by the Congress of the United States, with their overtime and otherwise, will be receiving more money than are the Commissioners themselves. When we have employees getting more money than the heads of the Commission, there is bound to be created some little friction, some difficulty. I say that

the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be increased and restored to the original amount.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I rose merely to say that, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I moved to strike from the bill this restriction upon the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the reason which the Senator has so ably stated. I mean to support his amendment this afternoon, and I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, with reference to the observations made by the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee in charge of the bill, I wish to state that the position taken by the committee on this bill is not in accordance with his conception of what ought to be done because it carries with it an exception. The bill declares that "with the exception of the Chairman"—of the United States Maritime Commission—"so long as the office is held by the present incumbent," and so forth. Of course, we know we have a very able Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, but I do not think anyone disputes the statement that the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are very able men, and have just as much work to do as does the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. If we are to follow the argument made by the able Senator from Tennessee to its logical conclusion, the committee should have stricken out of the bill the provision making an exception of the salary applying to the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

I do not think any comparison can be instituted, so far as the volume of work and the responsibility now attaching to the offices are concerned, between the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission, because the work done by the United States Tariff Commission has abated considerably. On the other hand, responsibilities which from year to year have been imposed on the Interstate Commerce Commission have increased. As the Senator from Montana has pointed out, we have added to their duties, and only 2 years ago, as I recall the date, we added to their jurisdiction the regulation of transportation over inland waterways, and a few years before that we gave them jurisdiction over transportation by busses. So their duties and responsibilities have increased, while those of the United States Tariff Commission have decreased because of the war; yet no distinction is made. The duties of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are just as great as those of the chairman of the Maritime Commission, the responsibilities are as heavy, and an exception is made in his case,

and none in reference to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. Is it not correct to say that the salaries of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are fixed at \$12,000 by a statute passed many years ago?

Mr. OVERTON. It was passed in 1920, according to my recollection.

Mr. STEWART. And that Congress has fallen into the practice, in the last few years, of merely not appropriating the full amount of the salary?

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STEWART. So, after all, it would not be a matter of raising or increasing salaries; it would be a matter of appropriating a sufficient amount to pay salaries already fixed?

Mr. OVERTON. We are reducing a salary below the statutory limit.

Mr. STEWART. I wish I could persuade my colleague not to oppose the amendment. This is a very meritorious proposal.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand the amendment of the Senator from Montana, it is merely to strike out the reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does not the Senator think that if we are to strike out the reference to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, we should strike out the reference to the members of the Tariff Commission and the members of the Maritime Commission, as well? The law provides the Commissioners shall receive \$12,000 a year, and if we are to obey the act of 1920 in the way the Senator from Montana asks as to one commission, then, in all fairness, the members of the three commissions should be put on the same basis. That is the way the matter strikes me. The question of work is relative, of course, and the Congress has fixed the salaries by act, and I think that if the reference to one commission is stricken out, the reference to all should be stricken out.

Mr. WHEELER. I am not sure that the salaries of the Tariff Commissioners were fixed at \$12,000 a year. They may have been.

Mr. McKELLAR. They were.

Mr. WHEELER. I do know what the situation is with reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. I happen to be thoroughly familiar with the activities of that Commission. Work has been piled on that Commission in the last 3 or 4 years. The salaries of the Commissioners were fixed at \$12,000 a year in 1920, when they had only the railroads to deal with. Since then we have added to their burden by including the regulation of busses and trucks, and, in addition to that, the regulation of transportation over inland waterways.

Mr. Eastman is now the head of the O. D. T., and that, again, has increased

the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission tremendously.

I say that there is not a commission in the city of Washington which has duties so complicated as those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor one which has to deal with the regulation of transportation running into the billions of dollars, as does the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is one thing which has not been said about the Commission. Other commissions have been criticized; and in the last few years young men, just out of college, have been brought to this city and put in one department or the other and paid \$10,000 a year, but in the Interstate Commerce Commission we have responsible men, who have had great experience in their line of endeavor. One member of the Commission resigned about 2 years ago because he could not afford to remain on the Commission. Mr. Eastman has been a member of the Commission for over 20 years. I do not know just how much longer he has been a member of the Commission, but it has been ever since I have been in the Senate, and his salary is fixed by law at \$12,000. We are not proposing to increase his salary. What is proposed is to strike out a limitation under which he cannot receive the salary which was fixed by the Congress more than 20 years ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I agree with all the Senator says, and I should be glad to do what he suggests if we were not in a war in which the very life of our Government is at stake. I wish to be frank. In my opinion Commissioner Eastman is one of the best officials of the Government. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the members of the Maritime Commission, the members of the Tariff Commission are all doing fine work; I agree with every word that has been said about them, and I wish it were so that we could increase their salaries, but I still am of the opinion, the matured opinion—for, as the Senator has just indicated, when the matter first came up I took a different view of it—that any of us who are receiving as much as \$10,000 a year should be satisfied at this critical time in our history and not ask for more. That is what I think about it.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the subcommittee which handled this matter. I usually go along with the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Tennessee. I did not happen to be present at the time the vote was taken on the provision we are now discussing. I had left my proxy with the ranking Republican, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye], and I understand he cast it in the affirmative, to strike the language out.

I wish to address myself to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. Wheeler] and to the objection presented by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar]. I speak in support of the amendment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was the first administrative commission created in our Government, away back in 1887, and from that day to this the

Commission has set the mold of practice for all administrative commissions. The practice established in its administrative, quasi judicial work by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been the pattern for other commissions. Always the Interstate Commerce Commission has outranked in importance the other commissions.

In the Transportation Act of 1920 Congress fixed the salaries of the Commissioners at \$12,000 a year. I am not sure, but I am under the impression that that salary was above the average paid members of other commissions, and perhaps it was the only Commission the members of which received \$12,000 a year.

The fixing of the salaries of the Commissioners at \$12,000 a year was a recognition of the importance, the dignity, and the scope of the work handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no other commission, no other administrative body in this Government, which handles work of the scope, of the magnitude, and the importance of the work handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and, without being critical of any other Government body, I do not think the work of any other body or commission in the Government compares with that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is certainly no other administrative body which commands the confidence of the people of this country to the extent that the Interstate Commerce Commission does.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with all the Senator from Kansas has said, but I wish to make a suggestion. We have 195 United States district judges in the United States. Those judges are the busiest persons in the world. They are at work nearly all the time. Yet they receive only \$10,000 a year.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not wish to get into an argument with the Senator from Tennessee, but I wish to express my opinion on that point. We have been constantly increasing the number of Federal judges all through the years, while litigation has been decreasing. Therefore in most cases we have more Federal judges than we know what to do with. So much for that.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I will venture the assertion that anyone who is familiar with the work of the Federal judges—and I think I am familiar with their work—knows that the average Federal judge in the United States does not put in one-half the time put in by the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission—and I know of what I am speaking—do not take vacations. They are on the job and have to be on the job from early morning until late at night, day in and day out, year in and year out. Unless they are constantly on the job they cannot possibly handle the problems which constantly confront them, whereas it will be found wherever

one may go, that the Federal court judges do not sit more than 6 months out of the year, if that much, and the judges take long vacations.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana is correct in his statement. I happen to have the dockets of all the district courts in the United States. There are a few, but not many, busy district courts.

Mr. WHEELER. We know that one judge who was appointed to the Federal bench in Texas, is now sitting in the food conference at Hot Springs, Va., because, apparently, there is not enough for him to do in the district to which he has been appointed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to confine myself to the point immediately before the Senate. In 1920 the Congress of the United States fixed the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$12,000 a year. Since 1920 the work of the Commission has easily doubled in scope and importance. As the Senator from Montana has stated, we have added to the commission's work the supervision of motor vehicles on the highways; we have also added to it the supervision of the inland waterways and the intercoastal waterways and the coastal waterways. By legislation recently passed we have, as the Senator from Montana will remember, added to the work of the Commission, supervision of freight forwarders. So whereas originally the Commission had supervision over one carrier, the railroads, it now has supervision over four. First, it has supervision over the railroads; second, it has supervision over motor vehicles on the highways; third, it has supervision over inland and intercoastal and coastal waterways; and fourth, it has supervision over freight forwarders.

Mr. President, we have continued to pile work and responsibility upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and upon the Commissioners. I have had intimate contact with the Interstate Commerce Commission for over 20 years. I can bear witness to the fidelity, the industry, the dignity, and the integrity with which the Commission as a whole has performed its duties. So, Mr. President, I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will prevail.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am very anxious to have action taken on as many items of the bill as possible at this time, and I am willing to have the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana agreed to and take it to conference.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senator from Tennessee very much.

Mr. REED. And I thank the Senator very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. Wheeler] in section 102, page 66, line 9, after the words "salaries of", to strike out the words "the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, under the agreement had with the Senator

from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], further consideration of the bill will now go over until Thursday next.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, it was agreed that all amendments which were not controversial be acted on today, and that list of amendments has been completed. The bill now goes over automatically until Thursday next, and at the same time it is agreed that the joint resolution under the charge of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] will be taken up next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, further consideration of House bill 1762 will be passed over until Thursday next.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO REPORT BILLS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understand that it is the purpose of the acting majority leader to move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday. The Appropriations Committee may be able to report tomorrow or Thursday the lend-lease bill and the urgent deficiency bill. I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment or recess of the Senate following today's session the Appropriations Committee may be authorized to report the two bills and have them placed on the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I desire to cooperate to the extent that we may complete our legislation as rapidly as possible. I am willing to consent to the proposal provided that if the bills are reported and any Senator finds he has not had an opportunity to read either of them and the hearings on them, upon request the consideration of the bills will go over for the day.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I shall always be glad to cooperate with the Senator in that respect. I am sure, as was the case today, that we shall not undertake to take up any bill in a peremptory manner. However, I think consent should be given to having the bills reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection. However, I desire to retain to myself or to any other Member of the Senate who may not be familiar with the provisions of the bills or the hearings or the report on them, the right, when confronted by a motion to proceed to consideration, to object, and move that consideration go over until a subsequent day. With that understanding, I think the proposal is a fair one, and I shall not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the request of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] for unanimous consent that, during the recess or adjournment of the Senate following today's session, the Committee on Appropriations shall be authorized to report the lend-lease bill and the urgent deficiency bill and have them placed on the calendar. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 111, to extend the authority

of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after "1943", to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That every foreign trade agreement concluded in accordance with the provisions of said act, as amended, shall be subject to termination 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as fixed by proclamation of the President, pursuant to joint resolution of the Congress or by the President."

THE MISSION OF EVERY AMERICAN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, now that Rommel's war plans in north Africa have miscarried, and Ruml's tax plans in the United States of America are still being considered by the conferees of both Houses; now that the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] has advisedly advised the strategists; now that the fourth-term issue is soon to burst upon this fair land, plans being under way to carry it through to fruition; now that my distinguished friend the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has graciously conceded the superiority of butter as a food, by feasting the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. MacKenzie King, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, and his own associates of the Senate and the House, on Wisconsin butter and cheese—deeds speaking louder than words; now that the Senate will soon be considering the McKellar bill; now that the Senate and the people will soon be further aroused by a debate on the subject of the reciprocity treaties; now that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has not acted on my resolution to create a liaison committee between the Executive and the Congress to consider plans and ideas relating to post-war international cooperation and collective security; now that the Congress will soon have before it another mammoth appropriation bill; now that Yamamoto, who was to make peace, is gone, and Stalin has dissolved the Third International, and Attu is ours again, and the United Nations are on the march, an offensive march on all fronts; now, I thought it opportune to express a few ideas which I think are pertinent on the subject of the statesmanship of peace and American leadership and responsibility.

Two years ago, I spoke on the subject, The Nation's Job. I said that the Nation's job then—and those were halcyon days—was defense in its broadest aspects, not only a military defense but an economic defense, a social defense, and an individual defense. It meant not only the steel armor plate of mechanized defense, but also the building of bombproof barriers of mental and spiritual defense.

Since that day in June 1941 much water has gone over the dam. Today we look back on Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor; the capture of Attu and Kiska by the Japs; the invasion of Africa by our troops, and the magnificent victory there; the battle of the Solomons; the saving of Australia; the sinking of 3,000,000 tons of Japanese shipping; the German submarine warfare; the tremendous offensive put on by the Russians; the bombing of Germany and her satellites; 6,000,000 men already in our armed forces and 5,000,000 more yet to be inducted, making 11,000,000 total; our home economy being more and more turned over to the war effort; a 2-ocean navy now in being, soon a 3-ocean navy; the shifting from the defensive to the offensive; 135,000,000 people now engaged in a war effort.

That, Mr. President, is quite a change from those almost halcyon days of 2 years ago.

The fight we are engaged in is not one of our own choosing. As a people, we had hoped to keep out of it. A majority of the American people never were in favor of intervention. But after Pearl Harbor that issue was solved. The Axis Powers intervened in our affairs, and now it is our job to win through to victory. Why? The issue is plain. We are fighting, literally, to preserve our freedom. We know what happened to nations that were taken over by the Axis Powers. We are fighting to preserve our way of life. We call it the democratic way under the Republic. We know that the Axis Powers have no time for the democratic processes or for the American way of life. They say that our way breeds weaklings. We are demonstrating to the world that free people are the strongest people.

Let me relate an incident of which Ambassador Grew tells. He says he was told by one of the highest officials in Japan that Japan would conquer America, would take over America, "Because," that man said, "Americans cannot play ball together; they are disunited; they are weak; they love luxury; they will not fight."

Certainly by this time the eyes of the Japanese must be opened. If they are not, as the war goes on they will be opened. We know that the only answer is to defeat the Axis.

We are fighting to maintain religious freedom. Under the Republic since its inception, man has been free to explore the way that leads up to God. Under the Axis he is told what to believe and what faith he shall follow. We know that if we were to lose this war, not only the physical man but the mental and spiritual man would be regimented. We know that the Axis Powers have a deep conviction that the totalitarian way is the only way of life. We know, now that our way of life is jeopardized, that our way—the way of the free press, free speech, the right of assembly, the processes of law under the Republic, freedom of religion—is the way; and we have a conviction on that subject now; and the battle goes on. There is no halfway mark. There is no turning back.

All this is so well understood that it is almost axiomatic, and yet it is well for us to review the facts and to realize that

While Axis prisoners have streamed into captivity at the end of our campaign of liberation in north Africa, lend-lease has shipped greater and greater quantities of war material into the battle areas—and into the other countries allied with us.

In my lend-lease report to the Congress on September 11, 1941, I stated that "it is our task to turn the workshops of our industry into mighty forges of war—to outbuild the aggressors in every category of modern arms."

Today, we are outbuilding the aggressors in every category of modern arms. And we are delivering them in the amounts necessary to build up the striking power for offensives that will end only in Berlin and Tokyo.

As lend-lease moves ahead in its third year, our armed forces, our supplies, and the combined efforts of the United Nations are driving ahead to complete victory over the enemy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 1943.

WINNING THE PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HATCH

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by him at a Win the Peace radio rally, New York Times Hall, New York, May 23, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ABDICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL POWER—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address entitled "The Abdication of Congressional Power," delivered by him on May 26, 1943, on the National Forum of the Air, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN PROGRESS AFTER THE WAR—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "American Progress After the War," delivered by him at the Fifty-fourth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, May 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

UTILIZATION OF FOREST AND WOOD PRODUCTS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HOLMAN

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address recently delivered by him on the subject The Availability and Utilization of Forest and Wood Products in the War Effort, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESULTS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRICE RENEGOTIATION LAW—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BRIDGES

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by him summarizing the results of a nationwide survey relative to the administration of the price renegotiation law, which appears in the Appendix.]

"CAPITALISM ON CRUTCHES"—ADDRESS BY SAMUEL CROWTHER

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Capitalism on Crutches," delivered by Samuel Crowther before the Rotary Club of New York, on May 20, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY ADMIRAL GAYLORD CHURCH PRESENTING ARMY-NAVY E AWARD TO GILPANE BUILDING CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by Admiral Gaylord Church at the presentation ceremony of the Army-Navy E award to the Gilpane Building Co., of Providence, R. I., on May 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIAL SERVICE AND SOCIAL REFORM—ADDRESS BY RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN A. RYAN, D. D.

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D. D., to the graduates of the National Catholic Social Service School on May 23, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND LETTER FROM ROBERT H. PATCHIN

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the New York Times of May 3 relative to reciprocal trade agreements and a letter addressed to the New York Times by Robert H. Patchin, which appear in the Appendix.]

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION BY STATUTE—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Changing the Constitution by Statute," written by Arthur Krock and published in the New York Times of May 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION FOR PEACE—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Time by the Forelock," published in the Washington Post of May 26, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL HOLY COMMUNION AND BREAKFAST OF THE ST. GEORGE ASSOCIATION

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the fifth annual holy communion and breakfast of the St. George Association, United States Post Office, New York, May 16, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of House bill 1762, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understand that the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] intends to address the Senate on the subject matter of the committee amendment on page 4, beginning in line 23, and dealing with the National Resources Planning Board. Before he begins to speak I wish to ask unanimous consent to strike certain language from the committee amendment. In the first place, on page 5, beginning at the end of line 3, I desire to strike the words "acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services of officers and employees of any State or political subdivision thereof."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, of course the Senator from Tennessee would have the right to modify his own amendment, but if it is a committee amendment, that is quite a different situation, and the matter should be referred to the committee. I ask the Senator if the amendment in question is a committee amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, Mr. President, it is a committee amendment, and I have no authority from the committee to make the request. There are certain items in the amendment which I am convinced should not be in it, and I should like to put the amendment in such shape that it can be discussed properly, and so that there will not be any question about it. I hope the Senator from Oregon will not object. Of course, I understand he has a right to object.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am quite conscious of that right. If the Senator can demonstrate the validity of his request I should make no objection, but it is rather unusual for such a request to be made without reference of the matter to the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is. The Senator is exactly right. The language I read is one of two phrases or subdivisions appearing on the same page which I shall ask leave to strike out. Both subdivisions appear on page 5. The first is the language I have read from the end of line 3 to the beginning of line 6.

Mr. President, on page 5, line 10, after the word "Nation" and the semicolon, I propose to insert the words "not to exceed \$20,000 for"; then I propose to strike out the following language, beginning in line 10:

Not to exceed \$20,000; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; and not to exceed \$20,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709, of the Revised Statutes, or classification laws.

As to the latter part of that provision I am advised by the Parliamentarian of the Senate that it may be subject to a point of order. Of course, I do not want to have before the Senate any provision which is subject to a point of order. The Parliamentarian is of the opinion that it is legislation, and that is why I am making the request at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on what page does the language appear?

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 5. The Senator will understand what I desire to do if the Senator will look first at line 3, beginning with the word "acceptance" and ending with the word "thereof", in line 6, and put a parenthesis around that portion; and then, in line 10, after the word "Nation" and the semicolon, insert the words "not to exceed \$20,000 for"; and in the same line, after the word "expenses", insert a colon and strike out the words, beginning with "not" and ending with the word "laws" and the comma following it in line 18.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I understand the reason for the request of the

able Senator is that the language is in violation of the rule against the insertion of legislation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is a part of the reason.

Mr. McNARY. That is the basis of the objection, I believe.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. I have no doubt that the request is a worthy one, because the language is wholly subject to a point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. May the request be put, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McNARY. Of course, Mr. President, strictly under the rule, when legislation is found in an appropriation bill, and when a point of order is made, the bill automatically goes back to the committee. But I shall not make that point.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to do so, I desire to offer an amendment so that it will be pending at the time when the Senator from Ohio discusses the matter. The amendment is one which I propose to offer as an individual. The reason why I offer it is because the substance of the amendment was defeated by a tie vote in the committee, and I feel that it is my personal duty to offer the amendment. Therefore, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 18, it is proposed to strike out the numerals "\$200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$534,422"; and on the same page, in lines 22 to 25, inclusive, to strike out the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions in such States"; and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided further, That of this appropriation not less than \$300,000 shall be used for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2346) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, and 6; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and, in addition, \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the appropriation 'Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works', is hereby made available for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore or hereafter authorized"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and, in addition, \$3,000,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1943, of the appropriation 'Flood control, general', is hereby made available for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications of authorized flood-control projects, and for rescue work or the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941, for reimbursement to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, as authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, and for construction of the flood-control projects heretofore authorized for the Mermentau River, Bayou Teche, and Vermilion River, Louisiana"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
JOE STARNES,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the House conferees accepted the Senate amendments, save in two particulars. The House bill originally provided that the Board of Engineers should have \$2,000,000 with which to make plans and specifications for improvement of rivers and harbors, and \$2,000,000 for making plans and specifications for flood-control works.

We removed the \$2,000,000 limitation, and left the amount to be fixed at the discretion of the Secretary of War. In the conference committee the House conferees were unwilling to leave the matter so wide open, and insisted upon having a limitation placed on the two items. So the committee agreed to a \$3,000,000 limitation, which is \$1,000,000 more than the House originally put in the bill.

So, as the matter now stands, the Board of Engineers will have \$3,000,000 for making plans for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,000,000 for making flood-control specifications, so that when the war is over the engineering surveys may be ready to give employment to such of our citizens as may need employment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is not that the same subject which is supposed to be handled by the National Resources Planning Board?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The bill covers only the money for the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors of the War Department, and has no relation to the National Resources Planning Board, as such. As to whether the work is being duplicated, I am not fully advised.

Mr. President, I submit the conference report and ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the conference report, with a view to submitting a concurrent resolution. I do so because at the present time, devastating floods throughout the Central West and the Southwest, covering some 6 or 8 States, have flooded some 4,000,000 acres of land and made some 80,000 persons homeless. In my State of Illinois we have in the Illinois River the highest water known in the history of the State. In 1844, the records show, the highest water previous to now occurred; and yet in the floods which have just reached their crest along the Illinois River, I am advised that the water is some 3 feet higher than it was at that earlier day.

Mr. President, under section 5 which is referred to in the concurrent resolution, the Army engineers in making plans and specifications for the rebuilding or the reconstruction of any walls or levees along the Illinois River can replace such walls or levees only at the same height at which they are at the present time, or at the same height at which they were immediately prior to the present floods. That is exactly what section 5 would do.

The concurrent resolution I propose to submit would not only give the Army engineers more money to spend in connection with the flooded areas, but also would give them the immediate right to start their planning for the future, not in connection with what the height of the walls of the present projects is or recently has been, but for any height they deem to be necessary as a result of the experience they have had in the presently flooded areas. This is probably the most important part of the resolution, but let me return to the floods in my native State.

Mr. President, in Illinois alone, for example, we have 1,250,000 acres totally inundated. That means that probably 750,000 crop-acres have been totally destroyed as a result of the breaking of the levees and the overflowing of the land. That does not include thousands of acres of land on the prairies east and west of the Illinois River, where the water has stood for days, and in some places weeks, on the wheat, oats, and rye, and some of the corn which has been planted thereby destroying the germ of the plant, which means that no wheat, oats, or rye will be harvested upon those lands. If anything is done at all it will be necessary to replant those wheat and oat fields in

I believe that sooner or later Mr. Davis will make a statement in connection with this important problem, and the statement should be made as soon as possible with respect to the removal of restrictions and regulations concerning the planting of crops.

Mr. President, there is one other thing which I should like to have the country know: The Disaster Loan Corporation, which was set up a few years ago by the Congress, is now on the job in these flooded areas, ready to take over when the floods recede to such a point that they can move in and fairly appraise the damage which has been done to the individual home owners in various towns and cities throughout the country, as well as the owners of farm homes.

The Disaster Loan Corporation was a great success in the Ohio Valley, and in every other flooded area where it operated. It now has representatives in the flooded areas contacting the people where necessary, urging them to make applications for loans if they need aid in the rehabilitation and repair of their homes.

I should also like to add that insofar as the loaning of money to the farmers for seed purposes is concerned, I was advised yesterday, in talking with officials of the Farm Credit Administration, that they are on the job in St. Louis, which is the central area of the flood, and that they have plenty of money with which to make all necessary loans in connection with any seed which may be necessary to replant any of the crops which have been inundated and destroyed as a result of this unprecedented flood. It would seem to me that this is extremely important, and I am sure that if they need more money for that purpose the Congress would not hesitate to grant it.

The Federal Housing Authority is also looking into the program with respect to sending trailers into the flooded areas. I understand they have frozen, or have on hand, some 400 or 500 trailers which are available for any of the flooded areas in the event the citizens of a community might find it necessary to use them in connection with the housing of employees or the housing of those who have been evacuated from the flooded area. At least, the trailers might be of considerable help.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am glad to hear the explanation of the able Senator from Illinois with regard to the Disaster Loan Corporation loaning money to farmers, because the same situation exists in the Northwest. I have not had a chance to read the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois. Does it apply to a particular area or the entire United States?

Mr. LUCAS. It covers the entire United States.

Mr. LANGER. From what the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] has said, am I to understand that the maintenance of roads which is to be provided for would include new bridges where the old bridges have been destroyed?

Mr. LUCAS. No; the concurrent resolution which I have in mind would have nothing to do with that problem. To

meet such a proposal we would necessarily have to enact additional legislation. As the Senator from Oklahoma has said, millions of dollars of damage will result from the destruction of bridges and roads. Among the cities which have been inundated as a result of floods are municipalities which will not be able to take care of the replacement and repair of municipal equipment and property. It will be necessary for the Federal Government to step in and make grants to a number of towns and cities. It may be necessary to rehabilitate completely communities where the destruction of waterworks, streets, and similar utilities has resulted from the floods. Provision for such aid will have to come in a separate measure. It is not included in the proposal now before the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I inquire if it is the intention of the distinguished Senator to introduce such legislation to provide for the building of bridges?

Mr. LUCAS. It is. I have already taken it up with the Federal Works Administration, and it is my understanding that they will ask to appear before the Lanham committee next week when the committee will hold hearings on a bill to aid and promote the war effort. I am advised that the Federal Works Administration will ask a minimum of \$25,000,000 for that particular purpose. I can whole-heartedly support that measure, and if necessary, if what is expected to be done by the House is not done, I will introduce proposed legislation here to that end.

Mr. LANGER. Would that proposed legislation cover floods all over the country?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. Everything I have done here covers the situation all over the United States. The only reason I pointed out Illinois was because it is my home State, and the floods there are so devastating and ruinous that my attention has been focused on conditions there; but I shall leave no stone unturned to give all the legislative help that is necessary to alleviate suffering and the damage throughout the Nation which has been caused by an act of God.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to assure the Senator that he will have all the help I can give him.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that we have in North Dakota some 15 or 17 counties that are not in shape to build bridges. Many bridges are out. One bridge is out on the main highway across the State farther west at Fallon, Mont., with the result that it is necessary to haul war materials 70 or 80 miles south in order to get them across the State. I hope that legislation on this subject will be energetically pushed, and I will do all that I can to help the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The legislation I have in mind would cover the situation disclosed by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in the interest of the proper and appropriate control of legislative procedure, and in

deference to the rules of the Senate, I think our legislation should always follow a proper and appropriate line. I am in very deep sympathy with the proposal made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois; indeed, I shall support prudent legislation at the proper time to give relief to the distressed people now suffering from this great disaster; but, Mr. President, it cannot be done in this fashion.

This is an effort to amend an appropriation bill after a conference report has been acted upon by the Senate. One would have to proceed without any regard to the Senate rules if he did not make a point of order, which I now do, first, that the resolution can only be received by unanimous consent, and to that I object.

Secondly, it is an effort to attach legislation to an appropriation bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now the product of a conference committee. So I make the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the rules of the Senate, the point of order made by the Senator from Oregon is sustained.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I recognize the validity of the point of order, and I ask at this time, out of order, to introduce a bill to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941, which will accomplish what I proposed in the concurrent resolution. I request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred as requested.

The bill (S. 1134) to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Pepper
Andrews	Gillette	Radcliffe
Austin	Green	Reed
Bailey	Guffey	Revercomb
Ball	Gurney	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hatch	Robertson
Bilbo	Hawkes	Russell
Bone	Hayden	Smith
Brewster	Hill	Stewart
Bridges	Holman	Taft
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Buck	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Burton	Langer	Tobey
Bushfield	Lodge	Truman
Butler	Lucas	Tunnell
Byrd	McCarran	Tydings
Capper	McClellan	Vandenberg
Caraway	McFarland	Van Nuys
Chandler	McKellar	Wagner
Chavez	McNary	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wheeler
Danaher	Mead	White
Davis	Millikin	Wiley
Eastland	Moore	Willis
Ellender	Nye	Wilson
Ferguson	O'Daniel	
George	O'Mahoney	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HIS EXCEL- LENCY, HON. EDWIN BARCLAY, PRESI- DENT OF LIBERIA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in a few minutes President Barclay of Liberia will visit the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that the Chair name a committee to escort him to the floor of the Senate, and that then the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], as the committee to greet the President of Liberia and escort him into the Chamber.

Pursuant to the unanimous consent agreement, the Senate will now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m., His Excellency, Hon. Edwin Barclay, President of Liberia, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, consisting of Mr. Hill, Mr. McNary, Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Capper, preceded by the Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, and the Sergeant at Arms, Wall Doxey, entered the Chamber and took the place assigned him on the rostrum in front of the Vice President's desk.

The members of the party accompanying the President of Liberia, including Hon. W. V. S. Tubman, President-elect of Liberia; Capt. Alfred Russ, the military aide to President Barclay; Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis, United States Military Aide; Mr. Fred Hibbard and Mr. Stanley Woodward, on behalf of the United States State Department; and Mr. Walter Walker, Liberian Consul General, New York City, entered the Chamber and were escorted to the seats assigned them on the floor to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Members of the Senate, ladies and gentlemen, I introduce to you the President of Liberia. [Applause.]

President BARCLAY. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I wish to express to you my high appreciation of the courtesy shown me in permitting me to observe for a few moments the processes of lawmaking in the United States. [Applause.]

Following his salutation, the President of Liberia and the distinguished visitors accompanying him were escorted from the Chamber.

At 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m. the Senate reassembled, when it was called to order by the Vice President.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 170. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis;

H. R. 328. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, because of military op-

erations, to defer or waive payments under nonmineral leases of public lands in Alaska;

H. R. 535. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Donna Pittel;

H. R. 940. An act for the relief of Howard E. Dickison;

H. R. 1160. An act for the relief of Alva Burton Rickey;

H. R. 1468. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Azer; and

H. R. 2067. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. M. Reid & Co., of Macon, Ga.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 777. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914;

H. R. 1153. An act for the relief of Cordie Underwood and Wilbur Kea;

H. R. 1667. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Co., a corporation; and

H. R. 2115. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House; asked conferences with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. FITTENDER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conferences:

H. R. 235. An act for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey; and

H. R. 1784. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1463) for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. FITTENDER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7. An act making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; and

H. R. 2427. An act to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 170. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis;

H. R. 328. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, because of military op-

nonmineral leases of public lands in Alaska;

H. R. 535. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Donna Pittel;

H. R. 777. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914;

H. R. 940. An act for the relief of Howard E. Dickison;

H. R. 1153. An act for the relief of Cordie Underwood and Wilbur Kea;

H. R. 1160. An act for the relief of Alva Burton Rickey;

H. R. 1468. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Azer;

H. R. 1667. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria, & Washington Railway Co., a corporation;

H. R. 2067. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. M. Reid & Co., of Macon, Ga.; and

H. R. 2115. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 7. An act making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2427. An act to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] desires to make a speech on the bill at this time, and I therefore yield to him.

Mr. TAFT obtained the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield long enough for me to ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. At the meeting of the Senate on Monday an amendment was offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], which was agreed to, providing for the restoration of the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to their statutory level.

Mr. McKELLAR. It left out the members of the Tariff Commission—

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. And of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. This is a question to be settled in conference, and since the same action was not taken in regard to the members of the other two commissions, would it be out of harmony with the ideas of the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if I should ask unanimous consent that the members

of the Tariff Commission and the members of the Maritime Commission be treated as were the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that the whole question may go to conference and be considered as an entirety, instead of the amendment probably being thrown out because one commission is treated in one way and the others in another?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator was present on Monday last, and will recall that in the discussion which then arose between the Senator from Montana and me I suggested, as I recall, that the members of the other two commissions named in section 102 were in exactly the same attitude, insofar as the law enacted by Congress in 1932 was concerned, as were the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I suggested, then, that if the salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission were increased, by the same token the salaries of the members of the two other commissions should be increased, and if the Senator asks unanimous consent thus to amend section 102, on page 66 of the bill, I shall not object.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that section 102 may be amended by removing the limitation on the salaries of the members of the Tariff Commission and members of the Maritime Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I am not sure that I will, I think that the suggestion made by the Senator from Utah fits in with the provisions of the bill. I will ask the Senator from Tennessee whether that is correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it does fit into the bill. The language of the bill, on page 66, section 102, is as follows:

Sec. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

The unanimous consent request made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] refers to the language of section 66 on page 102.

I wish to say that these salaries were changed through an act of Congress, and, by the way, in an appropriation bill, in 1932, and they have continuously since that time remained at \$10,000. I am very frank to say that I do not think that members of the Government, even though their duties are increased, who are receiving as much as \$10,000—what I say does not apply to the lower paid employees—should ask or expect an increase of salary, but if the salaries of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners are increased, the same action should be taken with respect to the members of the Maritime Commission and the Tariff Commission.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, may we have a ruling on my unanimous consent request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]?

Mr. REED. Yes, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas objects.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I yielded only for the purpose of a question; not for the purpose of a unanimous consent request being made.

Mr. President, I rise to oppose the proposed increase in the appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board offered by the Senator from Tennessee, and also to oppose the committee amendment which would appropriate \$200,000 for the National Resources Planning Board, after all appropriations for that board have been eliminated by the House of Representatives. In opposing the proposed amendment and the proposed appropriation I wish to make it clear that I am not opposed to the making of post-war plans. I strongly supported the resolution creating the George post-war planning committee, and I am a member of that committee. I believe the George committee will undertake to develop as constructive a program as possible, with some relation to the realities, and I believe that the making of post-war plans in a broad way should be left to that committee. It is not as if the National Resources Planning Board were going to make any detailed plans. They do not make detailed plans. A few moments ago the Army engineers were granted \$6,000,000 for the making of actual plans for public works on the rivers and harbors. The National Resources Planning Board is merely trying to do with Government appropriations what the George committee can perfectly well do.

Mr. President, I am not opposed to planning by private organizations, no matter what they may be. I should be glad to have plans made by communistic organizations, or Socialist organizations, or even Fascist organizations, insofar as they are merely private organizations, but I oppose this proposed appropriation because of the kind of planning which the National Resources Planning Board has done, and is doing, and is proposing to do, and the kind of plans which they are making for the people of the United States.

I cannot understand why a Congress which believes and constantly reasserts its beliefs, in one philosophy of government, approximately the same philosophy which has guided this country for the last 150 years, should provide hundreds of thousands of dollars promiscuously for the making of plans by an agency which believes in an entirely different philosophy, which appears to be partly socialistic and partly the product of a dangerous financial imagination. Why should the Congress finance a propaganda which is aimed directly at the principles and convictions of a large majority of both Houses of Congress? Why should we give the agency in question 10 times or even 4 times the amount of money we have given to the George post-war problems committee? If there is to be an administrative agency to deal with planning, a new one should be created, its powers and duties care-

fully defined, and the appointment of its members confirmed by the Senate of the United States. There is no legislative authority for this board except in one small respect, and the members, so far as I know, have never been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. President, I am opposed to the planning of the National Resources Planning Board, because after reading practically all the documents which they have prepared, I find they are based on two principles which I thoroughly disapprove and which I believe are disapproved by a majority of the Congress of the United States in both Houses.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him in order that I may comment about the statement just made that there was no statutory authority for the National Resources Planning Board I should like to explain to the Senator that in 1939 a point of order was made against a similar appropriation on the ground that there was no statutory authority for it. That point of order was overruled by the Senate. In the debate it was explained that the legislative authority for the Board is contained in the Federal Employment Stabilization Act of 1931 which was passed under the administration of President Hoover, and in a joint resolution of July 7, 1939, public resolution No. 20, Seventy-sixth Congress. It is found on page 230 of the Senate hearings on this bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, probably I overstated the fact when I said there is no legislative authority. There is nothing in the statute which authorizes the writing of this kind of legislation or which authorizes any of the activities in which the National Resources Planning Board has engaged. The statute contains a carry-over authority of some kind from the Federal Employment Stabilization Committee. Strictly speaking I may be wrong, but as a practical matter I am correct, when I say that the Congress has never passed a planning law, has never created a planning agency, and has never given the Board authority to do the kind of things it is doing, unless by the appropriation of money from time to time.

As I have said, I have read the reports. I cannot claim that I have read every word of them. I have gone through them page by page. In my opinion, they are based on two policies and theories. The first is the theory of unlimited public spending and the constant increase of the public debt after the war. A policy of deficit spending is implicit in the measures the Board proposes and in its attitude toward the spending of Government money. In the second place, the Board's plans are based on unlimited Government interference in and regulation of all business activity, plus a very large amount of Government regulation of what is now private industry. I intend to review the reports in order to support those conclusions.

I note the letter from Mr. Charles E. Merriam, vice chairman and member of the Board, which was inserted in the

RECORD of May 20 by the distinguished majority leader. In that letter Mr. Merriam denies that the Board advocates deficit spending as a continuous policy of the Federal Government. In spite of Mr. Merriam's denial, I think I can show that the Board has taken just that position. Mr. Merriam further denies that the Board believes that we are no longer in an expanding and dynamic economy. I do not know who criticized him for that, but certainly the criticism was justified. The real fact is that the Board is in favor of an economy expanding like a balloon, and just as certain to be blown up if we keep following the program it has advocated.

I wish to have printed in the RECORD at this point, Mr. President, in fairness, the letter I have received from Mr. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, in which he also denies that a policy of deficit spending is advocated by the Board. In the letter he says:

The position of the Board is that public financing should be used as an instrument of public policy and whether financing by deficit or otherwise, it should depend upon the condition with which Government must deal at the time.

It seems to me that that statement itself is an equivocal one. It seems to say that deficits are wholly unimportant except as instruments of public policy. I think that position is reflected by the complete absence from all the Board's reports of any answer to the question with respect to where the money is coming from.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1943.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR TAFT: I have just read with much interest a report in the New York Times for May 20 of an address delivered by you to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

I found your remarks very interesting. In many particulars the position taken by you on questions of government policy is substantially the same as that taken by the National Resources Planning Board. I refer especially to what you had to say about private enterprise, the appropriate role of Federal loans, a social security program, etc.

I am sure you will not object, however, to my calling your attention to a part of your address which, unfortunately, charges the National Resources Planning Board with advocating policies which in fact the Resources Board advocates no more than do you. I refer to the statements you made regarding deficit financing. No doubt you were misled into the statement you have made by the recent book published by Dr. Moulton. Mr. Beardsley Ruml, one of the Board's consultants, recently said in New York "Dr. Moulton's reference to the Board is an uninformed misstatement of the Board's recommendations."

It is the policy of the Board, and in that the Board merely accepts the policy which this country has adhered to from the beginning, that there are conditions in which public expenditures must exceed the revenues, and deficit financing must be resorted to.

The present war provides one of those conditions, and no one would deny the appropriateness of deficit financing at this time. This is far from saying that continuous deficit financing is either necessary or proper, for the Board neither advocates nor believes in such a policy. Quite the contrary, there are times when the revenues of government should exceed expenditures—sometimes by wide margins. It is possible that shortly after the end of this war conditions will develop wherein the tendency to inflation will have to be controlled by collections in excess of expenditures and sharp reduction in debt.

One of the statements quoted by Dr. Moulton in itself states this position. It is as follows:

"Whether taxes should equal, fall short of, or exceed expenditures must be decided according to economic conditions" (p. 17, National Resources Development, 1942 report, National Resources Planning Board).

The position of the Board is that public financing should be used as an instrument of public policy and whether financing by deficit or otherwise, it should depend upon the condition with which Government must deal at the time.

Personally, I write thus fully because I know that you will not at any time willfully misrepresent our position, and I am sure you realize also that at this time it is most important that all good Americans understand one another.

Sincerely yours,
FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Chairman.

MR. TAFT. Mr. President, I turn now to the reports of the Board itself. Up to the year 1940 the Board's reports were comparatively harmless. In February 1940 we discussed the appropriation for the Board; and about all the Board said it was going to do was to inaugurate a study of national relief policy and a study of transportation. The only question before Congress at that time, 3 years ago, was whether the Board was the proper agency to do that work or whether other agencies were already engaged in it. Even at that time the motion of the senior Senator from Louisiana to reduce the appropriation to \$100,000 was rejected in the Senate by only one vote; but in 1941 the Board started on its course of advanced thinking, and its program reached its culmination in the recent 1943 report. Let me say that also in 1940 the Board was recommending a program of Federal public works. It had very limited ideas or figures at that time, and the total program it was submitting was one calling for approximately \$6,000,000,000 of expenditures. A large part of the works recommended were actually planned by the Army engineers and consisted of the same kind of public works we had previously undertaken.

But the general method pursued by the Board in its reports is to state broad ideals with which no one would disagree as general objectives of public policy, then to belittle all past efforts to reach those ideals, and finally to promise the American people that the reaching of those ideals is a simple matter if we merely follow the methods proposed by the National Resources Planning Board. The actual methods presented are vague and indefinite; but no argument is admitted to exist in opposition to the Board's proposals. The proposals are

plausible because no analysis of them is made.

The difficulties of carrying out the proposals are never mentioned, and the unfortunate results of abandoning certain basic American principles are completely disregarded. The result is that the general effect of the reports is to make false promises to the people, to assure them of obtaining results which cannot possibly be secured, and which at best can only be a far-distant goal.

In order to show what I mean, I shall read first from the 1942 report. In that report the Board says that the American Bill of Rights and the Constitution are more or less outmoded, and that the Board has drawn up a new bill of rights to take their place.

The 1942 report proposes, therefore, a bill of rights. It follows up the "four freedoms" in general:

Any new declaration of personal rights * * * here and now must include:

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years.
2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service.
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident.

5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies.

6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.

That right is already guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact.

That is a right which our people have had for 150 years.

8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and

9. The right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

The Bill of Rights which is set forth in the report is a new Bill of Rights. Of course, most of the rights are perfectly proper goals. Everyone would like to attain them. But to promise every citizen of the United States those rights is to promise something which a large number of people may never succeed in securing.

In the 1943 report, that program is joined with the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms." On pages 6 and 7 of the report we find:

It is time to outline more sharply a program through which democratic ideals may be more perfectly realized in the affairs of the community in the post-war period. The broad bases of such a program have already been stated in the "four freedoms" and in the Atlantic Charter. We have previously endeavored to spell out the program in greater detail in the new Bills of Rights and in the five specific objectives presented in our report for 1942.

In the 1943 report the rights are again stated, and with the statement that—

The Board further believes that it should be the declared policy of the United States Government:

To underwrite full employment for the employables;

To guarantee a job for every man released from the armed forces and the war industries at the close of the war, with fair pay and working conditions;

To guarantee and, when necessary, underwrite:

Equal access to security,
Equal access to education for all,
Equal access to health and nutrition for all, and

Wholesome housing conditions for all.

It is proposed to underwrite and guarantee every one of the rights in the new bill of rights which is set out in the 1943 report. The language in the 1943 report is large and global. It is attractive; but it either states principles which everyone has admitted, or it states as rights and promises something that we cannot possibly in good faith promise the American people.

We look to and plan for:

1. The fullest possible development of the human personality, in relation to the common good, in a framework of freedoms and rights, of justice, liberty, equality, and the consent of the governed.

There is page after page of that sort of language. It has been written before. So far as substance is concerned, if any of these reports could not be written with one-fourth the space and paper used, I should be very much mistaken.

As a means of protecting justice, freedom, and democracy:

2. The fullest possible development of the productive potential of all of our resources, material and human, with full employment, continuity of income, equal access to minimum security and living standards, and a balance between economic stability and social adventure.

There we have the ultimate goal. We are to assure everyone a balance between economic stability and social adventure. The United States Government is to make this world an adventurous world, in which everyone shall have a tremendously good time and the opportunity to enjoy all the adventures which he may witness on the silver screen.

I read further:

As means of insuring the peaceful pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness:

III. An effective jural order of the world outlawing violence and imperialism, old or new fashioned, in international relations—

The Board is stepping out a little when it departs from the domestic field. I do not believe it claims to have any power to make post-war international plans—and permitting and energizing the fullest development of resources and rights everywhere.

The three factors—democracy, dynamic economy, and peace—never in the history of our time have been united in a political system.

But the National Resources Planning Board finds no difficulty in doing so. It says:

This is a novel combination never before attempted as a whole, although tried in part, nor ever before possible in man's history until the present time.

All previous rules are to be set aside; all the difficulties involved are to be over-

come; and we are to step into a complete Utopia.

Mr. President, I have studied the reports with some care, and I have yet to find any specific recommendations to explain, for example, how the Government can underwrite a full and useful job for every citizen of the United States, which the Board says we must guarantee. Certainly we must guarantee some relief, but how can we guarantee a full and useful job for every person in the United States? Suppose there are 15,000,000 people in need of a "full and useful job." How are we to find useful things on which to employ them? How are we to find the money to pay them \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year each, which would amount to \$20,000,000,000, to give every man a full and useful job?

Does the Board say where the money is to come from? It does not. There is no suggestion anywhere as to how this vast promise is to be carried out.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I should be interested to be advised, if the Senator has the information, as to what becomes of the reports and suggestions, couched in such beautiful generalities. I do not recall that any bill sponsored by the National Resources Planning Board to carry out any one of these recommendations, whether good, bad or indifferent, has ever been submitted to the Congress. Of course, we have had legislation dealing with the various topics to which the Board refers; but, so far as I know, no bill or plan has been presented to the Congress to carry out any of the objectives to which the National Resources Planning Board refers. I am wondering whether or not it is a waste of time, paper, and good literature to prepare and submit such reports, and have nothing done about them.

Mr. TAFT. I believe the Senator to be correct. I do not know of any bill which the National Resources Planning Board has ever prepared, except one, proposing the appropriation of more money to provide State planning associations to work in cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board. I know of no actual legislation.

Furthermore, I do not think anyone who might actually set out to write a statute would find any help in anything I have read from the National Resources Planning Board's reports. The reports may give one a global idea of the situation; but so far as getting down to brass tacks is concerned, so far as real legislation and the creation of real work is concerned, I do not think the reports would be of any assistance.

Mr. OVERTON. I thoroughly agree with the Senator.

There is another phase of the matter. Does the Senator know of any particular project which has been recommended by the National Resources Planning Board as such, which has come before the Congress for authorization?

Mr. TAFT. I should not like to say that there were none. There have been measures relating to some of the matters

recommended by the Board. My impression is that those bills have come from the departments more directly interested.

Mr. OVERTON. I am familiar, for example, with the work done by the Army engineers with reference to rivers and harbors, flood control, and various other projects. They make their recommendations made by the Chief of Engineers with respect to those projects. However, I understand—I may be in error—that there was an Executive order that all the projects approved by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors should be submitted to the National Resources Planning Board before any report thereon was made by the Chief of Engineers. Nevertheless the Commerce Committee of the Senate, and the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House act upon the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers. We do not wait for any recommendation to be made by the National Resources Planning Board in respect to any such projects.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. With reference to the Senator's inquiry about any of the plans suggested by the Board being written into legislation, I think we should understand, first, that the National Resources Planning Board is not what might be termed a "line" agency; it is not an executive or administrative agency. It is a staff agency for the coordination and correlation, in large measure, of the plans of other agencies. It serves very much the same purpose for planning as does the Bureau of the Budget for appropriations or financing.

Take the subject of social security as an example. The National Resources Planning Board would not come to Congress with a bill in connection with social security. It would help coordinate and correlate the plans of agencies dealing with social security. However, any proposed legislation would very likely come from the administrative or line agency having to do with social security, which is, of course, the Federal Security Administration.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me that the development of a proper social-security program—and I am in favor of it—can best be accomplished in the most constructive way by the George committee preparing a social-security program, and the Finance Committee of the Senate developing such a program. I do not believe they will receive much assistance from the report on Security, Work, and Relief Policies issued by the National Resources Planning Board. They may receive some assistance from it, but so far as specific measures are concerned, I doubt it.

Mr. HILL. I disagree with the Senator. Since I have been a Member of Congress I have not found that the Congress has been able to draft any comprehensive legislation dealing with a fundamental, over-all subject such as social security. It must have the benefit of

the advice, opinions, and studies of those at the other end of the Avenue who have the time to make such studies, which the Congress and its committees do not have. The Congress does not have time to make studies and investigations, and bring forth expert advice.

Mr. TAFT. Perhaps Congress can do better in the future than it has done in the past, now that the Senator from Alabama is a Member of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. To be perfectly frank, in my opinion, no group of men anywhere work harder, more devotedly, or more indefatigably, than Members of Congress. However, the average Member of Congress, be he in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, has so many things to do that he cannot become an expert on the various phases of social security in the same way that a man in the Social Security Administration, who devotes his full time to one particular thing, can become expert.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, whether or not Congress can do it, it is certain that the National Resources Planning Board will not do it. The department concerned with the matter will do it. If it is not done in Congress, the Social Security Board will prepare and present a measure, as it has presented a number of social-security measures heretofore.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. In that connection, may I inquire of the Senator from Ohio, the Senator from Alabama, or any other Senator, if he knows whether the Chairman or any member of the National Resources Planning Board has ever appeared before the Senate committee dealing with social-security legislation and made a recommendation or submitted any concrete plan for legislation?

Mr. TAFT. So far as I know, he has not appeared before the Finance Committee since I have been a member of that committee.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, it is not the function of the officials of the National Resources Planning Board to appear before congressional committees. The so-called line agencies, the executive and administrative agencies having jurisdiction of the particular matter come before Congress to present proposed legislation on the present testimony. Much of what they present may well be based on plans which have been correlated or coordinated for them, or provided for them by the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to read a few more of the global promises, so to speak, of the National Resources Planning Board before proceeding to a discussion of their financial policy.

The report states:

Enough for all is now possible for the first time in history.

Mr. TOBEY. Enough of what?

Mr. TAFT. Enough food and everything else for all for the first time in history. There is always a reflection on the past. No one really did anything before the Board came into existence.

I continue reading:

With the will to act, it is possible to reach this peacetime goal with no great departure from the pattern of life and enterprise that we have enjoyed. Government can and should underwrite effective demand for goods and services. * * *

The Government need not, and should not, alone undertake the attainment of such high national production, but can underwrite it and cooperate in its attainment. * * *

In peace no less than in war, leadership must come from the stout-hearted, the buoyant of spirit, and the fertile of mind.

I do not know whether the Board was referring to the present administration, or whether it was referring to the members of the Board. In any event, it is certainly promising something big when it asserts that:

In peace no less than in war, leadership must come from the stout-hearted, the buoyant of spirit, and the fertile of mind.

The report continues:

The best discipline, the highest morale, the greatest productivity are alike the products of good will, mutual confidence, and genuine cooperation among men. The loftier values of life are not fostered by brutality and violence, but by reason and justice.

The Board certainly has made an extraordinary discovery. All this language is along that general line. It seems to me to be a pure waste of time. So far as it is merely a promise to create this condition and a statement that it can be done without the slightest difficulty, I think it is most unfortunate in its results.

Mr. President, I have studied the reports with some care, and I have yet to find any specific recommendation explaining, for instance, how the Government can underwrite a full and useful job for every citizen of the United States. I have yet to find any method proposed by which we can guarantee to every man social adventure or the right to fair play. In short, the reports are a combination of "hooey" and false promises which can only prove a snare and a delusion to those who take them seriously.

Coming to the financial policy implied in these reports, I think it is fair to say that they endorse the theory that there is no limit to Government spending because I can find nowhere any suggestion as to how the money is to be raised. In one place the reports contain a recommendation that corporate taxes and consumption taxes should be reduced, although at the same time they recommend a large increase in peace-time expenditures.

In the 1941 report we find the first reference to the general theory which underlies the remainder of the reports. On page 4 there is a kind of paean of joy at the results of the war spending. For the first time the Government has spent a considerable amount of money.

The 1941 report states:

The barrier that stands between us and the attainment of what we have looked on as the American standard of living is in part a psychological barrier. It is the notion that only through a vast national abstinence can we provide heeded capital improvements or public works; that if we wish to provide these things we shall have to tighten our belts; that is, reduce our standard of living.

In other words, it is no longer necessary for anyone to accumulate savings or save capital. All we need to do is to allow the Government to provide it.

The report continues:

The current and dramatic example, the decision by the Congress and the Executive to do the things required in our defense program—

This was back in 1941—

has set in motion a connected series of forces which will in time go far toward attaining the goal of full employment. Given our resources, equipment, techniques, and skills, only that decision—only that courageous implementation of the will-to-do—was required to release the log jam of idle plants and idle men.

Just spend enough Government money.

True, many of those "logs" will be long in reaching the mills, will require time in reaching their final stage of finished products, but the jam has been broken. It is an instructive commentary on our times that only under the threat of external aggression could we as a people summon the courage to implement this will-to-do.

There is no suggestion or mention of the fact that the will-to-do is implemented by a \$6,000,000,000 Government deficit which since that time has become a \$60,000,000,000 Government deficit.

There is no suggestion whatever that there is any problem in financing any of this program. All we have to do is to go ahead and spend the money, and everything will be Utopian. The clear implication is that since employment was produced by a Government deficit in wartime, it should be produced by a Government deficit in peacetime.

In the fall of 1941 the Board issued a pamphlet called *After Defense—What?* On pages 3 and 4 thereof I find the following statement of its views:

When we organize for maximum production on the basis of full employment, without being stopped by the costs, we discover, as have other nations, that increased production pays the real costs involved. Doing the job pays the bill. In other words, the central problem is not money; it is manpower, resources, and organization. At last we are beginning to see that finance was made for man, and not man for finance.

A modern nation cannot avoid balancing its total production-consumption budget.

When the Board says that "doing the job pays the bill," it can mean only one thing. Obviously it does not pay the Government debt. It means that the Government debt makes no difference. If deficits make no difference, there is no object in avoiding deficits, and we are bound to have a continuing deficit policy, in spite of Mr. Merriam's denial. On page 15 of this pamphlet there is a reference to the President's request for a plan of financing post-war activities, but neither here nor elsewhere has any plan been suggested.

The President has asked the Board, in cooperation with other departments and agencies, to study how the needed activities of the post-defense period are to be financed and what devices can be evolved for appropriate sharing of the costs.

That is the only reference I can find anywhere to the question as to where the

money is to come from to pay for this "courageous implementation of the will to do."

All these reports, like the 1941 quotation regarding the "courageous implementation of the will to do," are based on the theory that we can prime the pump by public works and Government spending; that such spending is a good thing, no matter whether the public works are valuable or not. As Mr. Yantis, one of the members of the Board, testified several years ago before a House Committee, the Board believes that "even leaf-raking creates wealth." If leaf-raking creates wealth, that means, in effect, that Government spending itself creates wealth, and that we do not need to do anything else; we do not need to worry about anything further.

In my opinion, public works should be undertaken for the value they give the public or as a means to furnish absolutely necessary relief. They should not be undertaken for the purpose of spending money.

I shall make a brief reference to Prof. Alvin H. Hansen because he is the economic adviser of the Board, and probably the most influential adviser of the Board. I quote briefly from some of his views on the same subject. He says:

We shall come out of the war debt-free. We shall have no external debt, only an internal debt. A public debt internally held has none of the essential earmarks of a private debt. A public debt is an instrument of public policy. It is a means to control the national income, in conjunction with the tax structure, to regulate the distribution of income. An internal debt is, in fact, so different from what we commonly think of as debt * * * that it should scarcely be called a debt at all.

He says further:

The attack on chronic unemployment by means of public expenditures financed by a continually rising public debt is essentially a conservative proposal and—

The Board has not endorsed Mr. Hansen in every respect, but, nevertheless, he is a guiding factor in their financial economy.

I have already referred, Mr. President, to the many rights which the Government is required to guarantee and underwrite. This implies that the Government must provide all these rights, no matter what the cost. The cost would be staggering, probably half the total income of the people of the United States in normal times. There is not even a hint in the reports of the tremendous cost of guaranteeing these rights, and underwriting them, even if it were desirable to do so.

The next element of spending proposed is found on pages 6 and 7 of the 1943 report. On those pages there is discussed spending for foreign or international purposes after the war. I quote from the report:

The United States must gear its agriculture and industry to the tasks involved, and perhaps apply some form of lease-lend, use its shipping facilities, and supply technicians and organizers on a scale unknown heretofore.

The report further states:

Whatever domestic policies we adopt for insuring full employment might, therefore,

be adjusted to the fact that there will be a large-scale development and growth of our capital goods industries for a number of years in order to aid in the development of Europe, China, Latin America, or other areas.

They are going to spend Government money in order to aid the development of all the rest of the world.

While I am on this point, I read a little reference to immigration:

Another question of external-internal relations which will rise again is that of migration and population resettlements after the war. The United States can maintain its present restrictive migration policy with a clear conscience only to the extent to which we help to maintain employment and production elsewhere so as to make need for immigration less urgent.

In other words, we either have to spend a great amount of money helping other nations to support their unemployed, or we have to let them come here and work in the United States.

When we come to the industrial part of the 1943 program we find countless proposals for spending Government money in industry. First of all, we have the numerous public-works projects. We are going to spend, so far as I can estimate, on public works anywhere from three to six million dollars a year; and when we come to the industrial proposals we find that we are going to finance practically all industry. I will refer later to the different regulations; but every single proposal that is made involves the spending of Government money on industry.

When we come to the social-security report on security work and relief policies, there is not even an estimate of the expense. I estimate that the Beveridge plan in England as applied to this country would cost about \$21,000,000,000 a year. The program of the National Resources and Planning Board would certainly cost all of that, plus a number of billions for education and various other services not included in the Beveridge report.

On page 15, without any real study of housing needs, the Board advocates "a large public-housing program." Anyone with any sense would advocate a housing program that is financed, so far as possible, by private money, supplemented only to the extent absolutely necessary by public funds; but the Board is in favor right off, quickly, without any further consideration of a large public-housing program.

Surely a board that can propose all this Government spending, and suggest nothing in the way of taxes except a reduction both of corporation and consumers taxes, is really advocating a continuous taxation policy. There is not the slightest evidence to discuss the dangers of Government spending.

We shall come out of this war with a public debt of at least \$300,000,000,000. That presents the most serious threat to our entire economy; the problem of meeting that threat is the most serious problem that any post-war planner could confront; and yet the National Resources Planning Board passes it off without a word.

Instead of that, we are asked for a continuation in peacetime of the tremen-

dous spending of war and after the war a constant increase of the public debt for peace expenditures as well as to replace those of war. Incidentally, apparently, we are going to continue the war expenditures at the rate of some \$20,000,000,000 a year for 2 or 3 or 4 years to come. There can be only 2 results of such a spending policy. The first is tremendously to increase taxation. Such taxation would be a heavy burden on every worker. It would choke industrial activity; it would start every new enterprise with two strikes against it before it started. The alternative to a tremendously burdensome tax system, practically choking further development of the country, is inflation, taxing the wage-earner in the increased wages which he pays for food and clothing. We have seen how difficult it is even in war-time to prevent inflation resulting from vast Government spending. In peace-time, when the people would simply refuse to submit to the fierce regulation of wages and prices, there would be no possibility of stopping the indefinite rise of prices and the destruction of the value of money, savings, life insurance, and all the accumulations of a lifetime.

Mr. President, apart from this spending philosophy which underlies every suggestion of the National Resources Planning Board, and will underlie everything they do hereafter, we find now another plan to create prosperity. That plan is Government action to stimulate industry or to operate industry. That is a new feature of the 1943 report. Up to that time it was largely a question of private enterprise, and even in the 1943 report lip service is constantly paid to private enterprise and at the same time that socialistic plans are advanced to regulate and socialize and governmentize all industry. I quote briefly from the 1943 report which sets forth this philosophy, beginning with page 10.

In dealing first with the demobilization of war plants, machines, and war contracts, the Board is to plan "for a more desirable regional distribution of manufacturing from the standpoint of national defense and local diversification, by retaining in operation selected plants, financed in new industrial areas during the war by the Defense Plant Corporation or directly by Government allowance of rapid depreciation." Other plants are to be checked up.

The Government is to decide where industry is to be and where industry is not to be. At one point the Board indicate that they wish to have industry arranged so that there will not be as much hauling on the railroads, or cross hauling. It is all to be arranged. They are to give "technical assistance to private operators of war plants to find the most appropriate peacetime use for their buildings, equipment, and labor skills." Then they will only lend money, apparently, to those plants which take their advice. In other words, they are going into the post-war period and declare what kind of industries shall be engaged in, where they shall be, and what kind of machinery shall be employed.

Placing of orders for new major development projects, especially in the fields of urban re-

construction, river-basin development, agricultural rehabilitation, and modernization of transportation, by Government agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or the modified form of Federal Development Corporation suggested below. (The procedure would stimulate activity in such basic industries as steel and light metals, other construction materials, machinery, and machine tools, as well as in the construction industry itself.)

In other words, they are going to direct just exactly how industry is to be made over, and how it is going to start in the new world.

Provision for plant rehabilitation grants to be used for diversion of plant to peacetime production.

In my opinion, Mr. President, there will be no difficulty whatever in the post-war world for plants to finance themselves. If we only have a free capital market, if it is not suppressed, if the Government keeps out of business, I do not think they will have any difficulty in financing themselves. I do not believe there is any necessity for Government financing, except, perhaps, in the case of smaller industries and the small plants which have not access to proper financing, and if we make proper plans to secure financing from the public it seems to me that even such plants should be able to secure it. It has not been difficult in the past; and I believe that through a proper organization of private capital, and the investment of capital in small plants, Government assistance can be eliminated even in that field. I read further from the report:

Granting of low-interest-rates Government loans to projects approved for conversion.

In other words, it is proposed that we subsidize industry, but as an accompaniment of subsidizing industry, it is proposed that we decide exactly what industries shall go ahead and what industries shall not go ahead.

Then the Board proceeds to the general question of Government operation. They say:

Extension and new forms of joint private and governmental partnership, through use of mixed incorporations, granting or insurance of loans, or other joint ventures, etc. Government is already taking considerable part in the management of the many war industries which have been greatly expanded by the use of Government funds. Consideration should be given to the desirability of various types of partnership in the direction of those industries of crucial importance in both a wartime and a peacetime economy and in which the Government has made great investments. In this category are aluminum, magnesium, shipbuilding, and aircraft. Government has a direct responsibility and should participate in the decisions as to what areas and what concerns should continue to operate in these industries.

That idea is developed further. They say:

War-time experience has indicated the public importance of certain industries and the desirability of continued Federal control of their operation. Industries based on scarce raw materials, or those with rapidly diminishing reserves, and industries supplying power and fuels, fall into this category. Transportation and other public services may likewise be more closely controlled in the interest of national defense and the public welfare. The Government should retain control

over patents and properties seized from enemy aliens, and operate them directly or license their use in such a way as to encourage competitive development.

Further on it is indicated that the Government should develop a general plan on the question of real estate in cities. On page 35 of the report it is said:

We can accomplish the rebuilding of urban America in our generation if we will make and use the tools that are needed. Enlarged powers and programs of action will be necessary at all levels of government.

In localities we shall need:

Public power to construct, lease, sell or manage housing, commercial, or industrial structures, transportation terminals of all kinds including automobile and aircraft parking and storage facilities; to acquire terminal rights of all forms of transportation for redevelopment, relocation, or consolidation.

There is not any practical limit to the recommendations toward Government participation in industry. Nowhere do I find any suggestion that there should be any lessening of regulation of private industry. There is nothing said in any way about relaxing any of the controls which have practically choked the American people in wartime. In fact, we are warned specifically against relaxing a good many of the wartime controls. It is said:

It is possible that some whole industries created to meet the Nation's need will appropriately be the Nation's charge as they retool and convert for peacetime pursuits.

I do not know exactly what the Board meant by that, but it sounds again like Government control. All these existing agencies are to be continued. They say:

Administrative organization must be provided for the execution of this legislative authority and to assure the people of an orderly devolution of forms of economic, fiscal, and social controls required by war but which should be modified or relaxed. These forms will involve institutions which will be governmental, private, and mixed. They will be the instrumentalities through which the people will achieve the fruits of a democratic victory.

Then they suggest that all the existing agencies would better look out for their own work and their own jobs.

Some existing agencies of administration, regular and emergency, probably will be instruments for the execution of post-war programs.

They are going to continue these emergency organizations.

They should, without neglecting their supreme job of winning the war, plan now for their own conversion to meet the needs of cessation of war, the transition period, and then, for democracy, dynamic economy, and peace.

I think this warning has been taken seriously, because there is hardly an emergency organization in Washington that is not planning for its permanent continuation for the purposes of democracy, dynamic economy, and peace—and jobs.

Finally, Mr. President, it must be clear that if the Government enters into industry either by itself or in partnership with others, competition will soon cease, and private enterprise vanish from industry. Anyone who will read the report

on transportation, which is very voluminous, must come to the conclusion that the idea is for Government operation of railroads, the Government taking over all the elements of transportation. It is suggested—at least there is the hint—that it should run bus lines, and develop the highways and use them for that purpose, and the hint at least that it should run all the air lines and that they should be coordinated into one grand operation. Of course, they recommend public ownership of power, but that is not any longer an extreme step.

Mr. President, after reading the other reports, I turned to the report on security work and relief policy, hoping that here, under a well qualified technical committee, there would be a constructive proposal to solve our social welfare problems. I can only say that my hopes were disappointed. The report apparently is written by Dr. Eveline M. Burns, a graduate of the London School of Economics and a socialist disciple of Mr. Harold Laski.

I was interested in reading in this morning's Times-Herald the following about Mrs. Burns, who directs the social-security program of the National Resources Planning Board:

Washington's best known family of former aliens are the Drs. Burns. Mrs. Burns is Eveline M. Burns, Ph. D., University of London School of Economics. She is employed by the National Resources Planning Board at \$7,000 a year. The board is headed by Frederic A. Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt.

In 1932 Mrs. Burns wrote a campaign tract for the Socialist Party in which she said that methods of preventing indiscriminate use of resources should be devised by the Government which would call for "the imposition of controls that would refuse individuals to make what use they wish of their own labor and their own property." She now writes the Resources Board reports, such as the American version of the Beveridge cradle-to-the-grave security plan, which appear under the signature of Uncle Frederic.

NATURALIZED ONLY RECENTLY

Mr. Burns is Dr. Arthur R. Burns, also doctor of philosophy, London University, chief labor adviser to the War Production Board at \$8,000 a year. The Burnses are natives of England and were not naturalized until recent years.

As I have said, they are both disciples of Mr. Harold Laski, whose views are extreme socialism, if not communism, so perhaps I should not be surprised in the result of the report.

The report is an unpleasant contrast with the Beveridge report in Great Britain. I read the Beveridge report with interest and admiration. Whatever one may think of the wisdom of some of the policies set forth in the Beveridge report, they are stated definitely and concisely, their cost is calculated, and the people and the House of Commons are left to judge and select such parts of the report as they may wish to accept. Compared to the Beveridge report, the National Resources Planning Board report is pure propaganda.

The Planning Board's report takes up and reviews all the various emergency agencies established from 1932 to 1942. It defends each one of those agencies and fails to mention their excesses or the

criticisms which were so justly directed against many of them.

The program for post-war relief, finally, if one can cull it out from some 600 pages, appears to be a bigger and better P. W. A., a bigger and better W. P. A., a kind of combined and enlarged N. Y. A. and C. C. C., and all kinds of other agencies added thereto. It advocates the return of unlimited Federal grants to States, cities, school districts, and other local bodies for public works. It advocates a Federal work program, practically superseding all State activities in relief. It advocates Federal support of education on a program very similar to the National Education Association's plan, which would cost the Federal Government \$3,000,000,000 a year.

Nowhere in the report is there suggested any possibility that the expense will be greater than the people can bear. Nowhere is there any recognition of the fact that all this social security must be financed by the people who work, and must, to some extent, reduce their standard of living. There is no way by which people can be supported without working; there is no way by which people can be given money, medical care, or any other care, except out of the wages or earnings of people who are working at approximately that time. There is not any other method of doing it. We cannot pull rabbits out of the air; we cannot get something for nothing. It cannot be done. Yet the whole report absolutely ignores the question whether or not the social-security program is more expensive than the people of the country can bear.

Nowhere is there any recognition of the fact that Government beneficiaries will in many cases be far better off than the men who earn their living and support their own families, and try to build homes for themselves. It seems to me obvious that in any social security program we must see to it that the people who are just above the underprivileged group we are helping must also receive some assistance. We must see to it that the man who saves enough to provide a home for himself should be able to obtain just as much as the loafer who has not worked 1 day up to the time he is 65 years old, and then draws \$45 a month. We must have some recognition of the fact that the system of incentive must be retained. If some incentive to work is not given the people of the country, then there will be an end to all progress, and there will be no possibility of going forward with any kind of dynamic economy or any other kind of economy. Incentive to work is reward for work properly done. Incidentally, for the two-thirds of the people who are the most progressive and intelligent, and willing to work harder, the incentive must be retained if we are going to achieve any progress in this world or in America.

In this Planning Board report, as throughout all the reports, it is assumed that Government spending is a good thing in itself, and will itself create prosperity. Undaunted by the example of the 1930's, it is assumed that unemployment will disappear if the Government only spends sufficient money.

Mr. President, I think it is perfectly possible to work out a post-war program. I think it can be done within the four corners of the American Constitution. I think it can be done by encouraging private enterprise by relaxing a part of Government control, by permitting a free capital market, by holding down the S. E. C. to its problem of preventing fraud, instead of trying to control the flow of capital in the United States, by eliminating regulation so far as regulation can be eliminated, by taxation which will permit a man to take a chance with some hope that if a new enterprise is successful, he can retain some part of the money he puts into the enterprise; that he does not lose everything when he loses; and that the Government does not get everything when he gains. It all can be done within our Constitution. We can go ahead with a social program and a practical program. But when the Planning Board lays this tremendous report before the people of the United States and assures the people that all that is necessary to do is to order that it be done and it will be done; when it assures them that financial obligations can be disregarded to pay when it is due the bill which is incurred—all this is but a snare and a delusion, and the board which undertakes such a policy ought to be abolished, and ought to be abolished now.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the independent offices appropriation bill is particularly important at this time since it contains items dealing with so many agencies which are supposed to be contributing to and assisting war production and the war effort generally. Some justify their wartime roles, while others, on the basis of the records of our hearings are merely using the war needs of the Nation as a cloak for the retention or expansion of their bureaucratic domain.

I favor the action of the Appropriation Committee in confirming the action of the House in reducing the appropriations for the Federal Power Commission. However, were I free to do so, I would for reasons which I shall disclose, enforce a much deeper pruning of this bureaucratic plum tree.

The Federal Power Commission maintains that it is charged with primary responsibility for seeing to it that our vastly expanded war industries are adequately supplied with electric power.

There is a good deal of doubt in my mind as to the validity of this assumption because of the War Production Board's directive of February 13, 1943, creating the Office of War Utilities as a major branch of the War Production Board, under J. A. Krug, chief power engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, on loan to the War Production Board.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the Record at the end of my remarks a copy of the directive of February 13, 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. BRIDGES. The date on which this directive was made public—February 17—is of primary importance. It is important because that was the very day

on which the House passed the independent offices appropriation bill.

It follows, then, that the House passed this appropriation without knowledge that another agency had been given sweeping powers duplicating, superseding, and greater than the supposed duties and responsibility of the Federal Power Commission.

The House Appropriations Committee gave this appropriation very serious consideration, and in the face of the Commission's plea of its indispensability to the war effort that committee still cut the appropriation by some 10 percent. How the Federal Power Commission would have fared had the House committee been advised of this edict of February 13, which robs it of much of its wartime justification for existence, is a matter of conjecture, but I am of the opinion that if the Senate should still further reduce the House appropriation the House conferees, in the light of the new situation, would gladly accede to the Senate's economy position.

Mr. President, I think it is time that the Senate should take a greater initiative in seeking out ways to reduce expenditures not directly in aid of the war effort.

The distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is doing a splendid work of fact finding. But it is in matters of appropriation of funds that we can actually get action in reducing the enormous tax load and bond load which are burdening the national economy.

In this connection I think that it is eminently worthwhile to consider the relative merits of the Federal Power Commission on the one hand and of the Office of War Utilities on the other.

The Office of War Utilities is under the direction of J. A. Krug, as I have stated. Mr. Krug is an electrical engineer of national standing among electrical engineers, both public and private.

After a brief period in telephone communications work, Mr. Krug became chief engineer of the Wisconsin Public Utilities Commission. While there he became acquainted with David Lilienthal, who was a member of that commission. When Mr. Lilienthal became one of the directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority he recommended employment of Mr. Krug as chief power engineer for that project. In that capacity, Mr. Krug operated the largest electric power system in the world. Hence he is a man with operating experience as well as regulatory experience.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply wanted to say to the Senator that in the hearings on one of the proposed appropriation bills he will find a letter from Mr. W. L. Batt, saying that Mr. Krug is not an engineer at all, and never graduated from any school as an engineer.

Mr. BRIDGES. In other words, he has been operating the great Tennessee Val-

ley Authority project just as a practical engineer, not as a graduate engineer.

In passing it might be noted that Mr. Leland Olds, on a direct question before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, as to his knowledge of Mr. Krug's experience, made a remark that can only be taken as disparaging of Mr. Krug. He stated he thought that Mr. Krug had had some experience in regulatory economics. Mr. Olds was avoiding an invidious comparison of qualifications as between himself and Mr. Krug, although he must have known of Mr. Krug's operating experience as power chief of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Krug has never been employed, so far as I know, by any private utility corporation. Supporters of Mr. Olds are therefore robbed of the threadbare and antiquated argument that there is some contamination in a man's life if he was once a success in the private business world. Therefore, the public power advocates cannot consistently raise any objection to Mr. Krug on ideological grounds. In fact, he was chosen to head the old O. P. M. utility division to succeed a private utility executive to whom many public power advocates objected.

I hold no brief for J. A. Krug. But I must assert that in comparison with the qualification and experience for the job of Leland Olds, Mr. J. A. Krug has by far the greater actual experience. With the Office of War Utilities functioning under the directive of February 13, the Federal Power Commission, insofar as the war effort is concerned, is largely a bureaucratic fifth wheel.

Senators from various sections of the country who recall the caucus of House Democrats which rejected membership to an important committee desired by a member of the American Labor Party will be interested to know that Mr. Olds received his position on the Power Commission, not as Democratic patronage, but as a political payoff to the American Labor Party of New York State.

In his biography in *Who's Who*, Mr. Olds maintains a thunderous silence as to his political affiliations. But the facts are that his political heart lies with the American wing of the Communist-minded group known in the State of New York as the American Labor Party.

Mr. Olds was temporary chairman of the New York State Convention of the American Labor Party in New York City on October 3, 1938. In that capacity Mr. Olds made the keynote speech of the convention. In that speech he repudiated the Democratic Party for asking the question "How can I escape war and find peace?" He answered as follows:

The old parties—that means the Democratic Party as well as the Republican Party—cannot answer this fundamental question of the people because their organizations are still based upon selfishness.

The only point I am seeking to establish here is that this man is not a member of the Democratic Party, and has been active in a third party of the extreme left-wing variety. It so happened that in that year, 1938, the American Labor Party did support certain Democratic candidates, and that support is said to have been sufficient to cause the defeat

of Republican candidates. Mr. Olds was the American Labor Party county chairman for Rockland County, New York.

Mr. Olds became a member of the Federal Power Commission in 1939, after almost a decade on the pay roll of the State of New York, largely with the New York Power Authority, of which he was chairman at the time of his appointment to the Federal Power Commission.

If one did not know anything about the nature of the New York Power Authority, one would assume that this 10 years of experience would have given Mr. Olds a large practical background in the highly technical problems of electric generation, transmission, and distribution.

This is not the fact, however. The New York Power Authority does not now, and never did, own a generating plant of any kind whatsoever or a transmission line, distribution line, substation, or meter. It is an authority without authority, a paper agency in more than one sense of that word. It is an agency whose activity has been largely to propagandize the nation and, from its ample funds, lobby in Congress in favor of the St. Lawrence Seaway, so-called.

Leland Olds never in his life, so far as I know, pulled an electric power switch as a part of his duty. Not once, so far as I know, has he bought or sold a kilowatt-hour of electric power except the electricity he buys for his own home. His record is so typical; it is unblemished by any stain of practical experience. He is one of the finest examples of simon-pure, unadulterated theorists to be found within the framework of the New Deal. That is a high achievement against strong competition.

What did Mr. Olds do for a living before he came to the New York State Power Authority? What is his background of experience, qualification, and training prior to 1929? On this subject there is very little literature that is generally available to the public. It will be of interest, therefore, that I spread upon the record some additional facts about Mr. Olds' background prior to 1929.

This high New Deal executive earned his spurs as an electrical expert as a writer throughout most of the 1920's for the official daily newspaper of the Communist Party, the *Daily Worker*. I have here for Senators who may care to see them photostatic copies of Mr. Olds' writings for the *Daily Worker*. Here, for example, is an article on page 5 of the January 12, 1924, issue of the *Daily Worker*. The author's title is as follows: "By Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Writer." The article, which carries a 3-line, 2-column head, is a general attack on the capitalistic system all over the world. The heading is:

"Review of foreign labor status shows instability of capitalism the world over."

Here is another one on page 5 of the February 2, 1927, issue of the *Daily Worker*, an attack on the United States Steel Corporation, listed as "By Leland Olds, Federated Press." A year later, on March 20, 1928, on page 3, we have an article attacking the public utility industry, signed "By Leland Olds, Federated Press."

Skipping back to 1924, on February 20, we have a 4-column article on the editorial page of the *Daily Worker*, by Leland Olds, entitled "Yes, Capitalists Have No Brains."

I did not go to the expense of photostating each and every article by Leland Olds appearing in the *Daily Worker* from 1924 to 1929, but I have before me 6 typical examples spread over a period of 4 years. Olds' articles in the *Daily Worker* were usually signed "By Leland Olds, Federated Press."

This leads to the question, What is, or was, the Federated Press? In the Seventy-first Congress there was appointed by the Speaker of the House in the second session a Special Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States. Mr. Laurance Todd, who at that time was the Washington correspondent for the Federated Press, and simultaneously was listed in press gallery section of the Congressional Directory as Washington correspondent for the Telegraph Agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—as he still is—submitted a detailed statement at the request of this committee.

This statement disclosed, among other things, that one of the members of the executive board of the Federated Press was none other than Earl Browder, chief of the Communist Party in the United States, then and now.

However, we must search elsewhere for the record of Olds' connection with the Federated Press, which appears to be a sort of Communist-directed propaganda clip sheet circulated to labor newspapers and magazines. All its material appears to be class-conscious and devoted to the promotion of strikes and industrial unrest.

Here, for example, is a typical quotation appearing in the Federated Press news letter of April 14, 1926:

The new age is being ushered in by revolutions in Russia, Italy, Mexico, Turkey, and China. History will bear witness to Lenin, Mussolini, and perhaps Sun Yat Sen, when the Coolidges and the Baldwins are forgotten.

As of 1926, Benito Mussolini was as much the darling of this left-wing ideologist as was Lenin himself.

Here is Olds' program for class conflict and his endorsement of David Saposs, and here I quote:

To re-form rank under fire and carry the attack into the stronghold of big business is what American labor must do in the next 10 years. This should be helped by the study of left-wing unionism made by David Saposs of Brookwood Labor College. (From the Federated Press news letter of May 19, 1926.)

It will be recalled that the House Appropriations Committee not long ago recommended that David Saposs' name be severed from the Federal pay roll. Saposs, however, is a New Deal pet and has been kept on the pay roll in spite of the Congress. At the present time he is employed in the Labor Division of the War Production Board.

Now, who financed the Federated Press? I may state categorically that over these years Olds was supported in his propaganda activities by grants from the American Fund for Public Service,

Inc., popularly known as the Garland Fund. If I may digress a moment for the purposes of clarity, I will explain a little about this fund.

Back in 1922 young Charles Garland inherited a fortune of \$900,000 in the stock of the First National Bank of New York City. He was persuaded by certain radical friends—whose self-interest is not above suspicion—to give away all his worldly wealth. So he set up this fund called the American Fund for Public Service, dedicated to the advancement of the radical movement in America.

I have here a copy of a financial report of this fund for the years 1925 through 1928, and a summary of operations of the first 6 years.

According to this report, Leland Olds received \$3,640 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925, as a gift from the Garland Fund. He received \$3,600 the following year, and again the same amount from the same source in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. Inasmuch as his writings extend before and after the period shown in the report, it is fair to assume that Mr. Olds' remuneration remained about the same for the entire period of his work for the Federated Press. The Federated Press received additional grants, to a total of \$13,000, according to the same report for the same period.

The character of the source of Olds' income is best revealed in this report by the type of activities which shared with Olds the benefactions of the Garland fund during this period.

Through a grant of \$28,000 a weekly magazine, the New Masses, which is the official party line magazine in the United States, was founded during this period by the Garland fund.

In addition, the Daily Worker received advances from the Garland fund.

It is not my purpose here to make a personal attack upon Leland Olds, for personally he is a very likeable person and I have nothing against him personally.

My purpose is to show that the man is disqualified to act officially without prejudice between public and private enterprise because of his political bias.

My purpose is to show, further, that he is a political ideologist without the practical experience upon which he could base sound judgment in the many critical situations that must come before the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

It is indeed unfortunate that we did not have these facts at hand at the time Mr. Olds appeared before the Appropriations Subcommittee.

By the record of our hearings, Mr. Olds is responsible for the wastage of millions of pounds of copper in the so-called Ark-La line which was built in the name of national defense at the instance of Olds, when in fact its true purpose was the advancement of public ownership in Arkansas.

According to this record Olds demanded the construction of this big line on the grounds that an aluminum plant down there could not be served by the capacity of existing private utilities.

The record further shows that Mr. Olds, theorist that he is, was as wrong as he could be when the matter was put to a practical test. This Ark-La line broke down on one occasion for 84 hours, beginning the day after Christmas at the season of longest nights and peak loads of the year. Had his assertion that this line was essential proved true, this aluminum plant would have suffered irreparable loss when in fact private companies were able to supply the additional load without the loss of a kilowatt hour. The same test occurred for 5 hours on January 19 of this year with the same result.

The record shows that Mr. Leland Olds has made wrong predictions of power shortages for the national defense load. His opposite number, Mr. J. A. Krug has stated there is not now, never has been, and is never likely to be a shortage of power.

It has been shown that electric power is the one commodity that is not rationed and need not be rationed due to lack of capacity. The record shows that electric power is the only commodity necessary to our standard of living which has actually decreased in price in several instances since the war began. It further shows that Mr. Olds and the Federal Power Commission, not once but many times, have made the Federal Government look ridiculous by their insistence that a power shortage was impending. The ulterior motive behind these predictions probably was political and ideological. But the result has been to discredit the Federal Power Commission to a point where some day if they are right in a prediction of power shortage, neither the public nor the industry will give credit. It's the old story of crying "Wolf! Wolf!" once too often.

Olds recently addressed a group of farmers interested in rural electrification. These farmers were a cross section of rural America, dedicated to the uplift of the standard of living in rural America. They were working for and believed in the rural electrification cooperative, even as you and I. As a cross section, most of them are church-going, upstanding members of their community.

In his appeal to these farmers for a class-conscious attack on the system of private enterprise, he was much more subtle and clever than in the days when he was writing class-conflict propaganda for the Daily Worker. He indicted the American system by saying the obvious, that selfishness has made America the richest Nation in the world. Actually the incentive to gain established security may be a selfish thing, but it is also the instinct that has covered the plains with pioneers and brought forth the riches of our soil from agriculture, forests, and minerals. Selfishness is another word for the natural human desire of man to achieve security for his loved ones.

Not satisfied with inducing the War Production Board to grant priorities on the Ark-La line to waste several millions of pounds of copper on a project which, by actual tests, need never have been built, Mr. Olds took it upon himself to

override States' rights, to override the Arkansas Public Utility Commission, and to institute a rate investigation which was beyond his legal province and which wasted thousands of man-hours of important war-production executives. The animosity of F. P. C. toward States' rights is clearly demonstrated in this bureaucratic witch hunt into the Southwest power pool.

As a former State public service commissioner, I am entirely familiar with the issues involved in this case. I should like to append as part of my remarks two exhibits in connection with it. The first is a letter from the special counsel for the Arkansas Department of Public Utilities, and the second is an amicus curiae brief for the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners representing all but two of the regulatory commissions of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibits B and C.)

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, to all friends of the American system of government, to all who are interested in the preservation of the sovereignty of the individual States which comprise our Federal Union, I recommend that these two documents be read in full. They are a shocking revelation of the inroads being made by this Federal bureaucracy in the name of the war effort on the rights of the States to govern themselves in the role cast for them by the founding fathers.

As a former member of a public-service commission, I have viewed with grave doubts the encroachment of Federal bureaucracy into the fields that properly, under our Constitution, belong to the jurisdiction of the sovereign States.

I long ago realized that only healthy, legal State regulation of noncompetitive industries such as gas and electric supplies, could destroy the spectre of State ownership and socialism.

In preparation for the hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee I wrote a general letter to State public-service commissions to discover, if possible, the real situation between the State regulatory bodies and the Federal Power Commission.

The replies were candid. But I was shocked that so many of them, written from old friends who put their trust and confidence in me, gave me information under seal of strictest confidence. They asked that their identity be not revealed lest they and their independent sovereign States be subject to prosecution by the Federal Power Commission, or by other agencies of Federal bureaucracy.

One State commissioner says that a representative of the Federal Power Commission approached him on the simple basis of bureaucratic reciprocal back scratching. This representative of the Federal Power Commission urged that it would be helpful to the Commission's case for bigger and better appropriations if the State in question should request assistance of the F. P. C. in a certain rate case.

His purpose was not to serve the people's interest, it was to help maintain and enlarge his bureaucratic pay roll. He wanted some bureaucratic "leaf raking."

It is a sad commentary on the state of the Nation when officers of sovereign States will reveal information as to the infiltration and encroachment of Federal bureaucracy upon States' rights only under seal of confidence in fear of retaliation.

The Federal Power Commission has no legal right to regulate local electric rates, its powers under the law being confined to interstate wholesale rates. In fact, its spokesmen before the Appropriations Committee stated that the Commission had been unable to effectuate noticeable reduction in retail rates. Nevertheless it has usurped many of the functions of State regulatory commissions in fact finding.

Recently the Midwest Utilities Commissioners' Committee, headed by A. B. Hill, chairman of the Arkansas Utilities Commission, undertook a manpower survey of 53 major utility companies in the 5 States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and part of Texas. This area represented approximately 2,154,030 electric consumers, or about 6½ percent of the 31,600,000 consumers of the Nation. The survey covered only the first 8 months of the year 1942. More than 843,805 man-hours were consumed by these utilities in this area in 8 months, at a cost in excess of \$5,000,000 annually to fill out reports and questionnaires required by the Federal Power Commission.

On a yearly basis this would amount to about 1,263,000 man-hours and \$7,500,000 added to the operating costs to the consumers in those areas alone, as the hidden burden of bureaucracy padded onto their electric-light bills in addition to what they pay for this agency in the form of taxes. As against this huge sum of money and time—which in manpower is now more precious than money—State and municipal regulatory bodies in the same period required only 38,583 man-hours, or about 3 percent of the work required by the F. P. C.

If the same proportion should be maintained for the Nation, as it is reasonable to suppose, approximately 22,000,000 man-hours annually will be diverted from the war effort and dedicated to the pursuit of useless information at the behest of the Federal Power Commission, to say nothing of approximately \$120,000,000 which is thus added to the operating costs of electricity to consumers of the Nation. These, of course, are estimates based on the case history of five States, but there appears no reason why the same situation should not prevail everywhere.

Mr. President, the purpose of my discussion today has been threefold:

First, I have shown conclusively that the Federal Power Commission functions, in relation to the war effort, are in complete duplication, by its own admission in hearings and by the War Production Board directive of February 13, of the work of the Office of War Utilities, and are as unnecessary to the war

effort as a fifth wheel on a baby buggy.

Second, it has been demonstrated that as between the Office of War Utilities and the Federal Power Commission the former is far more competent by comparison.

Third, it was my purpose to show that in the midst of war, the Federal Power Commission aggressively pursues its policy toward obliterating State boundaries and in fact uses war necessity as a means of obtaining that objective. The Federal Power Commission has clearly demonstrated itself to be an enemy of the doctrine of sovereign States as enshrined in the Constitution of this Federal union.

I might have added a fourth reason for this discussion.

While I take the position that the Appropriations Committee is to be congratulated on its "hold the line" resistance to bureaucratic pressure and on retaining generally the reductions contained in the House bill, I felt that this was an appropriate occasion to reveal publicly some of the information which has come to me as a result of my personal investigations in relation to the recent hearing.

There are a number of investigating bodies in the House and Senate which no doubt will find this material dealing with bureaucratic wastage and duplication in wartime under radical leadership to come within the scope of the resolutions which empower them to act.

Mr. President, no real remedy for this situation can result from a single speech in the Senate; but, with faith in the integrity and courage of the several investigating committees of this Congress, I suggest that the wildness of the Federal Power Commission bureaucracy invites investigation and remedial legislative action.

EXHIBIT A

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION,
WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
Wednesday, February 17, 1943.

An administrative order and regulation providing the detailed administrative arrangements under which the new Office of War Utilities will operate have just been issued by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. The decision to create the new office, with J. A. Krug as its Director, was previously announced.

Mr. Krug will report directly to the Chairman on all policy matters and will be charged with the functions and responsibilities of the war production in the fields of electric power, natural and manufactured gas, water, central steam heating and communications services, except radio. The stated objective of the new orders is "to unify the War Production Board's authority and responsibility for war utilities, in order to assure the adequacy of war utilities to meet demands of the war-production program and essential civilian demands."

Mr. Krug today announced two appointments: Edward Falck as Deputy Director of the Office of War Utilities, and Barclay J. Sickler as Director of the Power Division in the new organization. Mr. Krug said no other changes in staff are contemplated.

Mr. Falck joined the Office of Production Management in July 1941 on loan from the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York. He became Chief of the Power Supply Allocation Section in October 1941; Assistant Deputy Director General for Priorities Control, War Production Board, in August 1942; and Assistant Deputy Director General for

Distribution last November. Mr. Falck was associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority from 1933 to 1937 and subsequently with the Consolidated Edison Co., from which organization he has resigned.

Mr. Sickler became a consultant for the Office of Production Management in September 1941 on loan from the Bonneville Power Administration. He became Chief of the Priorities Section of the Power Division, War Production Board, in February 1942, and Deputy Director of the Power Division in August. Mr. Sickler has recently resigned from the Bonneville Power Administration. Prior to his association with the Bonneville Administration, he was on the staff of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD MANUAL OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2-78—FEBRUARY 13, 1943—OFFICE OF WAR UTILITIES

SECTION 1. Establishment of Office of War Utilities:

.01. There is hereby established within the War Production Board the Office of War Utilities headed by a Director who shall be responsible on policy matters to the Chairman, and on administrative matters to the Program Vice Chairman.

SEC. 2. Definition of war utilities:

.01. The term war utilities as used in this order shall be defined as including generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power; transmission and distribution of natural gas; production, transmission, and distribution of manufactured gas; pumping, storage, transmission, and distribution of water; production, transmission, and distribution of central steam heating; and communications services, except radio.

SEC. 3. Objective:

.01. It is the purpose of this order to unify the War Production Board's authority and responsibility for war utilities, in order to assure the adequacy of war utilities to meet demands of the war production program and essential civilian demands.

SEC. 4. Functions:

In achieving this objective, the Director shall perform the following functions:

.01. Obtain from Federal agencies, the appropriate industry, and other sources, data on and estimate requirements for war utilities. The Director shall establish, to the extent necessary, standard terms, methods, and techniques to be used in measuring these requirements.

.02. Obtain from Federal agencies, the appropriate industry, and other sources, data on and estimate available war utilities supply. The Director shall establish, to the extent necessary, standard terms, methods, and techniques to be used in measuring such available war utilities supply.

.03. Develop and take all appropriate steps to anticipate, forestall, and overcome shortages in war utilities supply which threaten to impair the war program. This will involve, among other things:

1. Programming the use of existing facilities, the interconnection of systems, and the coordination of operations of systems where such activities will provide greater availability of such war utilities.

2. Taking the appropriate steps to develop, to the extent that existing facilities are inadequate, the construction and installation of additional facilities necessary to correct such inadequacies with a minimum expenditure of critical materials.

.04. Develop and administer curtailment and allocation programs for war utilities in times and areas of shortage.

.05. Act as a claimant agency with respect to the materials required for war-utilities programs.

.06. Take the proper steps to insure that supplies, materials, and equipment necessary

to construct, operate, and maintain facilities for war utilities are scheduled, produced, and delivered on time.

.07. Advise the appropriate agencies regarding the availability of war utilities supply to accomplish their proposed construction and production programs.

.08. Recommend to the Office of Production Research and Development the programming and execution of technical research and development activities which will lead to more efficient utilization of facilities and critical materials by war utilities.

.09. Keep the Chairman, Program Vice Chairman, and Production Vice Chairman currently advised as to the adequacy of war utilities to meet the need for war production and essential civilian requirements, and of the measures taken and progress made toward meeting actual or potential shortages.

Sec. 5. Authority:

.01. The Director shall exercise all powers contained in section 2 (A) of the act of June 23, 1940, as amended by the act of May 31, 1941, and by title 3 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as delegated to the Chairman of the War Production Board so far as they relate to war utilities.

.02. The Director is authorized:

1. In his own name to issue, amend, revoke, and administer regulations, orders, and directions relating to (1) producing, transmitting, and distributing electricity, manufactured gas, water, and central steam heating, (2) transmitting and distributing natural gas, (3) furnishing of communications services, except radio, (4) redistributing materials and equipment owned by, in the possession of, or held for the account of, persons engaged in such activities and services and (5) the construction of new facilities or the remodeling of existing facilities of persons engaged in the foregoing activities and services.

2. In his own name to issue, amend, repeal, and administer preference rating orders for the construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of facilities for such persons, and to make allotments of material to such persons under and to the extent authorized by the Controlled Materials Plan. No rating of Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall be authorized by the Director without prior approval by the Distribution Bureau.

3. To amend, repeal, and supersede any existing orders and directions of the War Production Board relating to the foregoing subject matter. All such existing orders and directions shall remain in effect until so amended, repealed, or superseded.

.03. All actions taken by the Director pursuant to this administrative order, or pursuant to Regulation No. 1 of the War Production Board, as amended, shall be in conformity with any program determinations of the Program Vice Chairman hereafter issued, and with any preference rating standards and materials allocations established by existing program determinations of the Program Vice Chairman.

.04. All orders of the types currently issued in the E, M, L, and P series (except individual orders in the present P-19 series) and amendments and supplements thereto issued by the Director pursuant to paragraph .02 above shall be circulated prior to issuance in the manner specified in Administrative Order No. 14, Office of the Program Vice Chairman, except in emergency situations. After such circulation has been completed, and after considering the views of any interested divisions or agencies, the Director may issue such orders without further clearance or approval. Any division or agency which dissents from a decision of the Director may appeal the decision to the Chairman of the War Production Board, or the Program Vice Chairman.

.05. Subject to the general supervision of the production vice chairman, and pursuant to general administrative orders Nos. 2-71 and 2-73, the Director shall continue to have responsibility for the production and scheduling of the equipment heretofore produced and scheduled under the direction of the Power Division and the Communications Equipment Division, and for the allotment of materials for the production of such equipment. All actions taken under this subparagraph .05 shall be issued in the name of the official formally authorized to take such action. Basic orders shall be cleared through the distribution bureau in the manner specified in administrative order No. 14. Administration of such orders will be carried on by the Director under delegations of authority.

.06. No action shall be taken by the Director to authorize or initiate the construction of facilities, other than facilities for the production, transmission, or distribution of electricity, manufactured gas, water, and central heating, furnishing of communications services, or for the transmitting or distribution of natural gas, without prior approval by the facilities bureau.

.07. The Director shall exercise such authority in regard to administrative, personnel, and Budget matters as is provided by general administrative orders and instructions.

Sec. 6. Relationships:

.01. Nothing herein shall be construed to be in conflict with existing arrangements between the War Production Board and the Board of War Communications nor with the provisions of the agreement between the Chairman of the War Production Board and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission dated April 24, 1942.

Sec. 7. Organization:

.01. There shall be in the office of the Director one or more utilities requirements committees, of each of which the chairman shall be the director, ex-officio, and the vice chairman a person designated by the chairman.

.02. Each utilities requirements committee shall consist of a single representative of each claimant agency concerned with the matters within the jurisdiction of the particular committee.

.03. Each utilities-requirements committee shall perform the functions of an industry division requirements committee with respect to the particular activities and services assigned to it by the director.

.04. The Power Division and the Communications Equipment Division are hereby abolished and their functions, records, personnel, and funds are hereby transferred to the Office of War Utilities.

.05. The functions heretofore vested in the Facilities Bureau, Facility Clearance Board, Facility Review Committee, and Resources Bureau, insofar as they relate to the functions hereby delegated to the Director, are transferred to the Office of War Utilities.

.06. The Director shall prepare a plan of organization of the Office of War Utilities and submit it for approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board.

.07. Orders or parts of orders, the provisions of which are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby rescinded or modified accordingly.

.08. Except as expressly limited in this order, the Director shall have the sole and exclusive responsibility within the War Production Board for performing the functions and exercising the authority vested in him by this order.

.09. The effective date of this order shall be February 13, 1943.

DONALD M. NELSON,
Chairman.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD—W. P. B. REGULATION 1—FEBRUARY 13, 1943

PART 903—DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

(W. P. B. Regulation 1, as amended February 13, 1943)

Delegating powers with respect to priorities to Director General for operations; and ratifying actions of Director of Priorities and Director of Industry Operations

Sec. 903.0. Regulation 1. (a) (1) The Director General for Operations shall perform the functions and exercise all the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon the President by section 2 (a) of the Act of June 28, 1940, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1941, and by the Act of March 27, 1942, including the power of the Chairman of the War Production Board under paragraph (e) of Directive 1 of the War Production Board (§ 903.1) to delegate to the Office of Price Administration additional powers with respect to the exercise of rationing control and to amend the delegation with respect thereto contained in said Directive 1.

(2) The Director General for Operations shall review, clear, and approve for execution all requests or proposals originating from other Federal agencies, private industry, or other sources for priority action with respect to the procurement, production, transmission, or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel, and other commodities; issue or provide for the issuance of all priority orders, warrants, certificates, or ratings with respect to the supply, production, transmission, or transportation of materials, articles, power, fuel, and other commodities, and, with reference to specific priority authorities vested by law in established departments and agencies of the Government, certify to such departments and agencies, when he deems such action necessary to the most effective prosecution of war procurement and production, that preferential treatment is essential for certain materials, commodities, facilities, or services.

(3) The Director General for Operations shall, in consultation with the United States Maritime Commission, determine when, to what extent, and in what manner, priorities shall be accorded to deliveries of material as provided in section 2 (a) (3) of Public No. 46, 77th Congress, First Session, entitled "An Act to Make Emergency Provision for Certain Activities of the United States Maritime Commission, and for Other Purposes," approved May 2, 1941. Deliveries of material shall take priority as provided in said Act in accordance with such determinations and the orders issued in pursuance thereof by the Director General for Operations.

(4) The Director General for Operations shall perform the functions and exercise all the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon the Chairman of the War Production Board by Executive Orders 8942, 9024, 9040, and 9138, under the act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and the act of October 16, 1941, as amended, except the power, authority, and discretion conferred upon the Chairman of the War Production Board by paragraph 1b of Executive Order 9040 to establish policies and to issue rules and regulations with respect to requisitioning under said acts.

(b) The Director General for Operations may exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this regulation through such officers of the War Production Board and such other officials of the Government (including the contracting and procurement officers and inspectors of the War and Navy Departments) and in such manner as he may determine.

(c) All existing rules, regulations, orders, directions, certificates, and other actions of the Director of Industry Operations or of his

predecessor, the Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect until they expire by their terms or are revoked or amended, and any references therein or in any rule, regulation, order, direction, certificate, or other action issued on or after July 9, 1942, or taken, to the Director of Industry Operations, or to his predecessor, the Director of Priorities, shall be deemed to be references to the Director General for Operations. Any such rules, regulations, orders, directions, certificates, and other actions issued on or after July 9, 1942, or taken in the name of the Director of Industry Operations in any manner heretofore authorized shall be valid for all purposes to the same extent as if issued or taken in the name of the Director General for Operations, unless such authorization shall have been specifically revoked.

(d) In addition to, and without limitation upon, the foregoing delegation of authority, the Rubber Director of the War Production Board is hereby authorized to perform the functions and exercise the powers, authorities, and discretion conferred upon the President by section 2 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676) as amended by the act of May 31, 1941 (Public Law No. 89, 77th Cong.) and title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (act of March 27, 1942, Public Law No. 507, 77th Cong.), to the extent necessary for the performance of the following duties and functions:

(1) To allot rubber among the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, Aircraft Scheduling Unit, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Board of Economic Warfare, Dominion of Canada, the Domestic Requirements Section of the Office of Rubber Director, and any other public or private agency authorized to act as a claimant agency before the War Production Board, and also to allot rubber for civilian requirements;

(2) To allocate and apportion rubber among the users thereof, including all allocations and apportionments from the rubber stockpile;

(3) To issue, administer and, where necessary, amend or repeal new orders regulating the production, distribution, and use of rubber and rubber products, and to amend, repeal, and supersede any existing orders heretofore issued by the War Production Board regulating such production, distribution, and use: *Provided, however,* That all existing orders of the War Production Board affecting such production, distribution, or use shall remain in effect until specifically amended, repealed, or superseded. The authority hereby delegated shall not include authority to regulate or control the distribution of any material or products other than rubber and rubber products, even when such other material or products are for use in the production of rubber.

(e) The Rubber Director may exercise the duties and functions referred to above, either in his own name, through the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board, or through such other official, agency, or person as he shall designate.

(f) The Director of the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board shall be directly responsible to the Chairman on policy matters, and to the Program Vice Chairman on administrative matters. In addition to, and without limitation upon, the delegations of authority set forth above, the Director of the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board is authorized to perform the functions and exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon the President by section 2 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940, as amended by the act of May 31, 1941, and title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, so far as they relate to (1) producing, transmitting, and distributing electricity, manufactured gas, water, and central steam heat-

ing; (2) transmitting and distributing natural gas; (3) furnishing of communications services except radio; and (4) redistributing materials and equipment owned by, in the possession of, or held for the account of persons engaged in such activities and services.

The Director of the Office of War Utilities shall also have the authority to issue, amend, repeal, and administer (1) preference ratings for the construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of facilities for such activities and services, (2) allotments of material under the controlled materials plan, (3) other orders and directions to control the use of material and equipment owned by, in the possession of, or held for the account of persons engaged in the foregoing activities and services, including, with respect to all of the foregoing, authority to amend, repeal, and supersede any existing orders and directions heretofore issued by the War Production Board relating to the foregoing subject matter.

(g) The Director of the Office of War Utilities may exercise the duties and authority referred to above, either in his own name or through such other official, agency, or person as he shall designate.

Issued this 13th day of February 1943.

DONALD M. NELSON,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT B

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES,
Little Rock, March 31, 1943.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: At the request of Mr. A. B. Hill, chairman of the department of public utilities, I am replying to your letter of March 26. As indicated by Mr. Hill in his letter to you of March 30, the Federal Power Commission has not cooperated with this department to the extent contemplated by the Public Utilities Act of 1935. In addition to its failure to cooperate, it has injected itself into several matters exclusively within the jurisdiction of the department.

When the aluminum plant was located in Arkansas, the question of adequate power for it was paramount in all of our minds. The principal operating utilities in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas had pooled their generating facilities for the purpose of supplying the Arkansas Power & Light Co. with sufficient power for the operation of the plant. The Federal Works Agency had control of the hydro facilities known as the Grand River Dam, located in eastern Oklahoma and on the watershed of the Arkansas River. With small expense the power from this dam could have been delivered to the pool, and the pool offered to transmit that power, less a small line loss, to the aluminum plant free of charge. Notwithstanding this offer, Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives organized a supercooperative under the laws of Louisiana and entered into a contract with the Federal Works Agency for power from the dam, and through the efforts of Mr. Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and Mr. Slattery, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, this supercooperative entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation for the sale to it of 32,500 kilowatts of power for use at the aluminum plant.

In order to carry out this contract it was necessary for the supercooperative to build approximately 200 miles of high-tension transmission line from the dam to the plant. It had to make application to the Department for authority for this construction. At that time there was under construction by the Government a dual purpose dam near Norfolk, Ark., on White River, which it then appeared would be in operation the latter part of this year.

The pool proposed to link up the various companies in it by the construction of lines that would give them a two-way circuit into the aluminum plant. One of these lines, while not paralleling the proposed route of the Rural Electrification Administration line, could very well be treated as being parallel, and would have been located in such a way as to furnish an outlet from the Norfolk project.

The supercooperative filed an application before the Department for a certificate. At that time the applications of the private companies were also pending before the Department. They were not set for hearing at the same time as the supercooperative application.

Mr. Olds appeared as a witness at the hearing on the supercooperative's application and on the witness stand, while admitting that there was at that time no matter pending before his Commission involving the construction and operation of this line, he felt like he ought to have been called in on the matter, notwithstanding the fact that his Commission had no jurisdiction whatever. He further said, while on the witness stand, that the line would be built.

After the hearing the Department entered an order denying the application so far as it was concerned, but submitted the entire record to the War Production Board and to the Army and Navy Munitions Board. A copy of the order issued by the Department is attached.

The Army and Navy Munitions Board made an exhaustive and complete examination of the record and recommended that the line not be built, but, notwithstanding this recommendation, the line was built as Mr. Olds indicated in his evidence it would be, and one of the lines of the pool was eliminated.

A copy of the report of the Army and Navy Munitions Board is also attached.

The Grand River Dam was a dual-purpose project designed to operate at 735 feet for power, leaving 20 feet for flood control. In order to secure the amount of firm power from this dam which the supercooperative had agreed to sell the aluminum plant, it was necessary to raise the elevation of the water in the reservoir to 742.5 feet. The Federal Power Commission authorized this increase, notwithstanding the fact that it would destroy 40 to 50 percent of the flood-control capacity of the reservoir.

The lower Arkansas River Valley, a vast alluvial area devoted almost exclusively to agriculture and the production of food, was menaced by this increase in the elevation at the dam. The theory advanced for this increase was that the area did not have sufficient power for the aluminum plant and it was necessary to raise the water level in the dam to secure the power necessary for the operation of this plant.

After the line was built and the aluminum plant was in operation, the supercooperative's line went out and could not be used for 86 hours. Notwithstanding this outage, the power pool picked up the entire aluminum plant load immediately and carried it for approximately 35 hours without any aid from the Grand River Dam power. The remainder of the 86-hour period Grand River power was delivered to the aluminum plant through the pool's facilities.

This was an actual demonstration that the Federal Power Commission was wrong in asserting that the pool did not have the power for the aluminum plant and that that plant could not be operated without the construction of the line for the cooperative.

At a recent hearing held in Little Rock before the Federal Power Commission, about which more will later be said, it was developed that with the cooperation of the Federal Works Agency and the Federal Power Commission, Federal Works Agency was un-

dertaking to spend more than \$1,000,000 on this dam, install additional facilities for power and utilize the entire capacity of the dam for power, completely destroying all of its flood-control capacity. The excuse for doing this was that power was needed for defense purposes.

This action further menaces the entire Arkansas River Valley at a time when, if a flood should occur, it would not only be a local disaster but a national disaster, with food now assuming the importance that it has in the defense program. The Federal Power Commission, working with the Federal Works Agency, is responsible for this condition and in the judgment of this department there never has been any occasion for increasing the water level above 735 feet in this dam. To do so is certainly not in furtherance of the defense of this Nation, with food and agricultural products as critical as they are now.

Some 10 or 11 of the principal operating companies in the States hereinbefore mentioned formed what has been termed the "Southwest power pool," for the purpose of supplying power to the Arkansas Power & Light Co., which, in turn, has contracted to furnish this power to the aluminum plant. Much of this power had to move in interstate commerce. Therefore, the contract had to be filed with the Federal Power Commission.

Because of the imminence of the operation of the aluminum plant the Federal Power Commission temporarily approved the contract and, on September 1, 1942, of its own motion directed an investigation of the rates. A copy of the order directing the investigation is enclosed. On October 20, 1942, the cause was set for hearing in Little Rock.

At the time the Commission directed the investigation it sent out a form letter to the commissions of the several States in which the pool members operated. The Oklahoma commission and the Arkansas department, in response to this invitation for cooperation, asked that they be permitted to take part in any conferences or other matters pertaining to the investigation. The Federal Power Commission ignored the requests of the Oklahoma commission and the Arkansas department.

The hearing was opened in Little Rock and the respondents were required to go forward with their testimony first. After observing the progress of the hearing and what it apparently was leading to, the Arkansas department intervened in the cause and, in addition to its intervention, its counsel made a formal statement which was incorporated into the record. A copy of this statement was sent to you by Mr. Hill. The hearing was characterized, by some of the reporters who were present during its early stages, as being like unto the French inquisition.

The respondents put on their proof in the first 6 or 7 days of the hearing. A recess was taken until the 14th of January in order to enable counsel for the Commission to study the direct evidence and prepare themselves for cross-examination. The hearing resumed and cross-examination began on the 14th of January and continued until the 5th of February in daily sessions, with very few exceptions. Most of this time was taken up, with the exception of a few days, in cross-examination.

It has been estimated that this hearing cost the several companies involved an aggregate of \$125,000, all of which must be borne by the companies or their rate payers.

Representatives of the commissions of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma were present much of the time during the hearing. The commissioners of these States, together with the representatives of the Arkansas department, had formed an association for the purpose of dealing with situations that might arise out of the pool operations. At the instance of a representative of the Oklahoma

commission, the commissions of these States requested the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners to intervene in support of the Arkansas department's position, set out in its intervention. The executive committee of the national association determined to file a brief amicus curiae before the Commission in support of the Arkansas department's position, that the Commission had no jurisdiction of the local rate. That brief has been prepared and is being printed. It will be filed in the next few days.

At the time the pool rates were filed with the Federal Power Commission the rate of the Arkansas Power & Light Co. to the aluminum plant was filed with this department. The engineering staff of the department made a hasty investigation to determine the reasonableness of the rate of the Arkansas Power & Light Co. to the aluminum plant, an intrastate rate, and recommended to the department that the rate be permitted to take effect by operation of law, notwithstanding the fact that it was too low to take care of operating expenses, amortization of special facilities constructed exclusively for the use of the service, and a reasonable return upon the property involved in the service.

The department does not know what field investigation the Federal Power Commission made before ordering the hearing. Had it shown any disposition to cooperate with the department or to have sought information which this department, and the commissions of other States, had concerning the facts, the conclusion would have been irresistible, as was later demonstrated by the testimony developed at the hearing, that the investigation would be futile. The information developed at the hearing could have been secured, in the judgment of this writer, in a week's time by sitting around a conference table.

Shortly after the conclusion of the hearing, the examiner conducting it set the time for filing briefs as of March 9. This time was later extended to April 9 and to May 9. The reason for these extensions has not been disclosed.

Counsel for the Federal Power Commission has suggested a conference between the pool members and that Commission for the purpose of trying to settle the matter in an informal way. Pool members have indicated their willingness to sit in on such a conference, but at this time it has not been called.

The Federal Power Commission, assuming to act under a letter from the President to it and a few of the war agencies interested in securing power for emergency purposes, has taken over the question of finally passing upon the reasonableness of all rates for war industries and war agencies in Arkansas. The department has taken the position that it has exclusive jurisdiction over rates to consumers in Arkansas, whether they be war industries or not.

The War Emergency Pipeline Company, with a 20-inch pipe line extending through the State, is one of these agencies. Engineers of the Federal Power Commission have been investigating the power supply and rates for energy to this line for the operation of pumping stations. These engineers made their investigation without calling upon the department or otherwise conferring with it or its staff, and undertook to dictate a rate between one of the utilities operating in Arkansas and the War Emergency Pipeline Co., which was not in keeping with the policies or practices of, or permitted by, this department. When the contract calling for this rate was filed with the department, as is required by law, it suspended the rate and set the matter for hearing, but directed the utility to supply the power, to be paid for at the rate that would later be fixed.

A copy of the suspension order was mailed to the Federal Power Commission and other parties interested. Upon the receipt of this

order, the Federal Power Commission, for the first time, asked for a conference, which was readily granted. As a result of this conference a rate which would cost the pipe-line company some \$3,500 a year less than that formerly approved by the Commission was agreed upon. A contract embodying the agreement has not at this time been filed with the department.

I hope you will pardon the length of this letter, but because of the information requested in your letter it was not possible to shorten this report unless ultimate facts, which involve opinions, had been submitted. It is not the purpose of the department nor of this writer to do other than state the facts.

Because of conferences the writer had some time ago with Senator REED, of Kansas, and Senator McCLELLAN, of Arkansas, a copy of this report is being sent them, since in each of these conferences some of the questions discussed herein were discussed, and they each requested that I submit a statement to them.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES,
P. A. LASLEY, *Special Counsel*.

EXHIBIT C

BEFORE THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.: IN THE MATTER OF
ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT CO. ET AL.;
DOCKET No. 5802

PETITION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD AND UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS

The National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners respectfully petitions your honorable Commission for leave to file the brief attached hereto as amicus curiae in the above-entitled proceeding and to participate in oral argument, if oral argument shall be made; and in support of said petition respectfully represents as follows:

1. Said association represents in its active membership the regulatory commissions of the several States of the United States, except two, one of which has no State regulatory commission. Such membership includes also the members of the regulatory commissions of the Territories, not yet admitted as States, and of the District of Columbia.

2. Most of said commissions exercise regulatory jurisdiction as to the services and rates of public utilities engaged in the sale of electric energy in their respective jurisdictions.

3. By reason of the jurisdiction of said State commissions, said association has an interest in the above-entitled proceeding.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENTON,
FRANK B. WARREN,
Attorneys for said Association.

BEFORE THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., IN THE MATTER OF
ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT CO. ET AL., DOCKET
No. 5802

BRIEF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD AND UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS—PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This brief is filed by the direction of the executive committee of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, hereinafter referred to as the Association, appearing as amicus curiae. That association, in its membership, is representative of the regulatory commissions and boards of the several States of the Union, except two, one of which has no regulatory commission. Most of these regulatory commissions and boards, hereinafter referred to as State commissions, exercise jurisdiction to regulate the rates and services of electric utilities, engaged in supplying electric service in intrastate commerce, and to consumers in interstate commerce, within their respective States.

By the constitution of said association, authority is vested in the president of the as-

sociation, and also in its executive committee, to direct representation of the association in any matter pending before any Federal regulatory commission, or in the courts, in which the Association is deemed to have an interest. Said Association is deemed to have an interest in this case by reason of the facts hereinafter stated, and because, to enable said State commissions effectively to exercise the regulatory powers vested in them, it is necessary that the line of demarcation between the jurisdiction of said State commissions and of this commission shall be kept clear, as established by the Federal Constitution, or by Federal legislation enacted in conformity thereto.

This brief is accordingly filed, in the name of said association, in the general public interest, as distinguished from the interest of any particular commission, and for the purpose of aiding this commission to make such determination and disposition of the issues which may be before it as shall be in accord with the law, under which it acts, and as shall most contribute to the effective and well-coordinated regulation of electric utilities by this commission, and by the State commissions aforesaid, acting within the respective spheres to which they have been assigned by the Federal Constitution, and by the laws by which they are respectively governed.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The facts of this case, so far as they are essential to an understanding of the matter discussed in this brief, are as follows:

On September 1, 1942, the Federal Power Commission instituted the above-entitled proceeding by an order which, so far as material to the discussion contained in this brief, was as follows:

"ORDER INSTITUTING INVESTIGATION

"It appearing to the Commission that:

"(a) On December 18, 1941, Arkansas Power & Light Co. and the Defense Plant Corporation entered into an agreement for the sale and purchase, respectively, of electric energy to be used at the aluminum plant constructed by the Defense Plant Corporation at Lake Catherine, Ark., as an emergency war measure;

"(b) On August 1, 1942, Arkansas Power & Light Co. filed copies of an agreement and supplement designated Arkansas Power & Light Co. Rate Schedule, Federal Power Commission No. 12 and Supplement No. 1 thereto, providing for the rates, charges, and other arrangements in connection with the pooling of power resources of Arkansas Power & Light Co., Kansas Gas & Electric Co., Louisiana Power & Light Co., Mississippi Power & Light Co., Nebraska Power Co., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Southwestern Light & Power Co., Texas Power & Light Co., to enable Arkansas Power & Light Co. to supply electric energy to the Defense Plant Corporation under the above contract of December 18, 1941 (copy of which is attached to the rate schedule as exhibit A thereto):

"The Commission, upon its own motion, orders that:

"An investigation be, and it is hereby instituted, for the purpose of enabling the Commission:

"(1) To determine whether any rate, charge, or classification, demanded, observed, charged, or collected by (the companies named in paragraph (b) above are here separately named) for the transmission or sale of electric energy under Arkansas Power & Light Co. Rate Schedule, Federal Power Commission No. 12 and Supplement No. 1 thereto, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, or whether any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge, or classification, is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential; and

(2) If the commission shall find that any such rate, charge, classification, or any rule,

regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge or classification, is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, to determine the just and reasonable rate, charge, classification, rule, regulation, practice or contract to be thereafter observed and in force, and to fix the same by order."

The Arkansas Power & Light Co. hereinafter called the Arkansas Co., is an electric utility operating in the State of Arkansas. It is engaged in the generation and in the transmission and sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce, and is thus subject, as to such transmission and sale, to the jurisdiction of this commission. It is also engaged, in the State of Arkansas, in the sale of electric energy to consumers, as to which it is subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Arkansas, hereinafter referred to as the Department, or the Arkansas Department. The Southwestern Gas & Electric Co. and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., respondents herein, also operate within the State of Arkansas, and as to their intrastate operations, and as to their sales to consumers in that State, are subject to the jurisdiction of the said Department. They likewise are engaged in the transmission and sale at wholesale of electric energy in interstate commerce, and are accordingly subject to the jurisdiction of this commission as to such transmission and sale. The other electric companies, named as respondents herein, are electric utilities operating outside the State of Arkansas. All of them are subject to the jurisdiction of this commission by reason of the ownership and operation of facilities used in the transmission or sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce, except the Texas Power & Light Co. That company does not engage in the transmission or sale of electric energy in interstate commerce aside from the service rendered by it under the pooling agreement referred to in the above-quoted order of investigation. The interconnection of the electric system of that company with the electric systems of other companies provided for in that contract has been found by this commission to be of an emergency nature within the meaning of section 202 (d) of the Federal Power Act, and does not have the effect of bringing that company under the jurisdiction of this commission.

The respondent electric companies, as a group, own and operate a preponderant part of the generating facilities of the States in which their plants are located. The contract between said companies, mentioned in the Commission's order of investigation, is a so-called pooling agreement which provides in part as follows:

"Whereas Defense Plant Corporation proposes to construct an aluminum reduction plant in southern Arkansas, which will comprise, among other facilities, electric generating facilities * * * and * * * desires to purchase power and energy for the operation of a portion of such proposed aluminum reduction plant as a temporary emergency supply * * * and,

Whereas Arkansas Co. desires to submit a proposal to Defense Plant Corporation to supply the amount of power and energy required by Defense Plant Corporation * * * and * * * (its) electric system * * * is now or can readily be interconnected with the systems of the other parties to this agreement;

Now, therefore, * * * the parties * * * agree as follows:

Arkansas Co. will proceed with negotiation with Defense Plant Corporation to the end that a contract (hereinafter called proposed industrial contract) be entered into, wherein Arkansas Co. will agree to purchase after construction of said aluminum reduction

plant and during said interim period, at a rate of 4 mills per kilowatt hour for all energy taken, plus an amount equivalent to or more than \$130,000 per month for 16 months certain, a temporary emergency supply of power and energy for use in the operation of Defense Plant Corporation's said aluminum reduction plant * * *."

Said pooling agreement further provides that " * * * as soon as the proposed industrial contract becomes a valid and binding agreement on both the parties thereto," each of the parties agreeing to construction facilities to enable the contract to be performed, will proceed with the construction, and use due diligence to complete the same at the earliest practicable date.

The pooling agreement further provides; "Each of the parties hereto, except Arkansas Co., will sell to Arkansas Co., any energy which it can generate or purchase for resale which is required by Arkansas Co. to enable it to fulfill its obligations under its contract with Defense Plant Corporation.

Article IX of the agreement provides that payments to each of the parties thereto, in accordance therewith, "shall be made by Arkansas Co. from, and only from, the revenues received from Defense Plant Corporation." Elaborate provisions for determining the payments to be made to the several companies, based upon the contract and upon the energy supplied by them respectively, are set forth in the agreement. A statement of the same, however, is not essential for the purposes of this brief. Article XII of the agreement provides:

"This agreement is essentially a several and not a joint sale or service contract as between Arkansas Co. and each of the other parties respectively, and nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute any of the parties hereto partners with, or agents of any other party hereto * * * nor to confer on or create in any third party, not a party hereto, any rights as against any party hereto * * *."

In pursuance of the pooling agreement, a contract was made by the Arkansas Co. for a sale of electric energy to Defense Plant Corporation, which, after modification by a supplement thereto, was filed with the Department, as a rate schedule, under Arkansas law. After such investigation by said Department as was deemed essential, said schedule was permitted to become effective by operation of law in August 1942.

The aforesaid pooling agreement, covering sales at wholesale in interstate commerce to Arkansas Power & Light Co., by the other electric companies, parties thereto (with the contract between Arkansas Co. and Defense Plant Corporation attached as an exhibit), had theretofore been filed with this Commission as a rate schedule covering such sale and transmission of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce as was provided for therein. On September 1, 1942, this Commission permitted the same to take effect, by operation of law, designating the same as "Arkansas Power & Light Co. Rate Schedule F. P. C. No. 12 and Supplement No. 1 thereto." On the same date the Commission instituted this proceeding of investigation.

On October 20, 1942, the Commission assigned this proceeding for hearing to be held at Little Rock on November 2, 1942. The hearing, thus assigned, from time to time was postponed, and was begun on December 14, 1942.

Upon the opening of the hearing, appearances were made for the department and for the State commissions of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Except for the Arkansas department, however, said commissions took no part in the hearing, either by the presentation of evidence, or by the examination of witnesses.

The hearing was prolonged, continuing, with adjournments, from December 14, 1942, to February 5, 1943.

While the Arkansas department at the opening of the hearing took the attitude of an observer, assuming that the order of investigation was designed to bring under investigation only the interstate wholesale rates of companies selling to Arkansas Co. under the pooling agreement, the course which the hearing took made the department apprehensive lest this Commission entertained the purpose to go beyond the determination of the reasonableness of interstate wholesale rates subject to its jurisdiction, and to investigate and pass judgment upon the reasonableness of the rate provided for in the contract between Arkansas Co. and Defense Plant Corporation, which rate, under applicable law, is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Arkansas department.

The Arkansas department, accordingly, intervened as a party in this proceeding, for the purpose of protesting any disregard of the rights and powers of the State or Arkansas, and for the further purpose of protesting against any action by this Commission to bring about a reduction of payments to the Arkansas Co. to a point which would result in throwing upon those citizens of Arkansas who are patrons of said company a portion of the cost of service supplied by that company to Defense Plant Corporation.

The occasion for the apprehension felt by the Arkansas department, which led to its intervention, may be briefly indicated by references to the record of the hearing.

At the opening of the hearing, the trial examiner stated the purpose of the hearing as follows:

"In general, we are here to conduct an investigation, an objective investigation for the purpose of the discovery of facts. It seemed necessary to the Commission to set the hearing at this time. It seemed desirable to do it. The Commission indulges the hope as I understand its purposes and desires, that all of us here may cooperate in the spirit of mutual helpfulness to develop that whole body of facts which will enable the Federal Power Commission to discharge its own duty, to examine into every phase of this rate contract that is before us in the public interest, and to reach such a determination as to policy and as to the disposition of the matter, as will upon study of the whole record appear to the Commission to be the wisest course and meet the ends of justice.

"If all the parties here will cooperate, Commission's counsel will cooperate and if very fortunately we could get along without any evasion or any too legalistic jockeying for advantage, without fighting too much over nonessential—we lawyers are a little prone to that sort of thing, I think all of us will admit—but if we get along without that in this investigation and let us develop all the facts that are relevant and pertinent that the Commission ought to know about and ought to have before it when it comes to discharge its duty of passing upon this contract, and perhaps of determining any matter of policy in connection with it, with which the Commission may feel itself charged, as a presiding officer, I desire to express the hope that that will be the spirit of the investigation."

This statement was open to the construction that the trial examiner understood the matter to be investigated to be the contract which constituted the rate schedule filed with the Arkansas department, naming the rate payable for service supplied thereunder to a consumer in Arkansas, which rate had been investigated and permitted to become effective by the Arkansas department.

Following this statement by the trial examiner, however, Mr. Lock, counsel for the respondent power companies, sought to elicit some more definite statement for the purpose

of the hearing, but without success, beyond that which is indicated by the following colloquy:

"Mr. LOCK. We are ready to go forward, and to go forward in a cooperative attitude such as you have requested * * *. However, we would be very glad to have any information that it would be proper for the Commission to give us in accordance with its rules, if it wishes to do so, with respect to the facts and conditions and circumstances which in its opinion warranted the public hearing. We are perfectly willing to proceed. It would be helpful to have the information on that subject if it could be given us.

"CHIEF TRIAL EXAMINER. May I inquire of Commission counsel if he would desire to respond to that and make an opening statement.

"Mr. MCALISTER. Well, I never realized that there was any mystery about the purpose of the investigation or that there was anything to be disclosed. I don't have a single thing in my mind that I could say in response to the inquiry. The only thing I did want to say was that as far as I know, as far as I am concerned, the only desire that I have, the only information I have, is that the Commission would like to have the necessary facts back of these various arrangements, from a consideration of which the Commission can determine their fairness, propriety, and reasonableness.

"CHIEF TRIAL EXAMINER. The Commission's order of investigation and its order setting the case down for hearing, of course, speak for themselves * * *."

While these statements of representatives of this Commission were rather far from being explicit, the declaration of Commission's counsel was taken to indicate his understanding that the purpose of the investigation was to develop "the necessary facts back of these various arrangements" setting forth the payments the various pool members were to receive for their respective contribution toward supplying electric energy at wholesale to Arkansas Co. "from a consideration of which the Commission can determine their fairness, propriety, and reasonableness."

In the course of the hearing, however, much evidence was brought into the record by counsel for the Commission by interrogation which, in the estimate of the Arkansas department, related solely to the fairness, propriety, and reasonableness of the rate to Defense Plant Corporation, subject to the jurisdiction of said Department, and in effect under a rate schedule on file with it, as aforesaid. Counsel for said Department accordingly made a motion, the essential part of which was as follows:

"that all evidence, documentary and parol, bearing solely upon the reasonableness of said aluminum plant rate, be excluded and stricken from the record and all evidence, irrespective of its nature, be confined and limited solely to the unreasonableness of the rates and matters over which the Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction, to wit: The rates of the pool members for power transmitted and sold in interstate commerce to the Arkansas Power & Light Co."

This motion was denied, and upon the following day counsel for the Arkansas department again presented the motion in alternative form saying:

"In the motions yesterday to exclude the evidence and to limit evidence, which was overruled by the examiner, both of those motions were addressed to the theory that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. was itself serving the aluminum plant, and the motions presupposed that the sale by the power pool members to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. was a complete sale within itself. There has developed and is in the record in three or four places questions and answers implying that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. in delivering current to the aluminum plant may be an agent of the other pool

members and that the other pool members from Texas, Oklahoma, and other States are delivering current themselves to the aluminum plant through the agency of their agent, the Arkansas Power & Light Co.

"On the theory that the contract in the pool agreement might be susceptible of such a construction, it is the theory then of the Department of Public Utilities of Arkansas that if the Arkansas Power & Light Co. is not making the delivery upon its own accord, but as an agent merely of the other companies, that jurisdiction to regulate the rate of the other companies' sale to the aluminum plant, even though it moved in interstate commerce, and since the aluminum plant is the consumer, that those rates are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the department of public utilities and not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, and I would like to have my motion addressed to that theory of the contract.

"In other words, it is an alternative."

This motion was also denied.

In connection with the discussion of the evidence referred to by these motions and in connection with the rulings made thereon, and in the denial of said motions, no statement by the chief trial examiner, or by any representative of this Commission was at any time made which negated the apprehension entertained by the Arkansas department that this Commission was about to assert a claim of regulatory jurisdiction under the Federal Power Act to pass judgment upon the reasonableness of the rate for electric energy supplied by Arkansas company to Defense Plant Corporation, which rate had been permitted to take effect by the Arkansas department in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the laws of Arkansas.

It was after a hearing of this character and upon a state of facts thus appearing from the record that this proceeding was brought to the attention of the executive committee of the association by the Arkansas department, and by other State commissions interested in the proceeding, with the result that the committee instructed that this brief be offered for filing.

Contentions discussed herein

While the situation brought under investigation by the Commission's order is a complex one, and while determination of the matters which the Commission undertook to investigate and determine may be difficult, the issues properly before the Commission for decision do not seem open to doubt.

The respondents are the Arkansas company and nine electric utilities with plants outside Arkansas. These nine companies generate and transmit, or join in the transmission, of electric energy to the Arkansas company, which in turn sells the same, together with electric energy generated in its own plants, to Defense Plant Corporation.

The compensation received by each of the respondents, selling to the Arkansas Co., is fixed by the pooling agreement, which was filed with this Commission as a rate schedule, and was permitted to become effective as has been stated. The rates thus fixed are plainly rates for the transmission or sale of electric energy in interstate commerce at wholesale, and are plainly subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission under the Federal Power Act.

This has been at all times recognized by the Arkansas department, and is expressly recognized on behalf of the association at this time.

1. It is the contention of the Arkansas department, in which this association joins, that the only rates brought under investigation by the Commission's order of September 1, 1942, and the only rates over which it has regulatory jurisdiction, are those interstate wholesale rates fixed by the rate schedule on file with this Commission as

"Arkansas Power & Light Co. rate schedule F. P. C. No. 12 and supplement No. 1 thereto," for those electric utilities which sell or transmit electric energy to Arkansas Power & Light Co. at wholesale in interstate commerce.

2. The record at various places indicates that the contention may be made that the sale of electric energy to Defense Plant Corporation by Arkansas Co. is, in legal effect, a joint sale by all of the 10 electric utilities which are parties to the pooling agreement.

The association supports the position which was taken by the Arkansas department in the presentation of its alternative motion, that if such can be held to be the legal effect of the pooling agreement, such sale is not a sale at wholesale within the definition of that term as contained in section 201 (d) of the Federal Power Act, and that the rate therefor is accordingly a local rate, subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Arkansas department, and hence not within the scope of the investigation order of the Commission in this proceeding, nor within its regulatory jurisdiction.

3. Because it may possibly be argued that the Commission may exercise jurisdiction in this case under section 206 (b), this brief will anticipate such possible argument.

It is the contention of the association that the order of investigation, by which this proceeding was instituted, determines the scope of the investigation. That order specified the rates to be investigated as those rates which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission under Federal Power Commission. Under that order the Commission cannot properly undertake to exercise jurisdiction under section 206 (b).

It is furthermore the contention of the association that, in any case in which the Commission makes an investigation under said section 206 (b), the jurisdiction which the Commission may exercise is limited to the determination of "the cost of the production or transmission of electric energy," and does not exceed to the point of determining the reasonableness of the rate at which the same shall be sold, such determination being for the exclusive determination of the regulatory commission vested with jurisdiction thereover.

4. Because there have been suggestions, altogether outside the record in this proceeding, that the Commission, in making this investigation, is acting under a directive from the President of the United States, we shall anticipate any possible argument to that effect by a statement of the position of the Association with respect thereto.

ARGUMENT

The Commission's determination and order can not extend beyond the rates of those respondents which transmit or sell energy to Arkansas Power & Light Co. under the pooling agreement

Section 206 (a) of the Federal Power Act, under which this Commission exercises power to fix reasonable rates, provides that action of the Commission must be "after a hearing." The right to a hearing includes the right to a reasonable notice thereof. The Commission, by its order of September 1, 1942, gave such a notice in this case; and that notice establishes the limits of the Commission's regulatory action in this proceeding.

The Commission's order gave notice that the hearing was to be held for the purpose of determining:

"(1) * * * whether any rate, charge or classification, demanded, observed, charged, or collected by (the respondent companies severally named) for the transmission or sale of electric energy under Arkansas Power & Light Co. Rate Schedule FPC No. 12 and Supplement No. 1 thereto, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, or whether

any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate, charge or classification, is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential; and

"(2) If the Commission shall find that any such rate * * * or contract affecting such rate, charge, or classification, is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, to determine the just and reasonable rate, * * * or contract to be thereafter observed and in force, and to fix the same by order."

The phraseology of this order may have contributed to the apprehension which brought about the intervention of the Arkansas department, since it purports to bring under investigation not only the rates of companies under the pooling agreement, for transmission or sale of electric energy, "subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission," but also any rate or contract "affecting" any such rate, and further states the purpose of the Commission, if any such rate or "any contract affecting such rate" shall be found unjust or unreasonable "to determine the just and reasonable rate * * * or contract * * * to be thereafter observed and enforced, and to fix the same by order."

The fear might be entertained that this order, so phrased, was intended to have reference to the contract between Arkansas Co. and Defense Plant Corporation, and to announce the purpose of this Commission to set aside that contract, if found to be unreasonable, and to prescribe another in its place. The statement of the chief trial examiner, hereinbefore quoted, indicating that the Commission would "examine into every phase of this rate contract, and * * * reach such a determination as to policy, and so forth" may have been taken to indicate that such was the understanding of the chief trial examiner.

Upon consideration, however, it is clear that such was not the intent of the order. The reference in the order of investigation is to the pooling contract, and to that contract only.

Read in its entirety, the order declares the purpose of the Commission to investigate rates "subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission" for which the Commission has jurisdiction to substitute just and reasonable rates, if the rates investigated are found unjust and unreasonable. The rates which are thus subject to the Commission's jurisdiction are all determinable by reference to the pooling contract, filed as a rate schedule with this Commission. To the extent that such a contract is a rate schedule applicable to interstate wholesale electric service, it is subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission. Accordingly, the reference in the Commission's order to any contract "affecting such rate" plainly was designed to relate to the pooling contract, under which all rates which are "subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission" are determined.

This commission has no jurisdiction respecting the contract for service to Defense Plants Corporation, a consumer purchasing electric energy for use in Arkansas. Its power to regulate rates under section 206 (a), by the express terms of that section, extends only to rates "for any transmission or sale subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission." Such jurisdiction, by the provisions of Section 201 (b) is restricted to "the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and to the sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce."

By Section 201 (b), a sale at "wholesale" is defined as a sale of electric energy to any person "for resale." Unless a sale is shown to be a sale "for resale" it does not fall within the jurisdiction of this Commission, even though interstate in character, and regardless of the quantity of energy supplied under the sale.

In this case the electric companies, respondents herein, other than the Arkansas Co., are engaged in the transmission or sale of electric energy to Arkansas Co. at wholesale in interstate commerce. The rates of those companies for that service (except of the Texas Power & Light Co.) are unquestionably subject to the jurisdiction of this commission.

(The Texas Power & Light Co., not being engaged in transmission or sale at wholesale in interstate commerce, aside from its participation in service under the pooling contract, and that company having been granted an order under section 202 (d) establishing exemption from the Commission's jurisdiction by reason of anything done under that contract, its rates, even under the contract, we assume to be beyond the Commission's jurisdiction. Touching that matter, however, the Association makes no argument. What is said hereinafter in this brief with respect to rates of the respondents, is not intended to have reference to the rates of that company.)

With respect to this matter of interstate wholesale rates, the Arkansas department has at no time questioned the jurisdiction of this Commission. This was made clear at the hearing, both by counsel for the Department, and by Mr. Flanders, rate expert for the Department.

The prime purpose of the Federal Power Act was to bring interstate wholesale power rates under regulation to fill the gap in the regulation of electric utilities which had been disclosed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Public Utilities Commission v. Attleboro Steam and Electric Co.*, 273 U. S. 83. The Association supported the enactment of that act, asking only that it be so drawn as not to encroach upon the regulatory powers theretofore exercisable by the States.

As the act was passed by Congress, there is a clear line of demarcation as respects the rates and service of electric utilities between the jurisdiction of this Commission and the jurisdiction which is reserved to the States. Over the interstate sale at wholesale of electric energy, as hereinbefore defined, this Commission has absolute and unquestioned jurisdiction. On the other hand, sales to consumers, whether for domestic, commercial, industrial, or other use, are local in character, and subject only to regulation by the States, even though made across State lines.

That it was the definite purpose of Congress thus to circumscribe this Commission's jurisdiction was made very clear by the congressional committee reports, upon which the bill, which became the Federal Power Act, was presented to the Congress.

The Senate committee in its report upon the bill, said, in part:

"Subsection (a) * * * declares the policy of Congress to extend that regulation to those matters which cannot be regulated by the States and to assist the States in the exercise of their regulatory powers, but not to impair or diminish the powers of any State commission.

"Subsection (b) defines the scope of this part of the act and the jurisdiction of the Commission. * * * This subsection leaves to the States the authority to fix local rates even in cases where the energy is brought in from another State. In *Pennsylvania Gas Co. v. Public Service Commission* (252 U. S. 23), the Supreme Court held that such rates may be regulated by the States in the absence of Federal legislation. The present bill carefully refrains from asserting Federal jurisdiction over these rates. The rate-making powers of the Commission are confined to those wholesale transactions which the Supreme Court held in *Public Utilities Commission v. Attleboro Steam & Electric Co.* (273 U. S. 83), to be beyond the reach of the States." (Senate Report No. 621, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session.)

The House committee in its report upon S. 2796 said:

"The new parts (II and III) are designed to meet the situation which has been created by the recent rapid growth of electric utilities along interstate lines. * * * Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Public Utilities Commission v. Attleboro Steam & E. Co.* (273 U. S. 83), the rates charged in interstate wholesale transactions may not be regulated by the States. Part II gives the Federal Power Commission jurisdiction to regulate these rates. A 'wholesale' transaction is defined to mean the sale of electric energy for resale and the Commission is given no jurisdiction over local rates even where the electric energy moves in interstate commerce. * * *

"The bill takes no authority from State commissions and contains provisions authorizing the Federal Commission to aid the State commissions in their efforts to ascertain and fix reasonable charges. * * * Probably no bill in recent years has so recognized the responsibilities of the State regulatory commissions as does title II of this bill." (House of Representatives, Rept. No. 1318, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)

The sole interest of the association in filing this brief is to guard against any decision or order which shall encroach upon the jurisdiction of the States, which Congress so carefully undertook to preserve.

With respect to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of these interstate wholesale rates, which are subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission, the association has no disposition to make argument. We urge simply that it was those rates only which were placed under investigation by the Commission's order, and that it is only those rates which may be made the subject of any decision or order by the Commission in this proceeding.

The association urges that, in any opinion or order which may be rendered or entered herein, it be made clear that the Commission deals with these interstate wholesale rates only, and that such opinion or order is not designed to control the rate charged to Defense Plant Corporation by Arkansas Co., which rate is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Arkansas Department.

The Commission cannot assert jurisdiction over the sale to Defense Plant Corporation upon the theory that it is a joint sale made through the agency of the Arkansas Co.

The record at various points may be construed to indicate that counsel for the Commission may make the contention that the sale of electric energy to Defense Plant Corporation was in fact a joint sale made on behalf of all the 10 companies which are parties to the pooling contract, through the agency of the Arkansas Co.

We do not believe that contention will be made. If it shall be made, however, the argument heretofore presented under the last preceding caption of this brief will be applicable.

In connection with the motion made by the Arkansas department to strike out all evidence relating solely to the rate covering the sale to Defense Plant Corporation, counsel for the Arkansas department made clear the contention of that department that, even if the sale to Defense Plant Corporation be held to be a joint sale, made on behalf of all of the parties to the pooling agreement, nevertheless such sale is beyond the jurisdiction of this Commission to regulate. The association supports that contention of the Arkansas department with entire confidence.

Undeniably all energy sold to Defense Plant Corporation was for use by it in the operation of its aluminum reduction plant at Lake Catherine. It was a sale of power for consumption and not for resale. Accordingly, it was subject to the jurisdiction of

the Arkansas department, which jurisdiction the Congress intended should not be disturbed by the creation of this Commission, and by the jurisdiction granted to it.

In addition, we direct attention to article XIII of the pooling agreement, hereinbefore set out in the statement of facts, whereby any construction of the pooling agreement which would give to any other party than the Arkansas Co. any right to receive the service provided for from the several parties to the contract, is expressly negated.

This Commission cannot adjudicate the reasonableness of the rate to Defense Plant Corporation in this proceeding under section 206 (b)

There is perhaps the possibility of argument that, even though this Commission has no jurisdiction to fix the Defense Plant Corporation rate, the Commission may nevertheless make a decision as to what that rate should be under Section 206 (b) of the Federal Power Act. That Section provides:

"(b) The Commission upon its own motion, or upon the request of any State Commission whenever it can do so without prejudice to the efficient and proper conduct of its affairs, may investigate and determine the cost of the production or transmission of electric energy by means of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission in cases where the Commission has no authority to establish a rate governing the sale of such energy."

We do not expect that Counsel for the Commission will undertake to argue that Section 206 (b) *authorizes any action by the Commission in this proceeding. The Commission's order declares the purpose, and fixes the scope, of the Commission's investigation, and of its decision. As we have before pointed out, the only rates thus brought under investigation were the interstate wholesale rates which are "subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission."

Furthermore, Section 206 (b) does not give this Commission jurisdiction to determine and declare the just and reasonable rate for electric energy sold to Defense Plant Corporation or to any consumer. That section was enacted to enable this Commission to be of aid to State commissions in a cooperative manner, but not to usurp their functions.

To determine the just and reasonable rate for service supplied to consumers is the function of the State commission, exercising jurisdiction in the locality where the service is supplied. For the commission to undertake to determine and announce what that rate ought to be would be an invasion of the province of the local commission, which can have no other effect than to tend to hamper and embarrass that commission in the exercise of the jurisdiction to regulate, which has been by law vested in it.

If this Commission should assume to determine and declare what a consumer's rate ought to be, either the State commission, vested with jurisdiction must abdicate its authority and substitute the judgment of this Commission for its own judgment, or, if its conclusion as to what is reasonable differs from the opinion promulgated by this Commission, it must make its order subject to the handicap of an announced opinion by this Commission that the State commission opinion is wrong.

It is not the purpose of section 206 (b) to give this Commission any authority for a pronouncement of that character. The section was designed to open the way to helpful cooperation between this Commission and State commissions, to enable them to coordinate the exercise of their powers in the interest of ultimate consumers.

A State commission called upon to fix a rate for electric energy sold to a consumer within the State, but generated outside the State, may encounter difficulty in determining important factors affecting the rate to

be fixed, viz, the cost of producing the energy and the cost of transmitting it from the point of production into the State by means of facilities not subject to the jurisdiction of the State commission. This difficulty arises from the fact that the State commission can exercise no power beyond the borders of the State.

To supplement State power, Congress enacted section 206 (b); but the authority given to this Commission by that section goes no further than to authorize the Commission "to investigate and determine the cost of the production or transmission of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission." Costs other than those of such production and transmission are for the determination of the State commission; and it is for the State commission to determine what margin of profit, above the aggregate of all costs, it is just and reasonable to permit the selling company to include in the selling price. The ultimate finding of a just and reasonable rate for the service supplied is the exclusive function of the State commission.

This association certainly has no disposition to do anything else than to encourage the use by this Commission of the authority granted to it in section 206 (b) whenever the action of this Commission under that section can be of aid to the local rate-making authority. Furthermore, the record in this case makes it plain that such is the attitude of the Arkansas department.

For the past 25 years this association has undertaken to promote the practice of cooperation between State and Federal commissions, both by securing the enactment of provisions of law authorizing such cooperation, and by encouraging the use of such provisions after their enactment. Said section 206 (b) is a provision of law which can be made of great value to the public if it shall be used in the manner designed by Congress.

In this connection, it may not be improper to observe that a larger degree of cooperation in this proceeding might have avoided the apprehension on the part of the Arkansas Department which led to its intervention as a party herein, and might perhaps even have obviated the occasion for any formal hearing.

All of the activities of the Federal and State commissions with reference to any rate directly or indirectly involved or affected by this proceeding look toward the establishment of a just and reasonable rate to the ultimate consumer, the Defense Plant Corporation. That rate had been agreed upon by the parties, and upon filing with the Arkansas Department had been permitted to take effect, without a rate hearing.

In order to perform its contract with Defense Plant Corporation, it was necessary for the Arkansas Co. to buy power generated outside Arkansas. The payments to be made to the companies supplying that power, fixed in the pooling agreement, were the principal factors underlying the rate to Defense Plant Corporation. Those rates, having been filed with this Commission, were permitted to take effect without hearing in the same manner as the Arkansas rate had been permitted to take effect in Arkansas. It is obvious that both commissions considered that Defense Plant Corporation should not be impeded in its arrangements to supply itself with power.

Inasmuch as these interstate wholesale rates, however, were such important factors in the making of the Defense Plant Corporation rate, it would seem plain that the Arkansas Department had as much interest as this Commission in being assured that those rates were not too high.

Here was a complicated situation involving exercise of the jurisdiction of both State and Federal Commissions. It was exactly the kind of case in which cooperation, such as the Federal law makes possible, would have been most desirable.

These observations are made without any intent to allocate blame for the absence of cooperation either to the Federal or to the State commissions, or to imply that there is blame which might be allocated. The absence of cooperation has doubtless been the result of oversight or misunderstanding and not indisposition to cooperate. These observations are made by this amicus curiae with the thought that they may possibly contribute toward the handling of analogous situations in the future in such manner that there may be a joinder of the efforts of the commissions in forwarding the common purpose of bringing about just and reasonable rates and service to all consumers.

When the commission felt that an investigation of these rates was perhaps desirable, if it had invited a conference with the Arkansas department concerning the situation, it does not seem open to doubt that the Arkansas department would have readily joined in such a conference, and would have cooperated in any investigation which might have seemed advisable after a consideration of the situation in the light of all the information in the possession of the two commissions, or which might have been assembled through an informal inquiry.

The result might have been a joint conclusion that there was no occasion for a formal hearing, or both commissions might have instituted investigations, each of the rates under its jurisdiction, and a joint hearing might have been held.

Instead of such a proceeding, however, this hearing was instituted by an order which might easily have been misunderstood as designed to bring under investigation by this Commission the reasonableness of the Defense Plant Corporation rate, already established under an Arkansas department tariff.

Upon the institution of this proceeding, it is true that the customary notice called for by the cooperative agreement was sent by this Commission to the commission of each State in which energy was to be generated or transmitted under the pooling agreement; and it is true that, under the Commission's standing rule, the commissioners from those States might have taken part as cooperators. Had they done so, it is to be believed that they might have had a helpful part in determining the course of the hearing and in developing the record by appropriate interrogation of witnesses, and they might now be in a position to consider with this Commission the decision to be made.

Apparently no State commission, except the Arkansas department, has considered that the matters immediately involved in this case were of any considerable interest to it, and the Arkansas department has seemingly considered that the proceeding looks toward a review of its action in permitting the defense-plant rate to become effective. In such a proceeding, obviously, it could not cooperate. It could only protest. Hence its intervention as a party herein.

While State and Federal commissions can perform their functions proceeding independently, we submit that their effectiveness can be greatly increased if they will work in cooperation in matters such as that which led to this proceeding. We are satisfied that the State commissions can profit greatly from the cooperation of this commission, and from the understanding of the policies and purposes of this Commission in its proceedings, which such cooperation might afford them. On the other hand, we are satisfied that this commission loses an opportunity to increase its effectiveness, and to increase, as well, the public understanding of the value of its work, when it permits a proceeding of this character to be instituted with no preliminary understanding, or adequate effort to insure an understanding, with State commissions affected.

It is, of course, plain that the Arkansas department has a very vital interest in the

interstate wholesale rates paid by Arkansas Co. for the power purchased by it from companies in other States. It is beyond the jurisdiction of the Arkansas department to investigate or to fix those rates. If they are too high, and hereafter shall be established on a lower basis, it is the province and the duty of the Arkansas department to take that changed situation into account, and to reflect the same in an appropriate rate to Defense Plant Corporation. It is not necessary to assure this commission that it need not be concerned lest the Arkansas Commission neglect its duty. This commission will assume that.

There need, however, be no assumption about the matter. This record shows the attitude of the Arkansas department. It will welcome whatever aid this Commission may give to it toward the effective exercise of the powers of the Arkansas department. This is shown by the testimony of Mr. Flanders, the department's rate expert, when under interrogation by Mr. McAllister, from which we quote excerpts as follows:

"Question. Can you now, Mr. Flanders, under the existing Arkansas Power & Light Co. contract with Defense Plant Corporation, from a consideration of that contract alone, make any determination as to the reasonableness of the rate between Defense Plant Corporation and Arkansas Power & Light Co. without giving basic consideration to the intercompany agreement which is an agreement over which the Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction?"

"Answer. I couldn't make what might be termed an exact cost study without knowing the cost that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. would incur through the intercompany agreement, and considering that as a purchase of energy by the Arkansas Power & Light Co.

"Question. A cost study is not an exact study, is it? It is the best you can do with what you have. Isn't that right?"

"Answer. That is correct, and rates are never exactly determined on the basis of cost studies. They are used as an indication.

"Question. So that, in reality, according to your testimony here, there is every need for close cooperation between the Federal Power Commission and the department of public utilities of the State of Arkansas if the utilities in your State are to receive their proper proportion or proper share of the revenue derived from this contract, and the department of public utilities of the State of Arkansas operating by itself and considering a contract that is on file there can't independently control that situation on one contract now on file. Isn't that right? I mean, from the study you have made.

"Answer. Yes, sir; that is a more or less two-part question, and I will answer it that way. There is every reason in the world for cooperation, yes, sir; and it should have that. The last part is that we cannot make the determination to any degree of exactness without knowing the final decision or the decision of the Federal Power Commission in relation to those matters to which you refer, namely, the inter-company agreement. I think that maybe I have answered your question, although I am not sure.

"Question. I think that is right. You have a supply of power coming from a great number of sources for your load?"

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. No one of those States, considering the authority which you have, can adequately deal with that pool arrangement; is that right?"

"Answer. That is correct; yes, sir" (transcript, pp. 3237-3238).

In this proceeding the Commission is not acting under the President's directive

It may possibly be argued that the Commission in this proceeding may act under the President's directive, of which announcement

was made from the White House on October 27, 1942.

We do not choose to make argument on that point for three reasons:

First, the Commission by its order of investigation, made long before the issuance of the directive, confined the scope of the heading to rates within its jurisdiction; and no notice or intimation was at any time given that the scope of the hearing was subsequently enlarged, and,

Second, the President's directive does not impose upon the Commission any duty to determine the reasonableness of a rate which has been established in accordance with a State regulatory law. If the directive might be so construed as to impose upon the Commission such duty, it does not appear probable that the Commission would proceed to determine a rate thereunder without notice to the State commission of the State involved of its intent to make such determination, and without affording opportunity to such State commission to be heard respecting the matter to be determined.

The State, in any case falling within the directive, has an interest in any rate which may be brought about by Federal action, by reason of the likelihood that, if an inadequate rate is fixed, the burden of resulting loss therefrom will fall upon other rate payers within the State.

The position of the Arkansas department upon this matter was stated by Judge Lasley, counsel for the department, at the hearing on February 2, 1942, as follows:

"The Department will insist that none of the companies under its jurisdiction—Arkansas Power & Light Co., Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., and Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—should be required to serve any war industries at rates which merely cover the incremental cost of the service with nothing allowed for maintenance, depreciation, and return upon investment. To do so will, in the opinion of the department, penalize the rate payers of these companies who for years have paid for the carrying of any facilities made use of during the emergency. These rate payers are carrying their just proportion of the war burden and should not have inflicted upon them heavier or additional burdens of the war that are not borne by other citizens of this Nation."

The Commission will recognize the soundness of the view urged by the Arkansas department, and would not intend to foreclose the department from being heard, by failing to give notice that the Commission was proceeding to determine a rate under the directive.

The very direct interest which the people of Arkansas have in avoiding the imposition of unremunerative rates upon utilities serving that State is very strikingly shown by exhibit No. 134, presented by the Arkansas department in this proceeding. The exhibit is a copy of an order made by the Arkansas department dated November 27, 1942, requiring the Arkansas Co. to refund to its electric patrons in Arkansas the full amount of revenue received from such patrons in the year 1942 in excess of operating expenses and such amounts additional thereto as the department had considered to make just compensation for the service supplied by said company to said electric patrons. Under that order refunds actually made by the Arkansas Co. were estimated to aggregate \$625,000 for the year 1942, the order having been sustained by the State court in Arkansas. If Arkansas Co. shall be compelled to serve Defense Plant Corporation at an unremunerative rate, the resulting loss would, in the ultimate result, be borne not by the company but by its patrons.

The Commission will, of course, construe the President's directive in the light of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Penn Dairies, Inc., et al v. Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania*, decided on

March 1, 1943, and in cases cited therein, the court having, in the Penn Dairies, Inc., case, upheld the price regulation of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, as effective to prevent sales to the United States Department of Agriculture at less than the price fixed by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, notwithstanding Federal statutes directing the War Department to advertise for bids, and to accept the lowest bidder.

The Commission, also, in construing the directive, will have in mind the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, enacted January 30, 1942, and the amendment thereto, enacted on October 2, 1942, as bearing upon the probability or improbability that the President can have intended to direct the Commission to make any changes in rates fixed under State law.

Third, this Association has no interest in any action taken by this Commission by virtue of a directive from the President, whereunder the Commission assumes to exercise powers aside from and beyond those granted in the Federal Power Act. With respect to any such action, the Association asks only that it be made clear that this Commission does not claim that its action is in the exercise of authority vested in it by Congress, but instead that it is taken under an asserted war power of the President.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENTON,

FRANK B. WARREN,

Attorneys for said Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1943.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, from 1937 to 1941 it was my privilege to be Governor of my State of Vermont. During those 4 years it was frequently my duty, and usually my pleasure, to do business with persons who represented the Federal Government and whose work would bring them occasionally into my State. I wish to say to the Members of the Senate today that of the Federal officials who have impressed me as being conscientious, honest, hard-working, and sincere, one of the foremost of them all is Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. He did have work to do in my State, as he had work to do in all New England, and as there was work for his Commission to do. I think he did it well in forcing down some of the outrageous write-ups in utility values which existed in Vermont and in other States. I know of one single instance where property valued at \$50,000 for the purposes of assessment was written on the books of the utility company at a million and a quarter dollars; and that was not an isolated instance.

Mr. Olds came there or sent his men there, and I think they did remarkably good work, which has resulted in saving the people of northern New England millions of dollars every year.

I always found Mr. Olds to be courteous; I always found him to be considerate of the rights of the State, and, unlike some other Federal officials, he never tried to trample over the people whom he was supposed to serve.

I feel that I ought to say this to the Senate today because I can regard the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire only as an attack upon Chairman Olds. I have never known Mr. Olds to take an unfair advantage of any man. I believe him to be one of the most honest, courageous and hard-working public servants we have today. He has always been

there fighting for the rights of those who pay his salary by their tax money.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to add a word of praise for Chairman Olds. During the time I was Governor of North Dakota I repeatedly called upon the agency to help me. Partly because of the fine work they did, we reduced the flat rate for the public institutions in Bismarck, N. Dak., from 9 cents a kilowatt-hour to 1 cent. Time and time again I telegraphed for advice from them and they were always helpful. So far as I am concerned, I do not think that the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] was warm enough in his praise. Chairman Olds and his commission did a remarkable job during those years.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I always find it difficult to disagree with my very dear and close friend, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], but I rise to oppose the amendment he has offered to the committee amendment which increases the appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] covered very thoroughly my conception of the fundamental objections that many of us have to the continuation of this Board.

The creation of the National Resources Planning Board has never been approved by Congress. It was created as a part of the Executive Office of the President on September 8, 1939, by Executive decree. It has a complicated history.

The Federal Employment Stabilization Act of February 3, 1931, provided for the preparation by the Secretary of Commerce of a comprehensive public works program to combat the widespread unemployment which then existed. As a result, the Federal Employment Stabilization Board was created to carry out the act. This agency was abolished, and its successor, the Federal Employment Stabilization Office, was established on March 1, 1934. The primary purpose of this agency was to advise the President of trends in unemployment and to plan for a continuous 6-year public-works program.

Then the National Planning Board of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was created by the administrator on July 20, 1933. Then on July 30, 1934, the President created the National Resources Board as an independent agency to supersede the National Planning Board. The National Resources Board then became the National Resources Committee on June 7, 1935, and continued to operate under this name until it was merged with the Federal Employment Stabilization Office to form the National Resources Planning Board on July 1, 1939, by Executive order and not by the action of Congress. Then the National Resources Planning Board was created as a part of the Executive Office of the President on September 8, 1939.

I doubt if any other agency of the Government has had such a complicated history as the National Resources Planning Board has had. This complicated and circuitous procedure in establishing an agency of government demonstrates

the great evil of permitting costly agencies of the Government to be established by Executive order without approval of Congress.

Up to this date the National Resources Planning Board and its predecessors have spent \$9,068,617, and asks \$1,400,000 for the next fiscal year.

At least 15 agencies of Government are now conducting post-war planning, and also 2 congressional committees. The agencies of the Government include the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the National Housing Agency, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, the War Manpower Commission, the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Commerce, and the Board of Economic Warfare.

If the National Resources Planning Board is permitted to plan for our post-war period, we will have the same kind of a post-war program presented to Congress that has been previously given us by the Executive prior to the war. This will mean a plan based on the premise that the more we borrow and spend the greater our prosperity and the greater the purchasing power of the people will be.

Under this plan we succeeded in increasing nearly five times the public debt for nonmilitary expenditures in time of peace, and then we were faced with the most colossal war expenditures in all history. We built up a bureaucracy, the like of which the world has never known, and which has now become so gigantic and unwieldy as to present a very serious obstacle to the full utilization of the manpower and resources of this country in winning the war.

The trend of the policies of the National Resources Planning Board is on the theory that the Government should become a continuous borrower of the savings of the people and should use such funds to spend on various kinds of projects for the purpose of creating national income. This has been demonstrated time and time again by the reports made by the Board. Such a policy involves a continuous increase in the national debt, but the Board argues that a large public debt continuously increased is not dangerous, first, because it increases the national income; and, second, the interest is not a burden because it is collected from the people in the form of taxes and paid back to them in the form of interest. According to this line of reasoning national deficits of five, ten, twenty, or more billions of dollars a year are not a condition to excite alarm.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to cover the same ground the very able Senator from Ohio has covered, but I wish to make reference to a memorandum with respect to the National Resources Planning Board prepared by Mr. John T. Flynn, who is a very able economist and student of Government affairs. I desire to call attention to a few paragraphs of this

memorandum prepared by Mr. Flynn when he says:

There is abundant and, indeed, conclusive evidence that the National Resources Planning Board has adopted this theory—

The theory is spending for spending's sake—

which might be called the national debt theory of abundance, but which is called by its sponsors dual consumptive economy.

In Germany before Hitler, and since Hitler, it is called planned consumption. It is sometimes referred to as that here.

The theory of deficit financing by the Government was first invoked in 1933. It was, however, a different theory. The development of it in this country is extremely interesting and important.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire statement by Mr. Flynn be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The National Resources Planning Board and the Board of Economic Warfare are engaged in post-war planning activities. The National Resources Planning Board is limiting itself generally to planning for the United States. The Board of Economic Warfare is concerned more with the post-war economic international picture. The National Resources Planning Board has given some publicity to its plans. The Board of Economic Warfare has given very little.

Stated generally, both of these Boards are proceeding on the theory that with the end of the war this Government must embark upon a program of public spending in order to avert widespread unemployment and an economic crisis. And in accordance with this, numerous blueprints are being prepared for extensive projects involving the spending of many billions of dollars.

However, it is not the projects proposed which are of most importance but rather the philosophy underlying the plans. Up until recently public spending has been defended as a device to be utilized by the Government in periods of economic lethargy or crisis to restore balance. That is to say, it has been treated as an emergency device. The great importance of the activities of the National Resources Planning Board lies in this fact: That this Board is proceeding upon the theory that public spending of borrowed money must not be considered as an emergency device but as a permanent instrument of public policy.

Unless this fact is understood, the whole seriousness and significance of this movement will be lost upon the mind of Congress. I offer the following brief and simple statement of the economic theory upon which these Boards are operating:

"The present capitalist system or system of free enterprise as we know it is no longer capable of functioning effectively. The reason for this is as follows:

"The dynamic element in the capitalist system has been private investment. Since millions of people save billions of dollars yearly, these savings must be brought back into the stream of spending. This can be done only through investment. When private investment is either curtailed or halted, the capitalist system goes into a depression. Nothing, therefore, can revive the present system save a revival of investment.

"Private investment cannot be revived on a scale sufficient to absorb the savings of the people. Hence, recovery through private investment is hopeless.

"Private investment cannot be sufficiently revived for one reason, and that is because there are no longer open to the savers opportunities for investment. Therefore the savings must remain inert.

"Opportunities for investment are not open for three reasons: (1) Because the frontier has gone, with its great opportunity for territorial and resource expansion; (2) because population increase has slowed down to a snail's pace; (3) because technological development has matured. That is to say, there are no longer in sight any such great inventions as the railroad, the automobile, etc., which will change all the arrangements of our social life and call for huge money expenditures and investment.

"For these reasons, therefore, the present capitalist system is helpless to recover its energy. This is not a mere emergency condition, but a characteristic of the present system which will continue indefinitely.

"For this reason we must adopt a new type of economic organization. This new type is called the dual system. Under this system the Government will become a continuous borrower of the savings of the people and will use these funds to spend on various kinds of projects for the purpose of creating national income. What we must look forward to, therefore, is a long-range program of Government projects financed by borrowed funds.

"Such a policy involves a continuous increase in the national debt. But this is not a condition to be feared. Apprehensions about huge public debt are a form of old-fashioned superstition comparable to the aversion to interest in the Middle Ages. A large public debt, continuously increasing, is not dangerous, first, because it increases the national income; second, the interest is not a burden because it is collected back from the people in the form of taxes and paid back to them in the form of interest.

"For this reason national deficits of five, ten, twenty, or more billion dollars a year are not a condition to excite alarm."

Adopting these principles as the underlying policy of planning, it is easy to see why the planners offer with complete confidence programs for spending countless billions permanently. This helps us to understand much that has been said by very influential persons like Vice President WALLACE and others about the manner in which abundance is to be brought not only to America, but to the whole world when the war ends. Their plans, which seem a little disturbing to others, appear quite feasible and reasonable to them because they believe they have discovered the secret of abundance and of continuous prosperity through the manipulation of national debt as an instrument for creating national income.

EVIDENCE OF ADOPTION BY NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD OF THE DEBT THEORY

There is abundant and indeed conclusive evidence that the National Resources Planning Board has adopted this theory, which might be called the national-debt theory of abundance, but which is called by its sponsors the dual consumptive economy. In Germany, before Hitler, and since Hitler, it is called planned consumption. It is sometimes referred to as that here.

The theory of deficit financing by the Government was first invoked in 1933. It was, however, a different theory. The development of it in this country is extremely interesting and important:

1. The first phase came when Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, posed the idea of a public-works reserve. That theory, which had been worked out by a commission appointed by the Government, was as follows: The Government should, in times of normal or boom production, abstain from public-works expenditures, but should prepare plans for needed public works and put these plans into execution on the appearance of a depression for the purpose of supplementing the income of private business. This theory, however, did not involve the borrowing of

money by the Government. Its whole purpose was to produce a condition of balance by which the Government would not add to the boom tendencies during a period of expanding production but would save its expenditures for a period of shrinking production.

2. The second phase came in 1933 when the pump-priming theory was advanced. Then it was proposed to have the Government spend money to create national income and to do so with borrowed funds. The theory was that the Government would pour large quantities of new income into the pump of private business and set it working again. This, however, was limited wholly to the crisis and was a purely emergency device to be discontinued as quickly as possible when the private enterprise pump began to work. The President held this view and repeated it many times, and as late as 1929 Mr. Marriner Eccles, one of the leaders in that movement, declared emphatically that he favored Government deficit spending only in times of depression.

3. The third phase made its public appearance in 1938. Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, a widely known economist, littauer professor of economics at Harvard University, began to enunciate the principle set out at the beginning of this memorandum. This principle discarded the pump-priming theory. It discarded the theory that deficit spending was necessary only during depression. It adopted the theory that in the free-enterprise system depression is a chronic and not an occasional phenomenon. Dr. Hansen turned to the theory that the free-enterprise pump was hopelessly inadequate to create the necessary national income and there must be a second pump—a Government pump—which would supplement the stream of national income by borrowing in large volume and pouring the funds out into the stream of business through national public expenditures. This Dr. Hansen called the dual consumptive economy as distinguished from a dual productive economy. In other words, he did not propose to have the Government borrow money and take over industries to operate them either in competition with or to the exclusion of private industry. Private industry is to go on producing the goods and services required by the people. The Government "will assume responsibility to assure a sustained consumption" by providing all the additional income necessary.

Dr. Hansen is a professional economist and his discussions were largely inside the profession. In 1938 a little volume was issued called an Economic Program for American Democracy, by seven Harvard and Tufts economists. This small volume set out the principle of this new form of economy very much in the language used in this memorandum above, and this book began to be passed around among the persons and agencies in the Government most interested in this whole spending policy. Six of the seven economists who wrote this book—disciples of Dr. Hansen—were brought to Washington and put into key positions as economists of various bureaus, and as economic advisers of even such important agencies as the War Production Board. Dr. Hansen was made economic adviser of the Federal Reserve Board by Marriner Eccles, who had become impressed by this theories and by the little book of the Harvard and Tufts economists. In 1939, when the President requested the National Resources Planning Board to prepare plans and blueprints for the post-war world, Dr. Hansen became one of the advisers of the National Resources Planning Board. He became, indeed, the chief inspiration of the Board for the underlying principles or philosophy upon which it proceeded. He is not on the pay roll of the National Resources Planning Board, but of the Federal Reserve Board, his services thus being made available to the National Resources Planning Board.

The position of Dr. Hansen in Washington in reference to planning is described in the New Republic, December 29, 1941, by Mr. Richard Lee Strout, as follows:

"The economic and fiscal thinking of this distinguished professor of economics permeates the New Deal. But for one thing he would be the Felix Frankfurter of the administration's financial policy, the Corcoran-Cohen of its economic philosophy. What stands in the way is the fact that Dr. Hansen does not give a whoop about the New Deal, one way or another. What he cares about is his revolutionary vision of a brave new America after the war. An America in which factories work overtime on peace goods and there are jobs for all."

"Dr. Hansen takes the Federal Express out of Boston every Tuesday night. He stays in Washington 2 days and is back for his graduate seminars in Cambridge again on Friday morning. In the two days of his commuter's stop at the capital his telephone rings constantly. A stream of visitors comes to his door. His discussions go on through lunch and dinner, then after dinner. They are with top-rank men in the Government. He is one of the most influential men in Washington."

"Recently he flew on a semiofficial mission to England. And in Washington, the genial and stocky professor, Keynes' counterpart in America, swings into a 30-cent taxi at the Union Station every Wednesday morning and goes to the marble home of the Federal Reserve Board on Constitution Avenue."

"In Washington he is a close adviser of Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve System, and an intimate of Vice President Wallace. He is on the United States-Canadian joint economic commission. He first came to Washington as a State Department adviser in connection with the reciprocal-trade agreements. Today, as he puts it, he dabbles in many things. He is a consultant of the National Resources Planning Board and is working on post-war urban development plans with a Reserve Board assistant. He is an adviser on Federal-State-local fiscal matters. But most of all he is concerned with the new America after the war."

About his thesis, the article continues:

"It is a post-war blueprint, being compiled today by Keynes in London and Hansen in Washington. Dr. Hansen has been trying to tell about it in his difficult books; and has got the academic world half convinced, and the New Deal 90 per cent sold."

When Harper's magazine printed an article by Dr. Hansen in April, 1942, outlining his Dual Economy and his debt thesis of prosperity, Harper's said of the article: "In view of his great prestige with the Government, it might be called a semi-official vision."

When the National Resources Planning Board was ready to sell its ideas to Congress and the public, it made a report to Congress and issued a series of pamphlets for public consumption. Referring to these pamphlets, the Board said:

"In reports transmitted to the Congress and the President the Board has set forth certain objectives of post-war planning. The Board believes that it will be helpful to put these objectives before the American people in a series of short statements. The realization of these objectives will require the support of public opinion everywhere and action by State and local authorities as well as the Federal Government; it seems appropriate, therefore, to put forth guiding ideas even before details and plans are worked out." (Post-War Agenda pamphlet issued by National Resources Planning Board, November 1942.)

The Board then lists the pamphlets issued "to this end". One of the earliest is entitled "After the War—Full Employment" published in January, 1942. This pamphlet was prepared for the Board by Dr. Alvin H.

Hansen and is so labelled. This is one of the pamphlets officially described by the Board in November, 1942 as offering its "underlying objectives" and "guiding ideas".

In this pamphlet Dr. Hansen lays down the proposition outlined in his book, namely, the principle of the Dual Consumptive Economy, in which private business will produce the goods and the Government will assume responsibility to assure a sustained consumption (p. 3). He describes this on pages 3 and 4 of the pamphlet thus:

"We know from past experience that private enterprise has done this for limited periods only. It has not been able to insure continuous and sustained demand * * * Private industry and government together must act to maintain and increase output and income sufficiently to provide substantially full employment."

Throughout the pamphlet appear the well-known arguments that appear in Dr. Hansen's book Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles and the Harvard and Tufts book An Economic Program for American Democracy—namely, that (1) public debt is something very different from private debt because private debts must be paid and public debts need not; public debt is not a burden since it increases income; the taxes collected to meet interest charges are not lost as they are paid right back, largely to institutions that benefit the community as a whole; public debt should be used as an instrument of public policy to control the magnitude of the national income, while taxes are used to effect its distribution.

Dr. Hansen suggests a post-war national income budget as follows:

Consumption	\$30,000,000,000
Net capital formation (including public works and housing)	10,000,000,000
Defense (including International Reconstruction Finance Corporation)	10,000,000,000

Since the Board has offered this pamphlet by Dr. Hansen, its most influential adviser, as containing a statement of underlying objectives, and guiding ideas, there is little room left to doubt that the theories of Dr. Hansen are those which lie at the bottom of all the Board's planning.

But this is not all. Throughout almost all the reports and pamphlets is the recognition of this theory as the underlying principle of all that is being done by the Board.

Mr. Rexford Tugwell said in 1940 that our spending program had failed to produce full recovery because we had not spent enough. We had spent only around \$3,000,000,000 a year whereas the Government should spend \$12,000,000,000. In its pamphlet The Future of Transportation issued in September 1942, the Board said:

"Inevitable readjustments following the present war will require far-reaching participation in productive investments designed to stimulate and maintain a high level of national income. Although billions of dollars have been spent in the past to provide emergency relief employment on transportation projects, results have been grossly inadequate in the light of what might have been attained."

Throughout all the pamphlets and reports is the idea that we have built up our national income during the war by vast public expenditures and that the same devices can produce the same results in peace. Thus, in the pamphlet, After Defense—What?, issued in January 1942, the Board says:

"The full employment and prosperity which is coming with the defense effort proves that we can have full employment system and balance the production-consumption budget at a high level if we are determined to do so."

Indeed, various members of the administration confirm this, for they continually

assert that we are going to accomplish all the miracles of abundance when the war ends by "a bold use of the public credit." Mr. WALLACE and Mr. Milo Perkins, of the Board of Economic Warfare, have said this.

It is necessary to repeat, however, the most important fact respecting these opinions, and that is that all this is suggested not as a mere emergency device to tide us over the post-war transition period but as a permanent instrument of public policy to create a high level of national income, and it therefore means a continuously rising public debt. We are assured by the President that the national debt will be \$210,000,000,000 in June 1944. If the war should end at that time, we must look to at least 1 year of spending as great as during 1943-44. The peak of spending in the last war was reached in the year following the war. It is coming to be generally recognized that the national debt will be swelled by the war effort to not less than \$300,000,000,000. It is at this point, with a debt of \$300,000,000,000, that the Planning Board proposes to launch a vast program of public expenditures with borrowed funds, adding each year to the stupendous debt and doing this permanently.

The idea has been expressed by the Hansen group sponsoring this theory thus:

"The notion that Government spending can be resorted to only as a temporary emergency device must be abandoned. A program must be developed which recognizes the necessity for permanent public investment."

Again they say:

"We advocate a long-term program of Government investment financed through borrowing of savings which would otherwise go to waste."

Dr. Hansen admits a limit to public debt. He thinks that there must be some proportion between debt and national income but he does not believe that national income can be increased without increasing the debt, and he says in his book Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles that we cannot look forward ever again to the balanced budget for any considerable period.

How all this money is to be spent is not yet made very clear. The National Resources Planning Board has made a list of public works projects which are already available for what it calls its 6-year plan, thus going Germany two better on the 4-year plan and Russia one better on the 5-year plan. This is only a beginning, however. A careful reading of all the pamphlets and reports indicates that the Board supports another theory, namely, that public funds must be used to invest in private industries, purchasing the bonds or stock of railroads, utilities, or other industries in order to supply the credit which they believe is not forthcoming from private sources.

JOHN T. FLYNN.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish also to call attention to a document which has recently been issued by Mr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, which takes the same view of the policies of the National Resources Planning Board as that taken by Mr. Flynn. Mr. Moulton says in his report that there are two opposing philosophies with respect to public finance. He continues:

The first, which may be called the traditional view, is that a continuously unbalanced Budget and rapidly rising public debt imperil the financial stability of the Nation. The second, or new conception, is that a huge public debt is a national asset rather than a liability and that continuous deficit spending is essential to the economic prosperity of the Nation. According to this view, the conception of a balanced Budget belongs

in the category of obsolete economic dogma, the fallacy of which has been clearly demonstrated in recent years.

SUPPORT NEW PHILOSOPHY

The traditional view, the report said, is held by the United States Treasury, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, by the President, by numerous congressional leaders both in the House and in the Senate, and by many individuals occupying important positions in the administration.

The new conception is advocated by the National Resources Planning Board, by numerous individuals high in the councils of the Government, and by various groups not connected with the administration.

So, Mr. President, while we want post-war planning, in my judgment we do not want the same kind of post-war planning we have had from the National Resources Planning Board in the past 10 years, which has brought us to the brink of disaster by the continuous recommendations which have been made for deficit spending.

I hope very much that the Senate will reject the amendment proposed by the very able senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and not increase the appropriation, and then I hope that the entire National Resources Planning Board will be abolished, that the Senate will concur in the action of the House of Representatives, which struck out from the appropriation bill all appropriations for this agency of the Government.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I have had the pleasure of serving on a joint committee which included members of the National Resources Planning Board. The joint committee was created for the purpose of studying labor conditions and the mine situation in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. I do not believe the Senator from Ohio or the Senator from Virginia has ever done any work directly in conjunction with the members of the National Resources Planning Board. I found them very competent, very intelligent, and very constructive in their suggestions, and for that reason I shall vote to support the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee, which I hope will prevail. I am sure that if my colleague, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], who served with me on the joint committee to which I have referred, were present, he would join in what I have said.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Bushfield	Ferguson
Andrews	Butler	George
Austin	Byrd	Gerry
Bailey	Capper	Gillette
Ball	Caraway	Green
Bankhead	Chandler	Guffey
Bilbo	Chavez	Gurney
Bone	Clark, Idaho	Hatch
Brewster	Clark, Mo.	Hawkes
Bridges	Danaher	Hayden
Brooks	Davis	Hill
Buck	Eastland	Holman
Burton	Ellender	Johnson, Colo.

La Follette	O'Daniel	Tobey
Langer	O'Mahoney	Truman
Lodge	Overton	Tunnell
Lucas	Pepper	Tydings
McCarran	Radcliffe	Vandenberg
McClellan	Reed	Van Nuys
McFarland	Revercomb	Wagner
McKellar	Reynolds	Wallgren
McNary	Robertson	Walsh
Maloney	Russell	Wheeler
Maybank	Smith	White
Mead	Stewart	Wiley
Millikin	Taft	Willis
Moore	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson
Nye	Thomas, Utah	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-three Senators having responded, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for only a few moments to discuss the paragraph of the bill dealing with the National Resources Planning Board. When that paragraph came before the House it was stricken out entirely. When the bill came to the Senate Committee on Appropriations an amendment was offered to restore the item of \$534,000 for the Board for the coming fiscal year. That item was adopted in the subcommittee, but when it came before the full Appropriations Committee it was rejected by a tie vote, 10 to 10. After the rejection of that proposal a Senator suggested that \$200,000 be appropriated for collaboration with the States. That was agreed to, and that provision is now in the bill.

Mr. President, on my own responsibility as a Senator, and, of course, without the committee approval, because I did not receive committee approval, and the committee was evenly divided on the question, while insertion of the item would require the approval of the majority of the committee, I have now made a motion to restore the item of \$534,000. I wish first to say to my friend, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], with whom I have collaborated on the so-called economy committee for quite a while, and for whose views I have the highest respect, that I feel exceedingly interested in the reduction of Government expenditures. I feel very much the same on that subject as he does.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Tennessee has shown that repeatedly by his work, which has been magnificent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. But in this case one of the principal objections which was offered to the proposal to insert the item of \$534,000 was that a bill was pending in the Senate which would establish another planning board to take the place of the National Resources Planning Board, which had been set up by Executive order, and that we ought to wait until action on that measure was taken.

Mr. President, if we are to wait until the Senate acts on legislation proposing to establish another planning board—and the proposed legislation may or may not be passed—I think we shall not be doing a very practical thing.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. What was the prospective Senate body which was referred to in the argument just made by the Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR. My recollection is that it was the Finance Committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was wondering if the so-called George committee was referred to, which has been created to deal with post-war problems.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps it was. I believe it was the George committee rather than the Finance Committee. I probably was led into making that mistake because of the fact that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is chairman of both committees.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That committee is in existence and is organized and has gone to work.

Mr. McKELLAR. That may be true, but I am sure that, so far as the next year is concerned, the proposed legislation will not be passed in time for the contemplated committee to begin operations on the 1st of July, and I do not know what line it may take. It may conclude to follow along the lines now followed by the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to call the Senator's attention to a parallel in relative economic point of view. The George committee is undertaking its work on post-war planning with \$50,000, and the National Resources Planning Board asks to have several million dollars.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not several million dollars. I will tell the Senator exactly what amount is asked by the Board. I think the Budget estimate this year for the National Resources Planning Board was \$1,400,000. Mr. President, we should be perfectly frank and fair about this matter. We should be economical in dealing with the situation. I wish to call the Senate's attention to what has been expended by the National Resources Planning Board. I think the Senate should have those figures.

Before doing so I wish to say that the Board was set up by law. It will be found on page 230 of the hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1944 that the Board was set up under a law passed in the administration of President Hoover. In the spring of 1939 a point of order was made against this very kind of appropriation, an appropriation in that year for the National Resources Planning Board, and the Senate actually voted on that question. I do not know how the Vice President or Presiding Officer decided the question, but the question was submitted to the Senate, and the Senate held that the point of order was not well taken. The legislative authority for the Board is contained in the Federal Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, and is a joint resolution of June 7, 1939—Public Resolution 20, Seventy-sixth Congress.

A summary of the Board's legal history shows that that joint resolution approved and put into effect Reorganization Plan No. I, combining in the National Resources Planning Board the functions of the Employment Stabilization Office and those of the National Resources Committee.

So that there is legislative authority for the Planning Board. Under that

legislative authority the following appropriations have been made for it: In 1934, \$102,036; in 1935, \$1,011,145; in 1936 and 1937, \$1,823,258 for the 2 years; in 1938, \$793,884.33; in 1939, \$775,400; in 1940, \$841,146; in 1941, \$955,018; in 1942, \$1,251,932; in 1943, \$1,017,618.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator from Tennessee contend that the National Resources Planning Board was established by Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed. It was established by the law of 1931, and the law of 1939 amending the previous law. That situation was brought out in the hearings.

Mr. BYRD. Established by that name? In 1931 the Federal Employment Stabilization Office was established.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true, and under that law a national planning board was established, and it operated until 1939, when, by joint resolution of June 7, 1939, several planning functions were combined. That joint resolution combined in the National Resources Planning Board the functions of the Employment Stabilization Office and those of the National Resources Committee.

Mr. BYRD. But the Congress has never established a National Resources Planning Board by that name.

Mr. McKELLAR. Probably not by that name. I cannot say.

Mr. BYRD. That is the way we establish an agency—by name, is it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Ordinarily we do so, but Congress did not do it in this case. Congress established first the planning board of the Employment Stabilization Office, and then afterward the joint resolution combined that agency with the National Resources Committee, and gave it the sanction of law, and the Senate itself overruled a point of order raised on that question.

Mr. BYRD. I understand that, but the fact remains that the National Resources Planning Board, as such by that name, has never been authorized by Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. The National Resources Planning Board by that name has not been established by Congress, but two acts of Congress established the two organizations which in 1939 took the name of the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator read a list of appropriations made commencing some years back.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. I tried to keep a reasonable count of them. They seemed to approximate more than \$5,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can tell the Senator the total in a moment.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that the total for the 9 years is \$8,571,437.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to state what I am interested in. I listened to

the remarks of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART]. I do not know what else there may be in the report in addition to the comments and the excerpts he read, but it seemed to be merely a lot of rhetoric. I should like to know what the Board has done with the \$8,000,000 already appropriated which would justify a further appropriation in the expectation that the money will be so spent as to justify its expenditure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the National Resources Board is a fact-finding commission. It has no authority except to find the facts and to suggest planning for future years.

Mr. TYDINGS. What planning has it suggested for future years, other than large appropriations, no taxes, and the American flag? [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I am not dealing in rhetoric or in language, but I am trying to deal with facts in submitting this matter.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In reference to the very appropriate query of the Senator from Maryland, let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that the National Resources Planning Board has rendered and is rendering a very material service to many of our war agencies, as has been testified to in the hearings. In the hearings letters were presented from Donald Nelson and from the War Department. I think perhaps the Senator from Tennessee will refer to those letters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have a memorandum of them, and am going to refer to it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am keeping an open mind on the proposition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad the Senator is doing so; I want to convince him if I can.

Mr. TYDINGS. But up to the present time I have not heard any detailed information which in my judgment would warrant the continuance of the National Resources Planning Board. Assuming that the outline for the future is to be in line with the remarks we heard on the floor today, I should like to know how the objectives are to be accomplished, how they are to be paid; whether involving the building of bridges and roads and hospitals and what might be called postponed or delayed services, which it seems to me would be a worthy matter for our consideration, or whether it is proposed merely to run off at a tangent and promise everyone good wages and full employment, without any program to show how that is to be achieved. I should also like to know how it is to be paid for.

It seems to me there is room for a program in that field; but up to the present time I have not heard anyone detail it, and certainly no one has offered any method by which it can be financed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the actual building of roads, waterway improvements, highway improvements, and any other public improvements, of

course, is not in the hands of the National Resources Planning Board. What the Board does is to furnish the information and make recommendations.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator to permit me to continue.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall listen to the Senator, of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will do so, I shall be greatly obliged to him.

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. What the National Resources Planning Board does is to furnish information to make recommendations, and to furnish plans and aids in helping the administrators of the Government properly to conduct such matters after the war is over, and even at the present time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me there?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Up to the present time, what plan has the Board offered for the post-war period that is tangible and real and detailed?

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that I have not read the last report. The report is very voluminous. I have been ill and recently have been exceedingly busy in connection with the matter of appropriations; and it has been impossible for me to read the report. So I cannot give the Senator the information, but I refer him to the report.

In the meantime I desire to give the Senator an illustration of the work of the Board. My distinguished friend the Senator from Louisiana, whom I love very dearly, asked a question awhile ago of the Senator from Ohio as to what the National Resources Planning Board had ever done for the War Department. I desire to read to the Senate a letter which will answer the question of the Senator from Maryland at the same time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1943.
MR. FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Chairman, National Resources Planning
Board, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DELANO: In view of the wartime shortages of transportation equipment, and particularly of rubber, the Transportation Corps of the War Department continues to be very seriously concerned over the problems of maintaining essential truck transportation service and war worker transportation, especially by private automobile and bus. It is my desire to express the appreciation I feel for the help which the National Resources Planning Board has been able to give the Highway Division during the past year in pointing out the nature of these difficult problems with which we were to be faced as the war progressed, and in helping me and my staff to formulate the ways and means by which the War Department could mitigate the seriousness of these problems.

Mr. President, I digress long enough in the reading of the letter to state that we all know that one of the most trying and one of the most difficult problems we have in our country today is that in connection with the transportation of our citizens and of war materials and of civilian supply materials.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator think that the National Resources Board's report on transportation by automobile and bus has produced the present situation or has done anything to alleviate it?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it has done a great deal to alleviate it, but I do not think it has had a particle to do with producing it. I think that situation has been brought about by the immense congregation of citizens in various parts of our country for war service and by the immense concentration of materials, both war materials and materials needed for the civilian population; and I think the work of the National Resources Planning Board has been greatly remunerative, as the author of the letter, the Army officer in charge of transportation, has to say.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that if the only thing to which the National Resources Planning Board can point is the maintaining of essential truck transportation service and war worker transportation by private automobile and bus, certainly that condemns it finally as any successful planning agency that can formulate plans.

Mr. McKELLAR. That might be so if there were only one thing to which it could point; but I have just started. The Senator took about an hour and a half to point out some difficulties in connection with the Board. I am just starting to show what the Board has done; and the letter I was reading is the first letter I have read. I shall give the Senator the facts about it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Before the Senator reads the letter, will he yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. Is ask the Senator to excuse me for a moment, because the Senator from Ohio has asked me a very straightforward question, and I want to answer it.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not want the Senator to leave the letter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I had not intended to do so.

Mr. TYDINGS. Because what he has read thus far from the letter does not tell me anything that the National Resources Planning Board has actually done.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not understand language if the language does not indicate what has been done; I may not understand language. For instance, I shall read the letter again to the Senator:

It is my desire to express the appreciation I feel for the help which the National Resources Planning Board has been able to give the Highway Division during the past year in pointing out the nature of these difficult problems with which we were to be faced as the war progressed, and in helping me and my staff in formulating the ways and means by which the War Department could mitigate the seriousness of these problems.

Mr. President, I may not understand language; I may be so dense as to be unable to understand language; but the

language I have just read has a very definite meaning to my mind.

I continue to read the letter:

It is probably fair to state that your analysis of the rubber situation and its effect on transportation, and your recommendations as to the action which should be taken, represented the most forward-looking thought on the subject which we are able to discover anywhere in Washington.

I may not understand language; but that statement makes a very direct impression on my mind.

Furthermore, I feel that with respect to transportation, the suggestions which you gave us as early as last winter were largely corroborated by the report of the Baruch committee.

If that is not aid, it is planning. The men who use that planning say that it has been very helpful in the war effort. Does that make no impression? If it does not, I am incapable of understanding language.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The impression it makes on me is that it is simply a letter of general recommendation, couched in the most general terms, such as we sometimes address to appointive power to get a person a job, or to a pardoning board to secure the release of some one from the penitentiary.

Mr. McKELLAR. If it has as little effect as that, I do not think it is worth anything.

Mr. OVERTON. There is nothing specific about it. It is stated that the Board has aided in the rubber program. What it has done, I do not know. The writer of the letter does not undertake to say what was done.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me answer one question at a time.

Mr. OVERTON. The question which I asked the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to which question the Senator from Tennessee alluded, was asked with the purpose of determining something specific which the National Resources Planning Board had done for the War Department or for the Congress in enabling it to enact legislation. I wished to determine whether any of the members of the Board had appeared before a committee, or what the Board had done for any department or agency of the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me ask the Senator from Louisiana a question. Does he understand that the National Resources Planning Board is a planning board, or a work agency, to accomplish something specific? If he understands it to be a work agency of the Government, he may be correct. However, as I understand, the National Resources Planning Board does not do work on roads. It does not supervise highways. It does not build levees in the Senator's State or in my State. It does not build improvements on the Santee and Peede Rivers in South Carolina. It does not build bridges in the State of Virginia. It does not build great Federal works, such as reclamation works, in the States of the West. It

does planning, so that other organizations may do the work.

Mr. OVERTON. If I may answer the Senator's question, the Board is not a planning board. It is a receiving board. That is all it has done.

Mr. McKELLAR. I differ entirely with the Senator on that point. I think it has done very fine work. As I shall show, the work has been accepted by a number of departments. For example, the Board has the strongest support from the W. P. B., the War Manpower Commission, the State Department, the War Department, the O. P. A., the Interior Department, and agencies dealing with strategic services and public works.

The Board deals with public works. It not only undertakes to inform the people of the Nation with regard to public works, but it cooperates with the States, counties, and cities, including the cities and counties of Maryland and Louisiana. Boards in those States are in favor of cooperating with the National Resources Planning Board. If my dear friend from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] will consult the proper authorities in the State of Maryland he will find that the State authorities welcome the collaboration of the National Resources Planning Board. The same statement applies to Louisiana, Virginia, and my own State. I have received letters from officials of a great many States showing that the States are vitally interested in this matter. We have 3,000 counties. The cities and counties are vitally interested in the matter, and have received great help.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Up to the present time it seems to me that my good friend from Tennessee is supporting his argument with a letter of recommendation rather than with concrete, specific evidence.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can understand how a Senator who is opposed to the National Resources Planning Board under any conditions or circumstances can look upon these letters as recommendations.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not opposed to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The fact is that these letters represent the views of departments and agencies of government. I think they should be given proper consideration. I do not think we should close our minds to them.

Mr. TYDINGS. What I had assumed the Board would do, and what I assumed, after listening to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], it was thinking of doing, was primarily to envision the conditions which will exist after the close of the war.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no. The Senator is misinformed.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senator will bear with me. I had assumed that the function of the National Resources Planning Board was to develop a program which would give, in broad outline at least, a suggestion of what we might do to meet that situation. I listened to the

Senator from Ohio reading excerpts from the report. It promised every man a job at good wages when the war is over. It promised him a degree of contentment and said that the Bill of Rights had been outmoded and that the time had come to reestablish it on economic grounds.

After all those words were read I failed to find what the plan was to implement the program and achieve the great new world which we are entering.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I regret that the Senator's mind is so closed to the argument on this side that he will not listen to what is being said. He quotes the Senator from Ohio as saying that the National Resources Planning Board promised certain things to the people. I sat here listening during most of the time the Senator from Ohio was speaking, and I do not recall that he quoted any language which promised such things. If the Board is promising Tom, Dick, and Harry all over the country to do certain things for them, that is one thing. I do not believe that to be true.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is the way I understood it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the Senator's interpretation of what the Senator from Ohio said.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The language on page 5 of the bill is:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States.

My own State of South Dakota and quite a number of other States have abolished planning boards. Will the Senator explain how the National Resources Planning Board can be of any benefit to us?

Mr. McKELLAR. The counties and cities have a right to deal with the National Resources Planning Board, even though the State government does not want this service.

Mr. President, I am glad to have these interruptions, but I wish to finish reading the letter from the War Department. There are one or two other letters which I wish to read:

Although we have progressed a long way toward recognizing the essential nature of motor-vehicle transportation in the war effort, you know, as well as I do, that the problems involved in maintaining even the most essential truck and bus operations and in getting people to and from their work in private passenger cars will call for all the ingenuity which we transportation men can summon. I hope, therefore, that we can continue to count on your cooperation.

The letter is signed by Col. Frederick C. Horning, of the War Transportation Division.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I usually say what I wish to say and then quit. It is not my fault that I have occupied the floor for so long. It has been because of interruptions. I yield again

to my good friend and neighbor from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is always very generous in yielding.

I was confused in finding my way through this labyrinth of words. I hold in my hand a pamphlet of the National Resources Planning Board entitled "After the War, Full Employment." There are some things in it which are more or less concrete. I wish to read from it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to know whether it bears the name of the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. TYDINGS. On the cover appear the words "National Resources Planning Board. After the War—Full Employment."

If the Senator will bear with me for a moment—

Mr. McKELLAR. I have borne with the Senator not only once but many times, and I will bear with him again.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to show the Senator how his statement that they do analyze is substantiated by the facts, but what they do further after they analyze is a little hazy. Allow me to read to the Senate from this report. It deals with the public debt.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to have a copy of the report?

Mr. TYDINGS. This will be interesting to Senators, because it will relieve us of a very heavy load of trouble, worry, and responsibility. I am sorry that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is not in his seat at the moment, because he would not need to worry about a new tax bill. It would not be necessary after he heard what I am about to read.

The public debt is something very different from the private debt of an individual.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from what page is the Senator now reading?

Mr. TYDINGS. I am reading from near the bottom of page 7. The Senator has before him the lease-lend report. He does not have a copy of the document from which I am reading.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have asked for it a number of times. If the Secretary of the Senate is about, I wonder if he will procure for me a copy of the report from which the Senator from Maryland is reading.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will give the report to the Senator, but I should like first to have the Senator's attention while I read two paragraphs.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. TYDINGS. The part which I am about to read deals with the public debt. It states as follows:

The public debt is something very different from the private debt of an individual.

Of course, no one will question that.

An individual will always improve his asset position if he is able to pay off a part of his debt. But a nation may make itself poor by repayment of public debt.

Mr. President, we ought to call the conferees back and discharge them and have no tax bill at all, because what I have just read points the way to riches.

Let me continue.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say right there that I do not agree with the statement at all. [Laughter.] I do not know what the Senator was reading from, and I should like to verify it. If any officer of the Senate or the Presiding Officer will direct someone to get a copy of what the Senator was reading, I should appreciate it.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is a pamphlet entitled "National Resources Planning Board."

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, I know what is printed on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be provided with a copy of the document.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is in the same position I occupy. Frankly, we do not read all these reports. I have read a few of them. I wish to read this to the Senator, beginning with where I left off.

This is true because such repayment tends to cause deflation, depression, and unemployment. It is a good thing to pay off a part of the public debt if you want to check an excessive boom. It would be ruinous to pay off the public debt in post-defense period when unemployment was spreading.

A public debt internally held has none of the essential earmarks of the private debt of an individual. A public debt is an instrument of public policy. It is a means to control the magnitude of the national income and, in conjunction with the tax structure, to affect income distribution.

Mr. President, let us boil that down. I do not see a job in this for anybody, although the title is—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Maryland where he got the document from which he has read?

Mr. TYDINGS. It came from the Library of Congress, Government publications, reading room. It is entitled, "After the War—Full Employment. Post-War Planning. January 1942. National Resources Planning Board." The membership of the Board is set forth. There is also a statement concerning the pamphlet.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Librarian tells me he does not have a copy of it. I wonder where it came from.

Mr. BYRD. The copy came to me as chairman of the committee of which the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is a valuable member.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator did not show it to me. I am sorry. He usually shows me important documents which come before the committee.

Mr. BYRD. It was in the possession of the committee and I turned it over to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I will be brief, because I do not want to transgress on the time of the Senator any further.

It is high time that such nonsense as that putting this Government overwhelmingly and almost irreparably in debt is a good thing for the Nation be ended once and for all. That debt is no better if the people do not intend to pay it off, than is any other debt which is not to be paid off. If it is to be paid off

after the conclusion of the war the interest on it alone, will consume an amount equal to the total amount of taxes which this Government levied on its people from 1930 to 1940. At the rate of 2 percent the interest will consume \$6,000,000,000 a year. That is more money than the Government raised on an average annually from 1930 to 1940. The interest on this debt must be paid, or it will not be worth 5 cents. To do that will require a revenue equivalent to all we raised from 1930 to 1940 on a yearly basis. In addition to that, we shall have to provide for all the consequences of the World War. This continual reiteration of the fallacy of the sophistry, that a national debt is a blessing to the people, is an outrage foisted on their common sense, and an abuse of all the teachings of every sound and worth-while economist from Maine to California, and the teaching of every high school and college in America.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has done what the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] did today. He has taken some kind of a document and referred to certain isolated items in it with which he does not agree. I am quite sure, from a hasty glance at it, that the most of it is entirely a proper comment to be made upon the situation as we find it at this time.

I am sure that the Senate will agree with me on that during the time I have been here no Member of the Senate has tried in a more practical, and in a more straightforward way to reduce the expenses of Government than have I.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Quite a number of Senators have done as well, perhaps some have done better, but I do not believe any Member has more consistently and courageously tried to reduce all expenditures of Government than have I.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I sit on the Committee on Appropriations with the Senator from Tennessee. He is chairman of many of the subcommittees of the committee, and I am glad to testify that no member of that committee is more judicious in his appraisal of estimates, and more desirous of saving money and not wasting it, than is the Senator who now has the floor. I am glad to pay him this deserved tribute.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator in a moment. I thank the Senator from Maryland. I am trying to make an argument on the amendment which I have offered, and due to interruptions I am afraid my train of thought has not registered as it should.

Speaking of expenditures, I will give the Senate an illustration which all will understand. Last year I introduced two bills. One was to cut off the C. C. C., and the other was to repeal the provision or directive—whichever it was, I have forgotten now—creating the N. Y. A. I also considered cutting out the W. P. A., which I thought had served a good purpose, but had outlived its usefulness. All these

matters came before the Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member. I soon found that all three of the proposals could not be carried. I found that we could repeal the provision for the C. C. C. I pointed out on the floor of the Senate the reasons for so doing, and we repealed it at a saving to the Government of not quite a million dollars. I found that we would lose them all if we undertook to put them all through, and, therefore, I accepted a compromise on the N. Y. A., reducing the appropriation from \$151,000,000 to \$46,000,000, if I am correct in my recollection of the figures. That was done. Incidentally, I may say that the administration has transferred what was left of the N. Y. A. to the War Manpower Commission. It is my intention to vote against any appropriation for the N. Y. A. at the present session of Congress so as to carry out the purpose we then had in mind.

It was simply impossible last year, in the situation prevailing in the Senate, for us to repeal outright the W. P. A., but we did reduce the appropriation for it by about one-half, and it was entirely discontinued after the 1st of July by Presidential order. In that way we have gotten rid of the W. P. A., which had outlived its usefulness, the C. C. C., which had outlived its usefulness, and we have gotten rid of two-thirds of the N. Y. A., which has outlived its usefulness.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to say as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures I have served with the Senator from Tennessee, and there is no Member of the Senate who has rendered more valuable service for economy than he has. He occupied the position of acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and has done an astounding work. I have spent hours with him, and I have been simply amazed at times at his grasp of public affairs and the smallest details of appropriations. I desire to pay my tribute to him as having done as much as has any other Member of the Senate to reduce unnecessary expenditures. I am only regretful that I cannot agree with him in this instance.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator, and I am sorry I cannot agree with him about the matter in controversy. Regarding that matter, let me say that the House struck the provision out entirely, and that almost immediately brought about an effort to establish another planning commission to do the same work that this Commission has done and is doing. I wish to say that if that is done, it makes no difference how carefully it may be done, the work has got to be administered by substantially the same people. We know that that will be done, but at a greater cost than \$534,000.

Last year the appropriation was approximately \$1,100,000. The amendment I have offered would cut it in half. In my judgment, it would be good sense and

good economy to retain the present commission to do this collective work, which it is doing well and to the satisfaction of almost all the State organizations that have to join in doing it. As I recall, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] a little while ago made a speech in which he stated that he was Governor of Vermont when a part of this work was going on, and that it was exceedingly helpful and beneficial. I was glad to hear him say that, and I have no doubt that other Senators who were at that time governors of their States—I do not now remember the exact number—will say the same thing. I make that assertion because many State officials are now advising me that it will be very troublesome and hurtful to their States, to their communities throughout the country, unless this organization is retained.

I am not in favor of high salaries for this Commission; I am not in favor of the large organization they have; but it is proposed to cut it in two by this amendment. The subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I think almost unanimously, agreed to the amendment, and then in the full committee it subsequently was rejected by only a tie vote.

Senators, I never was more convinced in my life that it would be an economy measure to continue this Commission with an appropriation of \$534,000 a year; it would be the greatest kind of economy; it would be very unwise and uneconomical to do away with it and set up some other board or commission to take its place. The present Commission has had experience; it has brought together an enormous amount of facts on which various counties and cities and States have acted with success and satisfaction. It has been represented to us by many Government agencies that they could hardly get along without it. I think it would be very unwise for the Senate to strike it down in an angry moment. If I may so express it. I do not mean anything offensive by the remark, for we all have moments when we want to hit something, to knock something out, and teach a lesson, but it is not always economy to do it. I am sure upon reflection it will be found that it would not be economical or to the best interests of the country to break this Commission entirely and set up another one in its place.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In reference to the pamphlet to which the Senator from Maryland referred and from which he read, I want to call attention to the fact that the pamphlet does not constitute a report or a recommendation of the National Resources Planning Board. On the back of the flyleaf this statement appears:

This statement on full employment was prepared for the Board by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Littauer professor of economics, Harvard University, and special economic adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Prior to final printing, a pre-print edition was circulated to members of the Federal

Reserve banks and to a group of businessmen, economists, and labor leaders for criticism and suggestions. Dr. Hansen has made numerous revisions in the text as the result of the many helpful comments which were received.

As the Senator says, it is possible to pick up what purports to be a profound treatise on an economic question and select one sentence or perhaps one paragraph which taken by itself may sound ludicrous; but this man evidently—I do not have the honor to be a Harvard graduate—must be a very distinguished economist. He is professor of economics at Harvard; he holds a particular professorship there, and is also special economic adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Before the pamphlet was ever printed it says on its face it was submitted to the different Federal Reserve banks, to leading businessmen, economists, and labor leaders, and their views and suggestions in large measure were incorporated in the pamphlet.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, as I said a little while ago, I have never read the pamphlet, indeed I never heard of it, it is something new to me. It is marked "Library of Congress Government Publications," but I am unable to find another copy of it. I have no doubt it is authentic, but I, myself, do not agree with the particular paragraph to which a while ago my distinguished friend from Maryland referred and read, causing laughter among Senators, which was proper. I do not suppose any of us could write a treatise on any subject of such magnitude and have all his fellows agree with him. It would be remarkable if they should. We would state something with which they did not agree. As kindly and as gentle a man as I am, I have not been able to get all Senators to agree with me, much as I do desire to have them agree, because I really think it is good sense, it is good economy, it is good legislation, it is good judgment, to continue this Board in part, as is suggested in the amendment reported first by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, rather than to destroy the whole thing, and then have it set up under another name and have the same administration appoint the officers for it. That probably will be what will happen. I yield now to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Who proposes such a thing? No one in the Senate that I know of is proposing it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; a committee has been appointed, of which I think the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has been made chairman, to formulate something of a planning nature for the period after the war.

Mr. BYRD. That has already been done.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I do not think they have ever had hearings.

Mr. BYRD. But the committee has already been appointed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee has been appointed, but there have been no hearings up to date, as I understand, and of course, as Senators, we all know that it would be utterly impossible to make a report and pass a bill for such a purpose

through the Senate, even more difficult to pass it through the House, between now and the first of July.

I yield now to the Senator from Georgia, as I ask him just what the name of the committee is to which we have been referring.

Mr. GEORGE. I merely wish to say to my distinguished friend from Tennessee that the committee which has been appointed is a Senate committee; it is not a joint congressional committee, merely a Senate committee. That committee will of course do all the work it possibly can with respect to all the economic planning that falls within its jurisdiction.

The difficulty about the National Resources Planning Board is that it is not a congressional board at all; it is purely executive. Congress has no real control over it; there is no regional representation on it, and if it had been created by act of Congress I should be here moving to amend the act so that there might be regional representation.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will allow me to suggest it, the Board was created by congressional act in 1931.

Mr. GEORGE. I think the Senator is altogether wrong.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was during Mr. Hoover's administration, as was testified before our committee. A point of order was overruled in the Senate against an appropriation for it, on the ground that the legislation did provide for it, and that legislation was amended by the act of 1939.

Mr. GEORGE. That may be so, in a way, certain functions which have been taken over by the Board may have had their origin in legislative acts, but the National Resources Planning Board is purely an executive agency, and Congress has no control of it, and no direction over it. It is not even regional, and to my mind it is indefensible to think of a planning board which is not at least regional, reflecting the interests of every area in the United States.

I wish to say about the Planning Board that it has made an effort, and I think a very praiseworthy effort, to overcome this situation; it has cooperated with the States, and with the State planning boards. I have no doubt it has furnished a great deal of assistance to the planning boards of the several States. I was, therefore, hopeful that the acting chairman of the committee might accept the action of the committee and provide an appropriation of \$200,000, which, as I understand, would be limited to the cooperation of the Planning Board with the State agencies, so as to permit that function to continue.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say to the Senator and to the Senate that that could not be done, for the reason that the \$200,000 which was requested would not be sufficient for cooperation with the various States. There are 48 States, and one District, and, in addition to that, there are a little more than 3,000 counties, and I cannot tell how many cities would use it. Besides that, there must be some provision made for the salaries of the officers. It would not be proper to establish a commission and require them

to work for nothing, and spend the whole \$200,000 with State officials. That would not be the kind of legislation this body should pass, or which any other legislative body should pass.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will permit me to conclude, I shall be glad to yield to him.

In the next place, I have tried to take care of the situation mentioned in the amendment I have offered, through a proviso that \$300,000 of the money shall be expended in collaboration with the States.

I now yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I was about to make the statement that if the appropriations were confined to such sums as the Board spent in collaboration with the State planning boards, it seems to me that when they had exhausted the \$200,000, they could very well say, as any other Federal agency should say, "That is all the money we have to devote to that purpose."

I have been very closely associated with, and I have very greatly admired, for instance, the head of the planning board in my State, Hon. Henry G. McIntosh, a delightful, charming gentleman of exceptionally high character and purpose. I know he and his board have been doing a good job for the State, and that they have depended for assistance, perhaps financial assistance, and suggestion, upon the National Resources Planning Board. But when it comes to the National Resources Planning Board serving the country as a Federal agency, it has no congressional responsibility, except that it gets its money from the Congress, and the Congress has no control over it. It is in the unfortunate situation of existing under an Executive order, and the only chance we have to deal with it is through an appropriation bill. We cannot successfully offer amendments here; we cannot call for regional representation here; we cannot call for specific reports to the Congress here, because we are hampered by the fact that the whole thing is rooted in an Executive order, and general legislation on an appropriation bill is not in order, and it would be necessary to have a two-thirds vote in order to overcome that obstacle. It seems to me Congress should consider that condition, and concede, if you please, whatever virtue there is in the National Resources Planning Board. It simply should be organized on another basis.

It seems to me also that we should give some consideration to the fact that the House entirely eliminated the appropriation for the Board, and if \$200,000 merely for the purpose of enabling it to continue operation with the States were appropriated, we should be satisfied with that.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I am bothered by one question which the Senator from Tennessee may be able to answer. If we were to eliminate the entire committee amendment dealing with the National

Resources Planning Board, would not the President have the power, at least under the second War Powers Act, to set up another board under a new name to perform exactly the same functions?

Mr. McKELLAR. Undoubtedly he would have such power.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe that technically the Senator from Tennessee is correct, but actually we put an amendment in an appropriation bill a few days ago providing that the President should not use his emergency fund for any purpose for which Congress had appropriated, or for which the Budget had estimated and for which Congress had failed to appropriate. Therefore, if provision for this Board shall be eliminated from the pending bill, and the amendment to which I have referred is kept in the other bill, it is questionable whether the President legally could set up such a board.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the President, by congressional legislation, is prohibited from setting up the Board, then such action might take precedence over the power the President now has. The question which the Senator from Connecticut asked me was: Would the President now have the right to set up such a board? I answered in the affirmative and I am sure I am correct in my answer.

Mr. DANAHER. I also am sure the Senator is correct. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Having in mind the answer which has already been made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] as a partial corollary to what the Senator from Tennessee says; if we keep this board alive with any appropriation at all, then the President, under the War Powers Act, may assign to it whatever functions he chooses and expand or contract it as by Executive order he decrees; is that not so?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; not if the amendment is agreed to, because of the language on page 6 of the bill:

The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

That is exactly what I wanted to call attention to. The Committee on Appropriations has not run wild about this matter. I cannot say that it ran wild when it voted 10 to 10 on a question. I cannot do so, and would not think of making such a suggestion. But we anticipated exactly the question which the Senator from Connecticut raises, and we provided against it by saying—as we ought to say in all cases—that the transfer of money from a separate fund to another activity, which, to my mind, is improper procedure, shall not be allowed. The Senator from Connecticut is exactly correct in his contention, but we have provided against such a thing by the very amendment proposed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. As I understand, the restriction on the War Powers Act which was put in the recent bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee provides that the President may not use the funds at his disposal for the purpose of making money available to agencies for which the Congress has failed to make an appropriation. That restriction would apply in connection with this very appropriation. So, therefore, if we withhold the \$200,000, in my humble judgment, the only way the President could get around that restriction would be to pare down or dissolve this Board, and set up another one with a new name. Perhaps he would do it that way. But if we fail to make the appropriation, if we turn it down, we shall have provided that the President shall not use the funds at his disposal to revitalize the Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply wish to say to the Senator from Maryland and to other Senators, that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations went into this matter as carefully as it ever went into any matter that came before it. It went into the question in the minutest detail. We endeavored to report a saving of more than half a million dollars in this one item of \$1,110,000, which was the amount originally asked for. In the judgment of the members of the subcommittee, and in my judgment, it is infinitely better and more economical to give this reasonable amount to the National Resources Planning Board, and especially when \$300,000 of it is to be used for the purpose of collaboration with State authorities, than to run the risk of having set up another agency, with its manifold costs and expenditures. We know that Congress has already given the Executive the power to do that very thing, and we cannot complain if he does it, after we have given him the authority to do it. I am quite confident that the plan which the committee has worked out to save over one-half million dollars in this item is the best plan.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Tennessee, but I wish to ask one more question on this point: If the President had the power to set up such an organization by Executive order in the first place he certainly has the power to set up a similar organization tomorrow.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely.

Mr. DANAHER. He can call it, if you choose, the Committee to Supersede the George Committee on Post-War Planning. He can call it anything he pleases to call it, and under the War Powers Act he can assign to it any functions he may desire.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me one moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield to the Senator in a moment. I think the Senator from Connecticut is entirely correct. I now yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I question the basis of the Senator's statement. I do not believe the President had any right to assign to the National Resources Planning Board

the power to do the things it has done. Not only that, but under the Overman Act he has no right to create a new function which has not been created by Congress. He cannot authorize a body to perform a function not authorized by Congress, nor can he transfer to some other body a function authorized by Congress to be performed by a particular body. So I should say that no authority existed, except as Congress, through appropriating money in the last 3 years, has by implication recognized the right of this Board to go on with its work. The only way this Board would have any authority to continue its work would be by Congress appropriating money for it.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut, because he wishes to continue along the line of a question he asked, but later I wish to add a little bit to what the Senator has said.

Mr. DANAHER. What I was about to say bears on the contribution made by the Senator from Ohio, because I am filled with consternation if his statement is accurate. I am wondering, for instance, what is the status of such an organization as the Board of Economic Warfare? Certainly Congress never created that Board. Not even the Treasury in its depleted state can appreciate the fact that the R. F. C. has drawn on it for the B. E. W. and its operations. There are additional instances which will occur to the nimble mind of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator could name not only a dozen but probably a score, or several score, of other organizations which have been set up under an act of Congress either shortly before or shortly after the war. Most of us were here then and many of us voted for legislation providing for such action. I do not remember whether the Senator from Ohio voted for it or not.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment. The fact remains, however, that we passed a law giving the Executive that authority, and he has used that authority, and up to date he is still using that authority.

I now yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it is a perfectly extraordinary doctrine, to my mind, that the President of the United States, without legislative authority, can set up a new bureau to do anything he chooses to have it do. There is no such doctrine in constitutional law or statutory law. Take the Board of Economic Warfare. The President can issue export and import licenses. He is authorized to delegate that power to some assistant, and he has delegated it to the Board of Economic Warfare. But if there is no legislation authorizing post-war economic plans to be made, the President cannot authorize any board to do such planning which is not authorized by Congress, or to spend any Government money for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. The trouble with the Senator from Ohio is that he is discussing post-war operations of the National Resources Planning Board. Its

work is not confined to post-war operations. It is doing its work now, and all its operations are proceeding during the war, and we do not know how long the war will continue. We are certain it will continue more than another year.

I think the Senator from Ohio voted for the War Powers Act. Under the War Powers Act which we passed almost unanimously about the time the war broke out, we gave the Executive the power to set up all kinds of organizations, and he has set them up. He has carried out the will of Congress.

I think the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] is absolutely right in his contention that if we should eliminate the provision for the National Resources Planning Board, as the House did, the next day the President could set up an organization to take its place and appoint on it whomever he pleased. He could appoint everyone who is now a member of the National Resources Planning Board, and call it by a new name, and such action would go through without the slightest difficulty and probably without comment.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. If that be true, the restriction we wrote on the Executive's powers in the extraneous fields which we were discussing the other day in the Committee on Appropriations does not amount to a thing.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has not yet become law, and probably will not become law until the 1st of July.

Mr. TYDINGS. But the point is that in that amendment we provided that in cases in which Congress denies an appropriation of money to keep alive an executive function, the Executive shall not use the funds in his hands to revitalize or continue the function. In my opinion, the mere change of labels would not defeat the provision we wrote into the bill. I care not what in the world it may be called; it would still be a planning function.

The point here is whether or not, if we take away the appropriation, the Board will continue to function. If the bill, when passed, incorporates the committee's thought about the appropriation—that is, if the legislative bodies deny the appropriation for the organization—the organization is just as dead as Hector's goat. [Laughter.]

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Tennessee for yielding to me. Also I want the RECORD to show that nothing is to be construed as expressing opposition by me to the Committee amendment. I simply wish to have it made clear that I do not share the confusion of those who say the President cannot do something, when we all know he is doing it. I merely want that to be perfectly apparent.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In connection with the authority which is alleged to exist—and I think that claim is the most extraordinary legal claim I have heard advanced in the Senate since I have been

Member of it—it is said that it is based on the First War Powers Act. That act is express in saying that the President is authorized to make such redistribution of functions among the other executive agencies as he shall deem necessary. It says nothing about creating any new duties. It says the money shall be expended only for the purpose for which it was appropriated, under the direction of such other agencies as may be directed by the President to perform and execute the functions authorized to be performed.

Under that authority the President has no power to do anything he pleases. Unless the Congress has authorized the work and has conferred upon some department of the Government the power to perform it, the President can not legally exercise such power. It seems to me a fair inference that unless the President has been authorized to spend money in order to have some agency do the things the Board is doing, there is no authority for the Board to do the things it is doing today.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Congress has passed that law. The law is interpreted as giving the President that power. In probably between 50 and 100 acts, at least, passed since that time, Congress has ratified the President's conception of his powers under that act, by appropriating money with which to carry out what the President has done.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is referring to what?

Mr. McKELLAR. To the War Powers Act.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think the President has ever interpreted the War Powers Act as giving him any power not expressly conferred by some other act, insofar as the redistribution of functions is concerned.

Mr. McKELLAR. How did he happen to appoint the Board of Economic Warfare?

Mr. TAFT. The Board of Economic Warfare is exercising powers as his agent, in connection with the powers we conferred to control exports and imports into the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. To my mind, the distinction the Senator has made is without legal justification.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment. I do not know how long the Senator from Maryland will be here. He kept me from reading a portion of the celebrated boomerang from which he read awhile ago. With the language he read, I do not agree, as I said then, any more than he does. But what he read is not all the language. On page 2 I happened to run across a brief statement with which I do agree. It is as follows: Everywhere one hears it said—

Says the pamphlet by Mr. Hansen—that, when this war is over, all countries, including our own, will be impoverished.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, what difference would that make if the national debt does not make any difference?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yielded to the Senator so that he might read the language he wished to read; and I should like him to permit me to read more of the language now, so that other Members of the Senate may hear it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall read the language again:

Everywhere one hears it said that, when this war is over, all countries, including our own, will be impoverished. This view is, however, not sustained by past experience.

These people have been investigating.

No country need be impoverished if its productive resources (both capital and human) are intact. The productive resources of this country will be on a considerably higher plane when the war is over than ever before. A larger proportion of our population will be trained to perform skilled and semiskilled jobs.

We all know that to be true.

We shall have enormous productive capacities in all the machine industries.

We all know that to be true.

And in special consumers' durable industries, where plant and equipment may have become deficient by reason of the war, we shall be able very quickly, with our large basic machine-producing industries, to expand to meet the peacetime requirements.

We all know that to be true, if the program is properly handled.

We shall have, when the war is over, the technical equipment, the trained and efficient labor, and the natural resources required to produce a substantially higher real income for civilian needs than any ever achieved before in our history.

That is a subject on which it is possible to have a difference of opinion; but I have in mind that that statement is true.

I read further from the pamphlet:

Whether or not we shall, in fact, achieve that level of income will depend upon our intelligence and capacity for cooperative action.

We have to make up our minds as a Nation that we will not permit a post-war depression to overwhelm us.

That is good sense; it is as good sense as the isolated item the Senator from Maryland read awhile ago is bad sense. So we cannot pick out a few words in a program of this sort and judge the whole thing by it.

I read further from the pamphlet:

We do not have to take economic defeat after the military victory is won.

We all agree to that; we all agree that that can be done if the program is properly managed.

We can, if we will, maintain business prosperity. We can sustain a continuing demand for goods. We can keep industry going at high levels. We can maintain substantially full employment. We can achieve a society in which everyone capable of and willing to work can find an opportunity to earn a living, to make his contribution, to play his part as a citizen of a progressive, democratic country.

An important gain will, we may hope, be won from the defense program in the struggle to achieve and to maintain full employment.

Mr. President, none of that is communistic. It is not even socialistic. It

is common, practical business sense, and I endorse every word I have read.

I have not read more than two or three pages of the pamphlet; there may be other items just as strong as the one I have just now read. Obviously, the item the Senator from Maryland read cannot be taken as indicating the nature of the entire pamphlet. I hope the Senate will not be misled into voting to reject this appropriation simply because of a misstatement of opinion which was indulged in at some time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has proved my point by what he has read.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I proved the point of the Senator from Maryland by what I just read, I am the worst ignoramus I ever heard of. [Laughter.]

In my younger days I have looked into the mirror to see what sort of looking man I was. I have not done so very much recently because I am getting along in years, and I am too old to look into the mirror. However, if that language sustains the first proposition announced by the Senator, then I am wholly ignorant of what language means.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not believe that the privilege of committing senatorial hara-kiri has ever been extended promiscuously. At any rate, I should not want to put the Senator in that position. However, he proves my original statement that there is nothing but New Year's resolutions in what he has read, without anything to show how they are to be attained. That is a Fourth of July oration which I have been delivering for the past 25 years, and which the Senator has been delivering.

Mr. McKELLAR. So the Senator has delivered this as an oration heretofore?

Mr. TYDINGS. Certainly. It is propaganda. It is a speech. There is no plan in it. It is a program of large appropriations, no taxes, and the American flag.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not see the Senator's name on this pamphlet. I did not know that this was the speech which he has been delivering for the past 25 years. I am astonished to learn that. However, it has good sense in it, notwithstanding the particular provision which he has read.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to page 5, line 24, of the bill, where the word "correlation" occurs. The language is:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States.

Two questions suggest themselves to me in that connection. In the first place, what is the difference between correlation and coordination? We hear a great deal about coordination these days. Usually it means that if I coordinate you,

you do what I say. I do not know what the difference is between correlation and coordination. I do not know why it is necessary to have a provision of this kind when it comes to planning, because we may plan for a State government to have \$1,000,000,000 of Federal funds spent in the State, but if nothing is done about it, it still remains planning.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the reason why I obtained unanimous consent of the Senate, about 4 hours ago, to strike out that part, and offered an amendment to strike it out.

Mr. LODGE. Was that amendment agreed to?

Mr. McKELLAR. It has not yet been agreed to. The Senator can vote to strike it out and insert other language. If by accident I have left the word "correlation" in it, I shall be very happy to strike it out, at the Senator's request.

Mr. President, this document intrigues me. Every time I am interrupted I cast my eye on the celebrated document entitled "After the War, Full Employment." The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Tydings] says that he has been making this speech for many years. I wish to read again from page 4:

When the war is over the Government cannot just disband the Army, close down munitions factories, stop building ships, and remove all economic controls. We want an orderly program of demobilization and reconstruction.

Does any one doubt that?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. Every one of us endorses with all his heart the language of the distinguished Senator from Maryland when he penned those lines. I endorse it entirely, and I think everyone else endorses it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Board ought to be called The Board of Political Textbooks of a Certain Strain rather than the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is now talking about the Board. I am talking about the speech which the Senator has been making for years before the people of Maryland and elsewhere.

Mr. TYDINGS. It has also been made in Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. And in Tennessee.

Listen to this:

We want an orderly program of demobilization and reconstruction. The Government cannot escape responsibility.

We all know that to be true. We could not escape it if we were to try. I doubt if anyone would try very hard to escape this responsibility.

To fulfill its responsibility it needs the hearty cooperation—

Of what? Listen to this. I am speaking to men who are interested in business. We are all interested in business.

To fulfill its responsibility it—

The Government—

needs the hearty cooperation of business, labor, farmers, and the professions in the great task of developing a vigorous, expanding, and prosperous society.

Can anyone object to that?

Mr. LODGE rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator from Massachusetts object to it?

Mr. LODGE. I do not object to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure that the Senator from Massachusetts will uphold the Senator from Maryland in his speech on that subject.

To fulfill its responsibility it needs the hearty cooperation of business, labor, farmers, and the professions in the great task of developing a vigorous, expanding, and prosperous society.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Those are worthy sentiments. If all we needed to solve our problems were sentiments as well expressed as these, all our problems would have been solved long ago. Unfortunately, some of us believe that there is a great deal more expression of worthy sentiments than there is of ability to carry them into effect.

I ask the Senator from Tennessee to go back to the amendment relating to correlation and coordination. I have found his proposed amendment, which, except for the fact that the \$300,000 provision is in it, retains the same language. It says:

Provided further, that of this appropriation not less than \$300,000 shall be used for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States.

I believe the definitions of those words ought to be made clear, because frankly, they do not convey a clear meaning to me.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps the Senator is correct; but I do not believe that Congress ever undertakes, in legislation, to make clear or define the terms it uses. I do not recall ever having seen that kind of legislation.

Let me say that in order to meet the objection of the Senator from Massachusetts I shall strike out the words "correlation and." I will perfect my amendment by striking out the words "correlation and" so as to read "coordination of planning" and so forth.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator says that in Congress it is not customary to make one's meaning clear. I appreciate his having made that contribution.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Supplementing what the Senator has just finished reading, let me say that usually in such addresses we add "And in order to eliminate war, nations must live peaceably together."

That ought to go in somewhere.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sorry it is not there. However, that is outside the functions of the Appropriations Committee, and we cannot very well put it in.

Mr. TYDINGS. I mean it should be in what the Senator was reading from the pamphlet.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that the Senator is very proud of the speech which he has been making for such a long

time; but I am not willing to have it enacted into law.

Mr. TYDINGS. War can be eliminated only by nations living peaceably together. I think the Board should have discovered that fact. It is an outrage that the Board permits war to continue without commenting on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that the Senator feels outraged at the Board, and I regret it. I think he is mistaken.

Mr. President, I believe that the amendment which I have offered ought to be adopted and taken to conference, and that it should be discussed in conference.

That is about all I wish to say at this time. I hope we may have a vote as soon as possible.

I am reminded of something said by one of the greatest Senators ever to sit in this body. Away back yonder, many years ago, when I was a youngster here, Hon. James A. Reed, the distinguished Senator from Missouri, one of the brainiest men I ever knew, and one of the grandest characters I ever knew, one of the most eloquent men, and one of the greatest debaters I ever knew, occupied the seat I am now occupying, while I occupied the seat now occupied by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Senator Reed once made a speech lasting 3 hours. When he had concluded, he turned to me and said, "McKELLAR, everything has been said on this subject that can be said. Circulate among the boys, and let us have a vote now." [Laughter.] I am somewhat in that attitude, I know, but I am sure the Senate will acquit me of having used too much time because I have been interrupted so often. I apologize to the Senate for taking so much time. I should like to have a vote upon the amendment as soon as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], as modified, to the committee amendment, beginning on page 4, line 23.

Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. TAFT asked for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McNARY. I do not yield for that purpose.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Chair state the parliamentary situation?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not yield for that purpose. I wish to occupy the floor for only 45 seconds.

During the discussion of the pending amendment reference has been made to the state of mind of the members of the National Resources Planning Board. Today I received a letter from the distinguished chairman of the Board, Mr. Delano, who sets forth his views and historical references to a pamphlet which has been read here. I ask unanimous consent, in all fairness, that the letter be read by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:—

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1943.

Hon. CHARLES L. McNARY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR McNARY: Two or three days ago I had occasion to read a speech made by Senator TAFT in which he made some pretty devastating statements in regard to the report of the National Resources Planning Board. I wrote him on May 20 pointing out that the statements he made were inaccurate and that he was doubtless misled by a recent little booklet published by Dr. H. G. Moulton entitled "The New Philosophy of Public Debt."

Since then I have read Dr. Moulton's book with care and compared it with various statements in our report. It is true that as a Board we have studied various economic theories held by various students in Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, and in our own country. We have published a number of pamphlets prepared by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, who has explored these questions quite fully, but we have been very careful not to commit ourselves to any extreme statements. What we are interested in is to try to explain the views of men who have studied the problem. It seems to me that Dr. Moulton has been unfair to us in blaming us for opinions expressed, for example, by Dr. Hansen sometimes in pamphlets addressed to us and sometimes in articles which he has written for distribution.

Mr. Beardsley Ruml, one of the Board's consultants, recently said in New York, "Dr. Moulton's reference to the Board is an uninformed misstatement of the Board's recommendations."

It is the policy of the Board, and in that the Board merely accepts the policy which this country has adhered to from the beginning, that there are conditions in which public expenditures must exceed the revenues, and deficit financing must be resorted to. The present war provides one of those conditions, and no one would deny the appropriateness of deficit financing at this time. This is far from saying that continuous deficit financing is either necessary or proper, for the Board neither advocates nor believes in such a policy. Quite the contrary, there are times when the revenues of government should exceed expenditures—sometimes by wide margins. It is possible that shortly after the end of this war conditions will develop wherein the tendency to inflation will have to be controlled by collections in excess of expenditures and sharp reduction in debt.

One of the statements quoted by Dr. Moulton in itself states this position. It is as follows: " * * * Whether taxes should equal, fall short of, or exceed expenditures must be decided according to economic conditions" (p. 17 National Resources Development—1942 Report NRPB.).

You may be interested to know that I served for upwards of a year as president of the Stable Money Association. I was asked to serve by such men as Senator Root and Mr. Dwight Morrow, and they each contributed considerable funds to the investigation. Altogether, I think there was \$70,000 contributed for the conduct of the investigation by men who were not convinced of the solution of the problem but who believed that it was one worth studying. One of the things we did was to invite Dr. Schacht of Berlin to come to New York and address the association. We held a meeting at which he was the principal speaker, and there were, as I recall, 125 to 150 prominent men present. This, you may truly say, is ancient history, but it is perhaps worthy of consideration.

Speaking for myself (and I think also for my colleagues), I do not believe in continuing an uncontrolled deficit spending, and I do not think that deficit spending is the cure-all. Sometimes I believe it to be

absolutely essential, but I do not for a moment believe that we are ever justified in spending money wastefully or unwisely. As you very well know, banks are very proud of boasting about their gross deposits, although they must also realize that deposits are debts or liabilities. However, that does not mean that a bank can spend its deposits recklessly. The success of a bank depends upon its reputation for intelligent use of its funds and its reputation over a period of years will depend upon the wisdom of its investments; and this, it seems to me is equally true of the Federal Government.

I feel that Dr. Moulton's book is false in detail and deliberately misleading in purpose.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Chairman.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, since Mr. Delano has referred to my statement as an excuse for the letter which has just been read, I think that I should point out that, in the first place, I received a similar letter from him which I put in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and which was almost word for word the same as the letter which has been read. In the second place, inasmuch as he has made an attack upon Dr. Moulton, I think something should be said about Dr. Moulton.

Dr. Moulton is a leading economist of the Brookings Institution, which is probably the soundest and most reliable research economic organization in the United States today. Dr. Moulton's statements are not misleading. He has stated absolutely the exact facts. He has quoted from the Board itself. Incidentally, the suggestion by Mr. Delano that he is not responsible for Mr. Hansen's theories is wholly met by statements in the report. After all, the plans which the Board has in mind for having the Government guarantee and underwrite certain rights, which I estimate will cost about \$50,000,000 a year, are supported and explained in the report. The previous publications of the Board include "After Defense—What?" That is the one from which I read. Another is, "After the War—Full Employment." That is the Hansen document which was referred to by the Senator from Tennessee, dealing with post-war planning, and so forth. It also provides background for this proposal. In other words, the Board published Mr. Hansen's document and adopted it. They cannot say they are not responsible for propagandizing Mr. Hansen's views. Furthermore, their own report goes just exactly as far. The quotation from the pamphlet, which is clearly theirs, and written by no one else, is as follows:

When we organize for maximum production on the basis of full employment, without being stopped by the costs we have discovered, as have other nations, that increased production pays the real costs involved. Doing the job pays the bill.

In other words, it does not make any difference how much you spend, because doing the job pays the bill. The Government debt amounts to nothing.

Mr. Delano is an estimable gentleman. I can only conclude that he simply has not read the reports written by subordinates. He does not understand the necessary implication of the things which are set forth in those reports.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks a release by the National Resources Planning Board. It pays a compliment to the statement made by Dr. Moulton.

In addition to the release, I ask permission to have inserted a very short statement from a publication entitled "National Resources Development Report for 1943." The statement referred to is on page 13 and is under the title "Plans for Finances and Fiscal Policies."

Third, I will ask to have printed in the Record at this point a very brief statement from a publication entitled "Post-War Planning" and published by Steele, which is a magazine current throughout the country. The statement I have in mind is found on page 6.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Without objection, the excerpts will be printed in the Record.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Beardsley Ruml, treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co. and adviser of the National Resources Planning Board, in the course of remarks on Business Organizations Look Ahead, made today before the American Association of Planning Officials, stated, "Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, writes in his book, New Philosophy of Public Debt, that the National Resources Planning Board advocates a new conception that continuous deficit spending is essential to the economic prosperity of the Nation."

"Dr. Moulton's reference to the Board is an uninformed misstatement of the Board's recommendations on fiscal policies. These are clearly set forth on page 13 of part 1 of its recent report for 1943, in part, as follows:

"It is our national policy (as it has been since the beginning of our history) to accept as a suitable role of government, positive effort to foster and encourage the free activities of private individuals and agencies in advancing their well-being through productive enterprise."

"Accordingly the fiscal and monetary policies of the Federal Government should be conceived and administered to complement and supplement these activities of private enterprise in the maintenance of adequate effective demand."

[From National Resources Development Report for 1943]

B. Plans for finance and fiscal policies. It is our national policy (as it has been since the beginning of our history) to accept as a suitable role of government positive effort to foster and encourage the free activities of private individuals and agencies in advancing their well-being through productive enterprise.

Accordingly, the fiscal and monetary policies of the Federal Government should be conceived and administered to complement and supplement these activities of private enterprise in the maintenance of adequate effective demand.

[From Steele]

The National Resources Planning Board may be mentioned first, for the reason that it is a part of the White House staff. It dates back before the Roosevelt administration, its original ancestor having been President Hoover's Social Trend Committee. Since then its name and status have been changed a number of times. In 1939 it was set up as now organized, the former Employment Stabilization Office being merged with it.

As now constituted, it is a long-range planning body that makes studies and reports directly to President Roosevelt. It has three divisions, one responsible for economic studies and reporting on trends of income, employment, and business activity; another responsible for physical resources such as land, water, energy, and special studies in the field of transportation and industrial problems; the third is responsible for public works plans and programs. The term "energy" as used above, covers coal, waterpower, and electric current.

The Board has issued more than 100 reports which deal not only with post-war planning but which are used currently in studies intended to stimulate war production. The Board also is studying actively the post-war utilization of the new war plants, also the future of the aviation industry. It is studying health and education plans. The board is planning soon to launch studies on various other significant subjects, such as peacetime products, technological improvements in products, and post-war distribution of civilian goods.

The studies of the National Resources Planning Board definitely are not—as so many have feared—aimed at regimenting the American economy. Originally, its aim was to find the causes of sore spots in our economy. Then, in November of 1940, when we had started on all-out conversion to war production, the Board was instructed to look into post-war problems. As will be shown later, it has covered a lot of ground in establishing a proposed framework for the post-war economy.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rise to seek information as the result of the letter which was submitted by the able minority leader and just read by the clerk. As I recall, there was a man by the name of Ruml mentioned in that letter, and I am wondering who he is, if the Senator will tell me, and what part he played in connection with this report. I am honestly seeking information. As I recall, the name "Ruml" appears in the letter and I am wondering who he is.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I always admire the facetiousness of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. The letter was sent to me today by Mr. Delano. It does refer to Mr. Ruml, who is famous for the Ruml plan.

Treating the matter seriously, I ask that the clerk read the paragraph referring to what Mr. Ruml says.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire whether or not Mr. Ruml is a member of the board at the present time, or has any connection with it?

Mr. McNARY. I do not know about the history of the transaction. I only know that his name is used in the letter.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator from Alabama tell me?

Mr. HILL. Yes, I will say that Dr. Beardsley Ruml, whose name we have heard so much and whose name has attained so much prominence in this country in recent months, is one of the chief advisers of the National Resources Planning Board. The fact is there are two chief advisers but the No. 1 of the two is Dr. Beardsley Ruml, the author of the Ruml tax plan. I may say about the advisers to the Board that, according to the testimony, Dr. Ruml sits in with the Board at its different meetings. He is

an adviser to the extent that he is even paid a certain per diem and an amount for his services, and, according to the testimony before the committee, of all the advisers Dr. Ruml evidently rendered more advice last year than any other adviser, because he received the largest sum of money.

Mr. LUCAS. Is he the same Dr. Ruml whose tax plan in modified form a group of Democrats joined with Republicans in attempting to work out a few days ago?

Mr. HILL. Exactly.

Mr. LUCAS. Now, I understand that the same Ruml is chief adviser to the Board?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly right; and just as certain Democrats joined with a number of Republicans to put through the Ruml tax plan, certain of us Democrats are hoping that certain Republicans will join with us to carry out Dr. Ruml's views, which views, of course, strongly recommend the continuance of the National Resources Planning Board and its work.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I correct in my understanding that one time Dr. Ruml was an actual member of the Board?

Mr. HILL. No, he was never an actual member of the Board. What happened was that one member of the Board, Mr. Yantis, as I recall his name, left the Board, and at that time they brought Dr. Ruml in, not as a member of the Board but as chief adviser of the Board, and he has been chief adviser for some years, and is still chief adviser.

Mr. LUCAS. That is very illuminating to me. May I ask one other question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. Who is the other member who is adviser to the Board? I should like to know who he is.

Mr. HILL. I will give the name to the Senator in a moment.

Mr. TAFT. His name is Henry S. Dennison.

Mr. LUCAS. May I ask what his background is? I know something about Mr. Ruml, but I am very anxious to know about Mr. Dennison, to learn whether he is a long-haired professor or a businessman.

Mr. HILL. I cannot tell the Senator as to that. The record shows that Mr. Henry S. Dennison is from the great State of Massachusetts.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts can tell me something about Mr. Dennison.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Dennison is a distinguished manufacturer and citizen of Massachusetts.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. That he has had much to do with the formulation of this report, I very much question.

Mr. LUCAS. I am very happy to know that there are two businessmen connected with this Board, Mr. Ruml and Mr. Dennison, because the general impression throughout the country is that there is a group of socialistic, communistic professors on the Board who are attempting to reshape the world through this particular Board, and it is very encouraging, and I am very happy

to learn, that two men who are the chief advisers to the Board are big businessmen who have plenty of money on tap.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator that he will find further that the evidence before the committee showed that not only does the Board have these two big businessmen, Dr. Ruml and Mr. Dennison, as its chief advisers, but that at its meetings the Board calls in businessmen of all kinds, big businessmen and businessmen who are perhaps not so big, to confer with the Board, to counsel with the Board, and to advise the Board. The Board has drawn very heavily upon the wisdom, the experience, and the advice of the business leadership of this country.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In view of what the Senator has just stated, I should think that our troubles are pretty well behind us. It is certainly reassuring to me to know that with Mr. Ruml and Mr. Dennison and Mr. Delano and the others, the difficulties are to be brushed aside and the passageway is to be illuminated and down at the end are health, wealth, and prosperity for all of us. What a picture!

Mr. HILL. I wish I could share the Senator's ludicrous optimism, but that does not happen to be the way of this world. It might be the way of the world of Alice in Wonderland but not the way of the world in which we live today. There never was a time, I will say, when the services of this Board were needed so badly as they are at this particular juncture. Many problems will arise from the war situation. When the war closes some 18,000,000 people will be out of jobs. They will need employment and work will have to be found for them. Eight million of them will come out of the armed forces, 10,000,000 of them will come out of war industries.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I wish to say one other thing, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Washington.

Forty percent of the capital invested in the war industries is capital invested by the Government; 40 percent of our war industries, the plants, the facilities, the physical properties are owned by the Government of the United States. One of the greatest problems we shall have to face when the war is over will be the problem of making wise disposition of this property so as not to interfere with or harm our American private enterprise system. Many cities and communities in this country will be sorely disrupted. As we all know, because of the war program many of them have had a mushroom growth during the war, due to the installation of manufacturing plants or military camps or some other war activity within the confines of the communities. Such communities will need plans, help, and guidance. We shall confront the problem of the release of economic control. We shall have to know something about the employment situation, about income, about the standards of living, about the many factors which will have to be considered

and weighed in determining how rapidly we can release economic controls.

Mr. President, I have before me a number of excerpts from letters which have come from State planning commissions, from county planning boards, and from municipal and city planning boards. It had been my intention to read from some of these excerpts in order that the Senate might know what work this National Board has done, and that it might know how the different planning boards in our States, counties, and cities are looking toward the National Resources Planning Board for help, service, and guidance in the post-war problems.

The distinguished acting chairman of the committee, the Senator from Tennessee, the author of the amendment, is very anxious to have a vote on the amendment, and we are anxious to finish the consideration of the bill this afternoon. We have been considering the bill now for nearly 5 hours, and I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the excerpts, but I say to my colleagues that a majority of the States, through some kind of a planning board, some sort of State representation, have spoken on the question of the continuance of the National Resources Planning Board, and they all have expressed themselves as being in favor of its continuance. Many of these statements are most laudatory; they praise in the highest terms the help they have received from the Board and state the needs with which they are confronted, which make it so essential that the Board be continued in operation.

The Senator from Tennessee earlier in the day quoted from different Government agencies in Washington, those mainly responsible for the carrying on of the war effort, testifying to the splendid work and the valuable services the Planning Board has rendered those agencies.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the excerpts from these State, city, and county planning boards as to the work of the National Resources Planning Board, and the need for the continuance of the Board and its work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Telegram from Gov. C. A. Bottolfson, of Idaho, February 24, 1943:

"The Idaho Legislature has reestablished State planning board with appropriation to study war emergency problems to be met in shift from wartime to peacetime. During past years cooperation and assistance given by National Resources Board to Idaho has been of great value and in carrying forward new program we would appreciate your cooperation and technical assistance."

Letter from Gov. Chase A. Clark, of Idaho, September 21, 1942, requesting National Resources Planning Board assistance for planning project:

"I am writing you about ways and means of advancing the efforts of the communities in northern Idaho, particularly in the Coeur d'Alene-Sandpoint-Spokane triangle area, to meet the problem of providing additional

housing, transportation, health protection, schools, and other accommodations made necessary on account of the heavy immigration of war industry workers and military personnel in that area. Also the need to prepare now for the war impacts yet to come and the post-war adjustments to follow.

"You are, I know, well aware of the serious situation prevailing in that region and of the lack of coordinated effort among the local, State, and Federal agencies in meeting it. I believe the problem is regional in character, consequently I should greatly appreciate it if you, as chairman of the Pacific Northwest Planning Commission, would consider providing through the National Resources Planning Board the advisory and coordinating direction so greatly needed now in making a quick appraisal of the problems involved and in outlining a program of action. * * *

Resolution of Southeastern Regional Planning Commission (two members each from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, appointed by Governors), February 22, 1943:

Expressing "The appreciation of this commission for the splendid cooperation it has received from the National Resources Planning Board, without which we could never have made our comprehensive studies and gathered the valuable data which will be shown in the Commission's forthcoming report. We, therefore, urge upon our representatives in Congress the continuation of the National Resources Planning Board as an agency of Government, and that it receive a congressional appropriation adequate for its reasonable use.

Excerpt from letter from L. F. Eppich, president, the Denver (Colo.) Planning Commission, February 9, 1943:

"The National Resources Planning Board has been of great assistance to Denver through its stimulus of a coordinated planning operation here. Last August it organized a meeting of various planning groups in the Denver region, including Federal, State, and local organizations. As a result of this meeting there was created what is known as the Denver Metropolitan Planning Project to which the Planning Board through its regional office here in Denver assigned a number of consulting experts. These men have worked closely with all agencies in the preparation of important analytical investigations. In addition, the Planning Board is assisting the city of Denver by providing the much needed services of a public works program analyst in the preparation of a fiscal plan correlated with a public works plan.

"We are highly satisfied with the progress that is being made and feel impelled to express the appreciation of the Denver Planning Commission for the splendid work which the Planning Board is doing. This opinion is shared by Mayor Stapleton and the city council who are equally interested in these post-war plans."

Action of the Corpus Christi Planning Commission as reported in the Corpus Christi Caller, February 13, 1943:

"* * * The (Corpus Christi Planning) commission also went on record favoring a continuation of the work of the National Resources Planning Board. A subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee earlier in the week had omitted funds for the National Resources Planning Board for the next fiscal year.

"The board is the only Government agency which is planning for the post-war period and Corpus Christi is one of the six cities in the Nation which is receiving assistance from the board, it was pointed out by members of the planning commission."

Excerpt from letter from M. W. Torkelson, director of regional planning, Wisconsin State Planning Board, February 25, 1943:

"I feel strongly that the National Resources Planning Board is an absolute necessity for the proper functioning of the State planning organizations. Our State Planning Board organization here in Wisconsin is a good one. It has a good staff and an adequate appropriation for normal working. With regard to doing the work that is necessary to be done in connection with the matters in the State, we are entirely independent of the National Resources Planning Board, that is, we do not expect them to furnish us with personnel nor with financial help. We are, however, dependent on them entirely for information regarding what is being done in other States and receive great help from them in the way of advice and assistance. Some day, some time, it is going to be realized that planning organizations—local, State and national—are absolutely essential for the proper functioning of government, not to lay down a course for the legislative body but to assemble and correlate, for the use of the legislative body, the factual information that is necessary for them to act with a full and complete knowledge of the facts."

Excerpts from letter from the director of the Northwest Regional Council, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 23, 1943:

"Never was there a time in the history of our country, or our region, when sound planning was more needed, when the people as a whole were more concerned with the future. The central library in Portland reports that the demand for books and pamphlets dealing with post-war planning is second only to those concerned with international relations. My contacts with education at all levels reflects a growing interest in planning, an ever-increasing appreciation of the work of the National Resources Planning Board in the Pacific Northwest. The war is creating problems which will demand heroic action—action which should be guided by facts rather than by guess. An organization which can view these problems broadly on both a regional and national basis is an urgent necessity. With 8 years of experience, with an over-all viewpoint, with an organization of enthusiastic citizen leaders built around its regional counsellors, the National Resources Planning Board can do an immensely valuable job, can serve as the leader in the coordination of the work of these democratically organized regional units.

"Rather than the abolition of the National Resources Planning Board, conditions call for the expansion of its services so that it can put some of the best minds in the country to work on post-war problems; to determine now the course of action most likely to promote regional and national well-being; to implement a sound action program; to create an informed public opinion through a well-planned educational program; to interest citizens taking an active part in solving local and regional problems; to encourage cooperative action for meeting the situations which are bound to arise."

Excerpts from a letter from director of Michigan State Planning Commission, February 25, 1943:

"A motion was passed at the last meeting of the State Planning Commission requesting the services of the National Resources Planning Board on the important phases of Michigan State programming.

"It is apparent at this time that the State legislature may set aside twenty to fifty million dollars for post-war allocation. Governor Kelly has recently requested that the authorization act of the State Planning Commission be amended to cover further post-war planning procedure. The Planning Commission has requested an increase to \$67,000 annually in order to conduct this state program.

"The Planning Commission further moved to extend its sincere thanks to the National

Resources Planning Board for the highly valued assistance it has given to the State through the staff and consultation during the past 2 years.

"It is not the desire of the State Planning Commission to realize an improper proportion of services from the National Resources Planning Board relative to other States in the region; however, it will conscientiously apply for and appreciate all possible service which may be rendered by the National Resources Planning Board in this effort to prepare for peace."

Telegram from Michigan State Planning Commission, February 19, 1943:

"Michigan State Planning Commission at February 11 meeting requested continued services of the National Resources Planning Board and expressed gratitude for the extensive and valuable staff and consultant services rendered during the past years. Stop. Services especially desirable on State post-war program under way. Stop. Assistance in this behalf welcome."

Excerpt from letter from William A. Bowes, commissioner of public works of city of Portland, Oreg., February 11, 1943:

"It is my opinion that every effort should be made to retain the services of the National Resources Planning Board. This organization has done a great deal for the State of Oregon in mapping plans and organizing a program for the development of our resources. In the post-war world, this information will be invaluable. If we are not going back to a leaf-raking program, then let's plan the work to be done so that it will be a lasting benefit to the State, counties, and communities where relief work will be needed. Without adequate planning, such as the National Resources Planning Board is doing, there is little left but a hodge-podge program, developed on the spur of a moment under the pressure of much-needed relief for those who are hungry."

Excerpts from letter from chairman, Washington State Planning Council, February 23, 1943:

"It has been our experience that the National Resources Planning Board has been one of the groups in Washington that has been most successful in decentralizing their activities and in causing their work of research to reach out into the various areas.

"The State of Washington, specifically, has gained greatly by the enlightened activities of the Board. Without your assistance we could not have set up the Puget Sound Planning Commission, which has been so successful in aiding in the work of organizing housing and living facilities for war industry in the Puget Sound area.

"The splendid financial study which has just been completed for our Governor would not have been initiated and could not have been carried on except for the expert leadership and assistance given by your Mr. Otto Croy.

"Your work in the public works programming has been most useful to us. The State of Washington has accumulated an excellent financial surplus, and it hopes, in post-war, to be able to make an important contribution through public works expenditures through the assistance, in part, that you have given us."

Excerpt from Montana State Water Conservation Board November 9, 1942, to Consultant Otto Croy of the National Resources Planning Board, region IX field office:

"Since you had a very substantial part in preparing Montana's 6-year program, you will perhaps be gratified to know that the program was very well received and formed the basis for a good many of their deliberations. Governor Ford is very well pleased with the program and has referred to it on many occasions. It is only in justice to you that you should be advised of this fact, and I am glad to pass the news on to you."

Excerpt from letter from the engineer-director, Arkansas State Planning Board, Little Rock, Ark., February 25, 1943:

"The consultants who have served this Board from time to time have undoubtedly helped greatly in making the work of this board the success it has had and the prestige it is now enjoying throughout the State.

"We are greatly concerned with the disposition of Congress toward financial support for continuing the work of your agency. We have written all of our Senators and Congressmen and have had several replies indicating that they are interesting themselves in behalf of the National Resources Planning Board appropriation. We shall continue to give them every assurance that the State departments are receiving valuable help because of our collaboration."

Letter from Gov. Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, February 3, 1943:

"I certainly appreciate your splendid courtesy and help. It is my firm purpose to practice the most friendly cooperation, and I will be more than glad for this to be my policy with reference to your position, since I am aware of the great help you and your department can be to our State."

Excerpts from letter from Director El Roy Nelson, Colorado Planning Commission, February 13, 1943:

"We are indebted to a great extent for this research work to the National Resources Planning Board, which has been willing to lend us the aid of engineers and research men, particularly from the University of Denver and the University of Colorado. These men have been chosen by us, but have been and are being paid by the National Resources Planning Board.

"Our opinion is that the National Resources Planning Board is, by odds, the best agency to carry on planning. We can work well with them in developing the resources of this State. Our objection is largely to the other 156 agencies, which go on their way and develop their plans.

"Because of this we would hope that the National Resources Planning Board could continue its research work and assist us in research of economic development of this State."

Excerpt from letter from the Utah Commission on Industrial Development, February 10, 1943.

"The National Resources Planning Board is one Federal agency that has been a real help to Utah and to our Commission on Industrial Development. It has helped you and us in furthering the establishment of the new iron and steel plant at Provo, the Kalumite plant at Salt Lake, and in developing our water and mineral resources. The Board is now furnishing the valuable services of a group of technicians who are working with us in preparing plans and programs to meet the problems arising from the huge war-time expansion in Utah, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Tooele Counties. With their aid we are working out a sound and useful plan for the post-war development of our State. We feel that because of this technical service, Utah will be one of the first States to have ready, specific programs and projects for the post-war period."

Excerpts from letter from L. H. Andrews, Plan Engineer, City Planning Commission, Shreveport, La., August 11, 1942.

"Some time ago, you were kind enough to send Mr. L. P. Cockrill to Shreveport to assist us in our planning program. Mr. Cockrill was invaluable in the service that he rendered at that time.

"We are at the cross roads on several of our planning programs, and feel the need of experienced help."

Excerpt from Chairman of Commission on City Plan, Baltimore, Md., October 2, 1942.

"It is our purpose to deal with this problem ourselves. We know our city, but we may need to call on Washington for expert ad-

vices, in certain fields and we may need to do certain types of research which will require staff work and we wonder how much assistance we can hope for from Washington."

Resolution of Washington State Planning Council, Olympia, March 1, 1943:

"The council, having carefully examined the 6-year public-improvement program submitted to it, prepared in substantial part as a result of the assignment to the State planning council of Mr. Otto Croy, program consultant from the National Resources Planning Board, acknowledges itself greatly indebted to the National Resources Planning Board for the admirable analysis of the State's past, present, and future in the field of public works programming and believes the work to be so valuable that it should be carried down through the counties and cities.

"Therefore, in expressing its gratitude to the National Resources Planning Board for the excellent assistance and leadership thus given it respectfully asks consideration of further assistance in the enlarged program for cities and counties for which at the present time we have no trained staff available."

Excerpt from letter from Oakland (Calif.) City Planning Commission, February 24, 1943:

"Before us is one of the largest problems, that is, post-war activity. The time for planning for this post-war activity is now, and not when the problems are face to face with us. The National Resources Planning Board was undertaking such a job. Many of the State and local planning commissions are also undertaking the same type of work. The National Resources Board has done much to stimulate interest at the local level for the solving of the post-war problems which will inevitably arise.

"The Oakland Planning Commission respectfully petitions that you do everything possible to assist in having this function of the Federal Government continued. This request is made because of the value of the work already completed and the recognized need for a continuation of this type of activity, particularly to the local planning units."

Excerpts from letter from Gov. Dwight Griswold, of Nebraska, August 6, 1942:

"This is to express, on behalf of myself and the State zoning agency, our appreciation for the cooperation and services of the National Resources Planning Board in assisting us in our State zoning activities.

"We hope that the services of the National Resources Planning Board will continue to be available for this State program, which is of considerable value to facilitate and protect our war industries."

Letter from Detroit City Plan Commission and the Michigan State Planning Commission, January 4, 1942:

"The importance and magnitude of the post-war problems of the Detroit-Southeastern Michigan industrial region call for an immediate appraisal of its post-war prospects. In recognition of the interest in this objective expressed throughout the region and as a result of a conference held in Detroit between representatives of the National Resources Planning Board, the Michigan State Planning Commission, and the Detroit City Plan Commission, we propose that the following steps be taken:

"1. That the Detroit-Southeastern Michigan Post-War Joint Committee be established.

"2. That the committee consist of an executive committee and advisory council as hereinafter outlined.

"3. That the National Resources Planning Board jointly, with the Michigan State Planning Commission and the Detroit City Plan Commission, take the initiative in the task of making this appraisal and that each of these agencies contribute its utmost to the undertaking.

"4. We propose that an executive committee be set up comprised of one representative each from the National Resources Planning Board, the Michigan State Planning Commission, and the Detroit City Plan Commission, to which may be added a fourth member who would represent the region outside the city of Detroit. This executive committee would be responsible for the conduct of the undertaking, including the selection and direction of the staff.

"5. In addition to the executive committee, we propose that an advisory council be formed which would be representative of the various governmental and private interests in the region. The advisory council will provide technical advice on matters of policy and procedure and will serve as a two-way channel between the enterprise and the region. It will be expected to assume responsibility for securing such additional material support as may be required.

"6. The State Planning Commission and the Detroit City Plan Commission will each contribute such staff services and facilities as are at their disposal. In addition, they will secure the assistance of other local and State departments and agencies. They will further present to their respective appropriating bodies a request for such additional financial aid as would be justified as a contribution by each of them.

"We respectfully request, therefore, that the National Resources Planning Board enlist the aid of all appropriate Federal agencies and make available to the joint undertaking such of its own personnel and other resources as may be required to carry the job to a successful conclusion."

Excerpt from letter from R. C. Martin of Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Alabama, November 16, 1942, concerning Southeastern Regional Plan:

"I want to say that I think you have done one of the most significant things I have seen in the South in a long, long time. It is highly important that the problems you raise be considered, and considered now before they have become serious, as they undoubtedly will in the near post-war period."

Letter from engineer and executive secretary of the City Plan Commission of Spokane, Wash., February 25, 1943:

"I wish to express, on behalf of the Spokane City Plan Commission, our appreciation for assistance we have received from the National Resources Planning Board through the bulletins and statistics compiled by the Board for the benefit of local planning commissions such as ours. The city of Spokane has availed itself of the services of the National Resources Planning Board in the preparation of an advance program and budgeting of capital improvements, and has received considerable benefit from the services of the Washington State Planning Council in its connections with the National Board.

"We propose to submit in the near future an application to your Board for assistance in coordinating our urban planning studies. This application will be made on the basis of the city contributing a portion of the expense of obtaining the services of a National Resources Planning Board technician."

Excerpts from letter from chairman of the Northern Lakes States Regional Planning Commission, Madison, Wis., February 26, 1943:

"After our meeting in Chicago last Wednesday, I think that it is necessary that I should call your attention at this time to the need for greater assistance from the National Resources Planning Board in connection with the work of the Northern Lakes States Regional Committee than has been provided in the past. * * * We in Wisconsin are better situated as regards staff than

either one of the other two States and yet it becomes increasingly evident that we, too, require the assistance of the National Resources Planning Board in the carrying out of this program. The reason for that is the great and increasing demand on our services in other fields, and while I am talking about them, we shall be very glad to get any assistance in this particular, also."

"The services of your office, especially those rendered through Mr. Cross, have been helpful, and we will expect to call on you to a much greater degree than heretofore. For this reason the pending shift of your office from Indianapolis to Chicago is especially fortunate from our standpoint."

Joint letter from the Governors of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, April 29, 1941:

"Request is hereby made by the Governors of the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado for assignment of the staff now engaged in the Pecos River investigation to undertake a compilation and appraisal of the factual information now available concerning the water resources of the North Platte River and its tributaries in the three States, and an inventory of the basic information needed as a basis for a complete study of the water resources of said river and use for irrigation or other beneficial purposes.

"It is understood that this preliminary study shall not include any independent field investigations by the National Resources Planning Board, that it shall not interfere with the progress of pending litigation, and that it shall be made without cost to the States.

"When completed the findings of the investigators, which may become very important in possible assignments of the existing and impending controversies, shall be submitted, through the appropriate officers of the National Resources Planning Board, to the Governors of the three States."

Letter from Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, May 17, 1941:

"As Governor of Colorado, may I extend to you and the National Resources Planning Board my thanks for your agreement to make a compilation and appraisal of the factual information now available concerning the water resources of the North Platte River and its tributaries.

"From our happy experience on the Rio Grande, I know that this information will enable the States of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado to settle their differences, to allocate the river flow and to do an intelligent job while they're at it. We are very grateful."

Excerpts from letter from chairman of the Illinois State Planning Commission, February 27, 1943:

"At the meeting of the Illinois State Planning Commission yesterday, the members voted unanimously to accept the very gracious tender of the National Resources Planning Board of such assistance as may be available in the promotion of certain planning work in southern Illinois.

"May I repeat in behalf of the Commission a word of appreciation of the interest and the offer of assistance of your field office and the Washington staff."

Excerpts from the director of the Virginia State Planning Board, Richmond, March 7, 1942, concerning Hampton Roads defense area:

"I wish to take this opportunity to express the warm appreciation of the Virginia State Planning Board for the exceedingly valuable assistance in this critical matter which has been provided through the region 2 office."

Excerpts from letter from Brig. Gen. Rollin L. Tilton, Commanding Headquarters, Chesapeake Bay section, Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, 1942:

"This will acknowledge and thank you for the copy of the Hampton Roads Regional Water Supply Study.

"The information contained in this study is of inestimable value and reflects within itself the diligent investigation for which you and your office are highly recommended."

Excerpt from letter from Mrs. Wardlow Steele, secretary, Tennessee State Planning Commission, February 20, 1943:

"At the present time we are engaged in planning work that will be of great importance to our people in the post-war period. Much of this work deals with planning for industrial growth, and the National Resources Planning Board is able to give the State technical help in this planning that cannot be obtained elsewhere. The aid we have received has already been exceedingly helpful, and the working relationships with this agency are so good that we urge that its fine work be continued. Now, more than ever before, we need intelligent planning not only on a State level but for the Nation as well."

Excerpt from letter from Chairman P. D. Houston confirms above, Tennessee State Planning Commission, February 2, 1943:

"* * * I feel the planning commissions, both State and Federal, will be of more value during the coming years to our entire population than they have for many years past as when this war is over we will in a measure be in a new world.

"The research that is being carried on by the National Resources Planning Board will provide information that will enable our leaders of business to know what resource is available without their having to make independent research or inquiry, and the work of the Planning Board will facilitate the progress which I feel sure our people will make when we are permitted to go again in a normal way."

Excerpt from letter from J. J. Harrison, chairman, Arkansas State Planning Board, February 17, 1943:

"As one of the directors of the American Society of Planning Officials I attended meetings of the board of directors and the national conference held by this society and, therefore, am acquainted with the progress of planning work throughout the Nation. There is no doubt that the National Resources Planning Board has and is now making a very fine contribution to the Nation in its encouragement of State and local planning, and is also contributing materially to the State and local boards in their efforts to do their own planning within their own region."

Excerpt from letter from Don McBride, director, divisions of planning and water resources, Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, February 12, 1943:

"Especially at this time is the function of that agency important. If ever we needed a guiding hand in the coordination of our planning, it is now, and certainly we must plan. It is vital to our post-war existence and I am confident that we will find ourselves like a ship without a rudder if we abandon planning at the Federal level of the Government."

Resolution of Washington State Planning Council, March 1, 1943:

"The council, having carefully examined the 6-year public improvement program submitted to it, prepared in substantial part as a result of the assignment to the State planning council of Mr. Otto Croy, program consultant from the National Resources Planning Board, acknowledges itself greatly indebted to the National Resources Planning Board for the admirable analysis of the State's past, present, and future in the field of public-works programming and believes the work to be so valuable that it should be carried down through the counties and cities.

"Therefore, in expressing its gratitude to the National Resources Planning Board for the excellent assistance and leadership thus

given, it respectfully asks consideration of further assistance in the enlarged program for cities and counties for which at the present time we have no trained staff available."

Letter from Acting Director Larrabee of Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville, Tenn., November 2, 1942:

"We are currently conducting an industrial survey of Tennessee. In view of the fact that we hope the study will lead to a plan for a post-war industrial development of the State, it has occurred to us that your organization could be of great help to us in this work.

"If you have an economist whom you could assign to us for a period of several weeks we would appreciate it. It seems to me to be ridiculous to attempt a project of the magnitude of this one without the assistance of the National Resources Planning Board. A great deal of work has already been done by you and we hope to avoid the waste of repetition. At a time like the present this waste is inexcusable."

Excerpt from letter from T. V. Kalijarvi, executive director, New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission, January 6, 1943:

"The Governor has assigned the planning and development commission the very pleasant task of studying the possibility of a conservation department in our State set-up. In the course of that study it becomes necessary to determine if any other States have such a department in existence. I have already written to the Council of State Governments and received some literature on the matter, particularly a report by Clifford J. Hynning and a report from Arkansas. However, I wonder if there are any studies available in any of the other States of which you know or any studies which your organization has made which would be helpful.

Call on them

"Still another question in my mind is the availability of consultants on this particular type of study and if they are available who they might be. Any advice which you can send me on this matter will be very much appreciated."

Excerpt from letter from Dudley Harmon, executive vice president, New England council, September 12, 1943, to Chairman Cutter, region I, National Resources Planning Board:

"Your latest publication, *Another Tale of Two Cities*, provides the most substantial evidence yet made available in support of the policy of industrial diversification within the community which this council has advocated since its earliest days. For this reason, we are requesting 125 copies to be sent to our directors, selected chambers of commerce, and others interested in the economic health and welfare of our New England communities."

Excerpt from letter from L. F. Hubbard, planning assistant, New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission, February 8, 1943:

"* * * This material (of N. R. P. B.) is of the greatest value in the coordination of policies and techniques of our respective offices. Very frequently methods of approaching a new study or of portraying information are suggested, which materially contribute to our knowledge and efficiency."

Excerpt from letter from Ernest J. Bohn, director, Regional Association of Cleveland, February 9, 1943:

"* * * We are concerned with the preparation of comprehensive plans for this region, and therefore your reports are of inestimable value. (Our library is open to the public, and therefore we should receive these reports without cost.)"

Excerpt from letter from F. A. Pitkin, executive director, Pennsylvania State Planning Board, February 8, 1943:

"* * * The material which we receive from the National Resources Planning Board

field offices is very valuable to us in connection with our State planning work."

Excerpt from letter from Mayor Harry P. Cain, city of Tacoma, Wash., November 25, 1942:

"I just want you to know that in my considered opinion your contributions have been fundamentally important to Tacoma's future. Should we fail to take advantage of the work of your agents the fault will lie directly with us."

Excerpts from letter from Puget Sound Regional Planning Commission, Seattle, Wash., February 23, 1943:

"The Puget Sound Regional Planning Commission, representing this—a critical defense area, an area in which war production must continue at a maximum for many months—respectfully requests that planning consultant services of your Board be continued to be given this commission for the year 1943-44.

"The local people, therefore, ask for your consultant services to help effectuate programs of development for war and long-range conditions. By local people we mean local business and industrial leaders, local public service groups, and local governmental agencies.

"We, therefore, ask for continued leadership in the form of consultants assigned to this area. If these consultants are furnished they can also, as they have done during the past year, give assistance in solving some of the still existing bottlenecks in this defense area. Your Board must keep aware of the fact that the Puget Sound region will become increasingly more important as the military activities are stepped up to win the war in the Pacific Ocean, with the Puget Sound ports and industries becoming of greater importance."

Excerpts from letter from city manager of Borger, Tex., February 28, 1943:

"The attitude taken toward the National Resources Planning Board recently by some of the Members of Congress is quite disturbing. Not that we are capable of criticizing Members of Congress on their attitude toward issues that come up for their consideration from time to time when we don't have all the facts. That would not be fair to them, but we all remember the old saying: 'For the lack of a nail the shoe was lost, for the lack of a shoe the horse was lost, etc.'"

"Some of us who were directly involved in the difficulties that prevailed remember too well what happened to us from 1929 through 1936, when the country lost all that millions of Americans had to offer society—their labor—for the reason the country was without adequate plans and we were not in position to work them."

Excerpts from letter from Charles Diebold, Jr., president of the Buffalo City Planning Association (N. Y.), February 3, 1943:

"At the invitation of this group the National Resources Planning Board has provided full-time services of a planning technician and from time to time the expert consulting services of various members of its technical staff. The work of the planning technician, who acts as technical adviser to our council, has included the preparation of preliminary estimates of post-war employment goals for each major industry in the area. These goals are being used by the post-war planning committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce in stimulating and coordinating the post-war planning of leading industrial firms. Work has already gone forward in the field of labor, housing, urban redevelopment, public works, and public finance, either by groups already organized to do this work or by special committees appointed by the council.

"Appreciating the help we have already received from the National Resources Planning Board in this, one of the greatest industrial centers of the United States, and of

the help we will continue to receive and which is being extended to other similar areas, I sincerely hope you will help the Board obtain an adequate appropriation to carry on for the next fiscal year."

Excerpts from letter from Gov. John E. Miles, of New Mexico, and Governor Stevenson, of Texas, October 31, 1942:

"The States of Texas and New Mexico desire to negotiate a compact respecting the use, storage, and distribution of the waters of the Pecos River, and the rights of the States thereto, said Pecos River being an interstate stream.

"It is the view of both of us that someone should be appointed to represent the United States who has some connection with the National Resources Planning Board, as that Board has caused to be made the Pecos River joint investigation which will be used as the basis for an effort to arrive at an agreement."

Resolution of Los Angeles County, Calif., Board of Supervisors, March 2, 1943.

The board met in regular session March 2, 1943. Present: Supervisors Gordon L. McDonough (chairman), presiding, William A. Smith, John Anson Ford, Oscar Hauge, and Roger W. Jessup, and J. F. Moroney, clerk, by Alice Burks, deputy clerk.

"In re National Resources Planning Board: Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to restore budget for next fiscal year.

"On motion of Supervisor Ford, unanimously carried, it is ordered that the following resolution be, and the same is hereby, adopted, to wit:

"Whereas President Roosevelt in a letter to Congress dated January 14, 1942, stated: 'The National Resources Planning Board, as the planning arm of my Executive office, is charged with the preparation of long-range plans for the development of our national resources and stabilization of employment. At my direction, it is correlating plans and programs under consideration in many Federal, State, and private organizations for post-war full employment, security, and building America; and

"Whereas this board feels that said Planning Board in functioning as above outlined is doing a very necessary piece of work and that the various reports issued by said Planning Board in recent months have been very helpful to the regional planning commission of the county of Los Angeles: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the board of supervisors of the county of Los Angeles hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to restore the Budget of the National Resources Planning Board for the next fiscal year."

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the board of supervisors of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, on March 2, 1943, and is entered in the minutes of said board.

J. F. MORONEY,

County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and Ex Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Said County.

ALICE BURKS, Deputy.

Excerpt from letter from Puerto Rico Regional Planning Commission, September 16, 1943:

"I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for all the help that the National Resources Planning Board has already extended to the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The regional office in San Juan, under the able direction of Mr. Bartlett, has been giving splendid cooperation since the drafting of our planning law and all throughout the initial stages of the organization of this Board. I am also grateful for the introduction to planning that I received in the States in your central office, and for all the courtesies that you and your associates extended to me."

Excerpt from letter from the Director of Public Works of Santa Barbara County, Calif., W. C. Penfield, March 4, 1943:

"In this particular county, we are perhaps more in a position to appreciate the benefits of your work than many communities of like economy and population. Our greatest planning effort is that of creating a multiple purpose water program which will serve every area of this county. We have found that some Federal help will be necessary to carry it out. The National Resources Planning Board has done a fine job in coordinating the activities of several Federal agencies to prevent duplication, waste of funds, disagreement between bureaus, etc. In fact, the effects of your work here are only beginning and we are anticipating a remarkable dividend from work already performed as well as that which we expect to follow."

Excerpt from letter from Frank F. Stearns, executive secretary, the City Planning Board, Miami, Fla., March 5, 1943:

Urging "restoration of sufficient appropriation to properly provide for the functioning of the National Resources Planning Board, city, State, and national planning should be closely coordinated for comprehensive results. It would appear that post-war plans should be in the making, right now so that communities and the Nation as a whole could be in a position to convert to peacetime projects with the least possible loss of time and money.

"We therefore urge that every possible effort be made to provide for the best planning of localities on a national scale."

Excerpt from letter from Raymond V. Long, director, Virginia State Planning Board, March 18, 1943:

"The Virginia State Planning Board is concerned seriously with the possibility of securing consultant assistance from the National Resources Planning Board in our post-war planning. Already representatives of the National Resources Planning Board have met with the Virginia State Planning Board as invited guests and we have on various occasions visited their offices asking advice on our post-war planning program. These conferences have been very helpful and we have assurance that greatly increased consultation services will be available if invited."

Excerpt from letter from Henry Cook, engineer, Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Tex., March 4, 1943:

"The Tarrant County plan was completed recently and printing of 100 copies will be finished within 2 or 3 weeks. The National Resources Planning Survey representatives acted as consultants to our office in the preparation of this plan, and we are grateful for the splendid contribution they have made and for cooperative spirit that existed while we were engaged in this work."

Excerpt from letter from Gerald V. Balthaser, executive director, the Housing Authority of King County, Seattle, Wash., March 16, 1943:

"* * * Our Authority feels that the National Resources Planning Board, through its Washington Office and local staff, has been of immense help to us all in this area—assisting in planning of site locations, furnishing in advance vital data for planning public facilities, assisting in the coordination of various agency activities responsible for approvals, and to us, expediting our projects in general."

Resolution No. 2727 adopted by San Francisco City Planning Commission, March 11, 1943:

"Whereas it has been called to the attention of the city planning commission that the entire proposed appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the National Resources Planning Board for the fiscal year of 1943-44 was eliminated from the independent offices bill by the House of Representatives on February 17, 1943; and

"Whereas through this deletion or elimination the Nation will lose the services of an organization which has had 10 years of successful experience in preparing comprehensive plans for the development of our national resources and the stabilization of employment; and

"Whereas California will be vitally affected most directly by the loss of the field offices for this region, located in Berkeley; and

"Whereas this branch has aided both private enterprise and governmental agencies through its analysis of population, employment, economic and industrial development, war-time changes, and prospective post-war conditions in California and neighboring States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the City Planning Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, respectfully requests that the Senate Appropriations Committee restore the sum necessary for the continuation of the National Resources Planning Board before sending the bill to the Senate.

"I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was approved by the city planning commission at its special meeting March 11, 1943."

Mr. HILL. I now yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BONE. I was about to ask the Senator from Alabama whether Mr. George F. Yantis, of my State, is now a member of the Board.

Mr. HILL. He was at one time on the Board.

Mr. BONE. I think he still is.

Mr. TAFT. He is still a member of the Board.

Mr. HILL. He is a member of the Board. It was Dr. Mitchell who resigned, but Mr. Yantis is still on the Board.

Mr. BONE. I should like to say to my colleagues in the Senate that if the most irrepressible critic of this Board and its activities, and its alleged or assumed views, were to assert that Mr. George F. Yantis was an irresponsible radical, it would probably create a riot in the State of Washington. Mr. Yantis is a very able, brilliant, and outstanding member of the bar, and is regarded as a very high class man. He is level-headed, with an understanding mind, and I think is realistic in his approach to problems. I have a great personal admiration for Mr. Yantis. I do not always see eye to eye with him, but it certainly is amusing to hear anyone suggest that a man such as Mr. Yantis would be an irresponsible disturber or radical because he is anything but irresponsible.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. All I know about his views comes from what I read in the testimony before the House committee, where Mr. Yantis said that even leaf raking creates wealth. Any man who holds such a view certainly is open to the charge made against the Board that they have adopted a new financial philosophy.

Mr. BONE. I have heard some of the Senator's brethren on the other side of the aisle assert that a mere proposal of public ownership of power was bolshevistic and calculated to overthrow the Government. I am not quite prepared to accept such an asinine statement as

a realistic statement of fact. I do not know anything about what Mr. Yantis may have said concerning something that is probably historical, and may have referred back to the old organization of relief that was set up in the earlier days. I would not share that view; I think nothing is worth while unless it is productive of some real wealth; but this I do want to say, that if men were hungry I would get them jobs somehow, even though for the moment, and if by virtue of the frightful economic pressure on them it was necessary to give them the work in order that their families might eat. I shall not be mean enough in my own soul to deny a man access to some sort of a job, temporary though it might be, if it feeds hungry kids, though I certainly would agree with my able friend from Ohio in wanting them to get away from that sort of operation as speedily as possible, though economic necessity knows no law. It is possible Mr. Yantis may have referred to something in the past, and that his reference was historical rather than an expression of his present-day contemplation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not at all intend to say that we should not have had leaf raking, but I refer to the philosophy which runs through the whole report, that the spending of Government money alone creates wealth and produces prosperity, entirely apart from the other purposes to which it may be devoted. That is all I intended to imply, not that we may not have to have leaf raking, but as a relief, not as a financial measure.

Mr. BONE. When one contemplates the astronomical expenditures in this present war, he finds himself drifting from any moorings which educationally are provided for him. If anyone in this hour can contemplate the rising debt without wondering where it is going to lead, he is an unusual human being. There is no reason to these debts as they accumulate, and I do not know that any board ever set up by the Government could provide in this hour a sensible, sound answer to what we must face in the way of a problem if the debt reaches such a sum as 4 or 5 or 6 hundred billion dollars.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I had not intended to say anything in connection with the proposal now before the Senate because of the lateness of the hour, but if the Senator from Alabama will yield I should like to add one thought for the RECORD.

It seems to me that in view of the cataclysmic character of the problems with which it is obvious this Nation will be confronted at the conclusion of the war, the surest way by which to destroy the private enterprise system would be to enter that period with no plans to meet the problem of the transition of our wartime industry and the demobilization of our armed forces and their adjustment to peacetime conditions.

Likewise, it seems to me that it would be a great mistake for the Congress to deny the Executive funds requested for planning for this purpose. The granting of such funds, let me say, does not imply that the Congress will accept any of the programs when they are formulated; but to deny the Executive such a request is for Congress to assume a responsibility which it seems to me it cannot well afford to assume.

I am happy that the Senate has created a committee to study post-war problems, but it seems to me that should not mean the exclusion of either the House of Representatives or the executive branch of the Government. I venture the prediction that when the end of the war comes—and God grant it may come soon, with victory—we shall be grateful for each and every step, each and every plan that has been made, for the problems confronting the Nation will test the combined intelligence, judgment, character, and stamina of the men who may then be in positions of responsibility and power in this Republic.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wisconsin, and I wish to say, that I am glad the Senator from Ohio raised the question of leaf raking, because I do not hesitate to say here this afternoon that if we make no plans, if we refuse to appropriate the money so that plans and studies may be made to meet the post-war situation, and to meet the transition from war economy back to civilian-goods economy, we will find that we will again be at a leaf-raking stage.

We will again be confronted with such a situation that in order to keep men's souls and bodies together, to keep them and their loved ones from going hungry we will have to let them rake leaves and pay them for the raking of leaves.

It is perhaps impossible for any Member of the Senate to realize what may be the effect if Congress refuses to continue this Board in existence or refuses to allow it adequate funds. Cities, counties, States, subdivisions of the local governments, have been looking to the Federal Government for leadership in the matter of plans and studies. They are looking now, according to all the testimony we have received, for leadership from the Federal Government. This afternoon some Senators, at least are thinking of destroying that leadership, and of saying to the States and the cities and the counties, that, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, we will destroy that leadership, we will deny them any guidance or service or help or leadership in the matter of studies for the post-war period.

Mr. President, I can think of no better illustration of being penny-wise and pound-foolish than to deny the Board this comparatively small amount, approximately \$500,000. When we think of the millions of dollars which we have expended due to the compulsion and the needs of the depression, of the billions of dollars we are expending today on the war effort, the \$500,000 in question is a mere bagatelle, which will be spent solely so that we may be prepared and ready, so that we may not have to spend other

millions, and hundreds of millions, and perhaps billions of dollars because we had not been made ready and had not been prepared.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BONE. I wish to suggest to my friend the Senator from Alabama that there is no more grim implication in this leaf-raking program, with all the lost motion and lost efforts wrapped up in it, than there was in the fact that it was made necessary by the break-down of the so-called economic system then dominated by the most conservative forces in American life.

Mr. HILL. The forces which today constitute the main opposition to this Board and its work are the very forces which broke down and stood in default in the days of depression. They had nothing to offer, and now they do not want the Government to prepare in the event they have nothing more to offer and the Government shall have to step into the breach.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Historically, there never has been presented to the American people a picture of more complete domination of the processes of industry and politics in this country by business, big private business, than the domination of the congressional processes of thinking and the political activities in our States by private business enterprises in the roaring twenties. I do not think any man who is intellectually honest will take issue with that statement. Now, if with that supreme and complete control of our political and economic life we faced that break-down, it does not lie readily in the mouth of an exponent of that viewpoint, expressed by big business in the twenties, now to be too critical of leaf raking because big business domination brought about the necessity for leaf raking.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] is very anxious to have a vote on his amendment, and I shall conclude simply by expressing the fervent hope that his amendment will meet with the Senate's approval.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I can assure the Senator from Tennessee that I shall not take much time, but I wish to say a word—and I shall not occupy more than 3 or 4 minutes—with respect to my own sentiments, for whatever they may be worth.

We have a National Resources Planning Board now in existence. The Board has a personnel already established and experienced. Perhaps in the first instance, and I think we all agree to that, it would have been better to have set the Board up as a legislative agency. If there were a proposal before the Senate this afternoon to substitute a legislative agency for this executive agency I would vote for it. But, as the distinguished Senator from Tennessee pointed out in his able discussion, whether we will have any statutory planning board for the Na-

tion is problematical. We may or we may not have it. If we do have one it may be some time hence before it is established, and the time between this day, or when this appropriation might be available for that body, and when the agency subsequently to be created under that hypothesis might go into operation, may be a considerable period.

All of us have fears and at the same time hopes with respect to the conclusion of this war. We are afraid it is going to be a long war. We may have much time for planning. That is more probable than a realization of the hope we cherish in our hearts that it will be a short war, and that we may not have much time for planning. At least our leaders have been talking in terms of the possibility of concluding the war in 1943 or 1944, but I think Mr. Churchill's most pessimistic estimate was possibly the year thereafter.

So, Mr. President, I say we have a National Resources Planning Board. It has been in existence for several years. I think the consensus is that it has done creditable work. It is certainly working in the right direction at least. If its personnel should be improved, that is a matter which Congress perhaps by its debate may indicate to the President. If there is not adequate regional representation on the Board perhaps the policy of the Board will be influenced by what has been said in this debate and in other discussions before the Appropriations Committee.

But the point of it is, Mr. President, that the important thing is to obtain the best results we can in the direction of competent planning, and to obtain them as soon as possible. There is but one real danger to the institutions of America, and that is the kind of dictatorship that will come out of economic chaos. The only danger that such would-be dictators as John L. Lewis and Gerald K. Smith and many others constitute to American institutions is to be able to rise to power upon the heartaches, upon the economic chaos, and upon the suffering of the masses of the American people.

When our soldiers and sailors come back from war they are not going to expect jobs 6 months thereafter. They are going to expect jobs within a few days after they return home. In my own little State of Florida, with 1,800,000 population, there are from 300,000 to 400,000 war workers. They too are going to expect jobs when the war comes to an end. We cannot plan too much. I doubt if we can plan too much in trying to prepare against the day before which all of us stand in awe, the day after the war, when we shall have perhaps as great a fight as we are now having to save the true and typical American way of life.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree with what the Senator from Florida has to say. My criticism of this Board is not that it cannot do a good job of planning, not that it should not do a good job of planning, and not that a good job of planning is not needed, but up to now from reading its reports it has struck me that it is

dealing with the abstract rather than the concrete; with philosophy rather than with facts. My disappointment comes from the fact that it has evolved no real program. If this Board were to sit down and make a survey of the country, and find out or suggest plans whereby the returning soldiers and those who are now working in the war plants, and so on, could be integrated under some plan, that would be one thing; but up to now, as I have read the reports—and I have not read them all—it seems to me that the Board has simply dealt with abstract philosophies.

If it had dealt with what the Senator is addressing himself to, my disposition would be to approve its continuance. But in the absence of that I hate to tell them to go on in so abstract a fashion.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment at that point, let me say that the Senate is familiar with the fact that in the last session of Congress there was pending a bill providing for the making of blueprints, the very thing the Senator is talking about. Hearings were held on the bill. The bill was on the calendar but was not allowed to be considered. However, if there is any criticism of the National Resources Planning Board for not having detailed information, for not having a program worked out, it is not its fault; because we attempted to prescribe just such blueprinting arrangements.

Incidentally, let me say that the bill had the support of practically every mayor in the United States, but still we could not pass it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I cannot quite accept the Senator's premise, as I see it, as being in line with the facts of the matter. Regardless of whether that bill was passed, the National Resources Planning Board has not been shown as devoting its attention to the blueprinting of the details to which the Senator has referred. As I understand the situation, the Board could have done so if it had wanted to.

What we are doing is wading through ream after ream of rhetoric. Rhetoric is all right to a certain degree, but I want to be more practical about the post-war period. I want to see something I can understand and can get my hands on, something which deals with the matter in a forthright way.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, of course the Senator knows that one or two philosophers can sit down and write reams of rhetoric, as the Senator says, but it takes money to enable engineers to make plans and to design bridges and housing facilities and factories. The mere fact that we turned our backs upon what the Board tried to do makes it necessary for someone who knows about the matter to point out that the Board was trying to do the very thing the Senator from Maryland wants it to do.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Florida will permit me to say a further word, I should like to point out that the Board has had \$8,000,000

appropriated for its activities. So far as I know, there is nothing other than the intangible as a result of the expenditure of the \$8,000,000. I feel that a committee of the Senate or of the House, or a joint committee of the Senate and the House, if given \$5,000, could assemble some engineers and could take testimony and could evolve something tangible relative to the needs in the post-war period. But as we have already spent \$3,000,000, and have little to show for it, other than rhetoric, I am disillusioned as to the will or wish or aim of the Board to do what I originally thought it had been instructed to achieve.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator will permit me to cite two instances which came to my personal attention and knowledge not long ago. If I may be permitted to mention the fact, inasmuch as our able colleague was the toastmaster on the occasion, I was invited to make a talk on the subject of post-war planning, before the Baltimore Real Estate Board—a very fine organization. I called the National Resources Planning Board and asked if it had any material it could place in my hands. To my great satisfaction—whether the audience felt that way I cannot say—I found that the National Resources Planning Board had already worked out a plan and scheme for the Baltimore-Washington area, and had accumulated a great deal of data with respect to what should be done about housing facilities, for example, around the great Martin Aircraft plant, and about the buildings and terminal facilities and about preserving the dock facilities there for future operations, and about how the economy of the whole Baltimore-Washington area was tied together, and the necessity for regional planning, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. Elliott came to me and talked to me at great length about what the Board had been doing in working out the principles of regional planning.

As another illustration, let me say that I happened to meet Mr. Chauncey Hamlin, a very distinguished gentleman of the opposite political party from that to which I belong. I met him at Buffalo, N. Y. I found out that he is the chairman of the planning board having to do with all the Niagara Falls area, the area involving Buffalo and other cities in that section of the country, and the area around the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls region. What I learned led me to believe, in fact, he stated as much to me, that they had taken typical cases around the country and had tried to work out a pattern from the areas they had chosen, in an effort to work out recommendations which could be made effective.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. What the Senator stated to be a fact is at variance with the observation of the Senator from Utah that—inferentially, at least—the Board was not dealing with blueprints and details.

However, from the testimony and the evidence presented to Congress, I have

the feeling that the Board is dealing with the question in an abstract way.

In reference to the Baltimore-Washington situation, let me say that it is only natural that the Board would have some information about it, because Mr. Delano, who is a member of the particular institution we are discussing, has for a number of years taken a very leading and constructive and fine part in developing the Greater National Capital and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and, I believe, also has been on the Art Commission. Things of that sort are in his ken, and he knows them well. But they are only small grains of sand on the beach of unemployment.

My criticism of the Board is that after the expenditure of \$8,000,000, there is nothing that Congress can find which has anything realistic or concrete or definite in its as-to a plan.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, in respect to the suggestion my able friend has made, let me say that the information about Baltimore, of whose planning board and art commission Mr. Delano was not a member, was, it seemed to me, quite as adequate as was the information the Board has relative to Washington. As a matter of fact, I think I received the impression somewhere that the Board had chosen at least five strategic areas—I do not know whether the Senator will recall this—and that one is the Niagara Falls area, that another, as I recall, is the Washington-Baltimore area, that another is in the West, and that another is farther south. I received the impression that the Board tried to make out of these areas a certain pattern which might be of interest in connection with the stabilization of the economy of the country.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator may be correctly advised about that; I do not speak with full knowledge of the fact. However, I do say that in Baltimore and in the State of Maryland, planning boards were set up a good while ago.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator's State has a good State planning board.

Mr. TYDINGS. And we have one in Baltimore City. I have an idea that what the Senator said in reference to Baltimore City more or less related to the plan which the local authorities prepared and sent to Mr. Delano, rather than to any plans which the National Resources Planning Board prepared and sent to Baltimore.

The reason why I say that is because I think we both know that up to the present time the Board has not been actively engaged in explorations in communities, except perhaps on a very limited scale. The experts coming in from the outside are not familiar with the local problems. They would have to consult with local people.

Therefore, I believe we have not gotten for the \$8,000,000 which has been expended, the kind of results to which we are entitled.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, in conclusion, let me say that the able Senator will perhaps be interested to know that each of the agencies complimented the others on what had been done—a situa-

tion which indicated to me a fine spirit of cooperation existing between the agencies.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I am very glad to support the statement the Senator from Florida made with regard to activities in Maryland. I have had many conferences with Colonel Delano, not merely on matters of philosophy but with regard to specific problems concerned with Maryland. On numerous occasions I have taken to meet him the chairman of our State's roads commission, members of other Maryland commissions, and many other prominent citizens. In each instance we have gone over many specific problems at considerable length. I certainly formed the impression that not only do Colonel Delano and his associates have a large fund of specific information, but that such information was not merely information handed to them by some State board, but was information which had been obtained by them as the result of his board's conducting independent studies in cooperation with State authorities. The conferences which I have had with Colonel Delano and his associates—and they cover quite a number of years, beginning even before I became a Member of the Senate—justify me in believing that the board has been doing very constructive work along specific lines.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, the Board has not been in existence during all the period of time to which my colleague refers. In the second place, Mr. Delano was on a commission which was developing a parkway and road system to link Baltimore with Washington. That program is 10 or 15 years old, and has been revised and modified. I am not saying that Mr. Delano has not great knowledge of many of the conditions between Washington and Baltimore, and in both cities. What I am saying—and no one has disputed it with any evidence—is that after \$8,000,000 has been spent, no plan has been evolved to show where we are to employ people when the war is over. The only thing we have is a treatise on the welfare of mankind.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, does not the Senator remember the good work which the National Resources Planning Board did in reporting on the unemployment situation in the anthracite coal region and the future marketing of anthracite coal? I have sent for a copy of the report, and will give it to the Senator in a few moments.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, in 1933 I was in charge of public works in this area, including a large number of States. I do not recall what Colonel Delano's title was at that time, but certainly he was in charge of planning operations, working under or in close cooperation with the P. W. A. It was a part of my duty and pleasure to be in contact with him almost daily. Though this particular Board was not in operation at that time, certainly Colonel Delano was devoting his time to studies regarding

planning. I know that, because of the fact that during that period I discussed many concrete planning propositions with him.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to conclude. I thank the able Senators very much.

All that is involved in the amendment offered by the able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] is something over \$300,000. While that is a great deal of money for an individual, when we are talking about planning the economy of a nation with a population of 130,000,000 people, and prospective unemployment of ten or fifteen million people, the amount of money is a relative bagatelle. In view of the fact that this is the only commission we now have and that there is no immediate proposal before the Senate to substitute another one, it certainly seems to me that the risk of doing nothing is greater than the detriment to the country of expending the \$300,000 and continuing the experienced organization which the country already has.

I hope the amendment will prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] to the committee amendment commencing on page 4, line 23.

Mr. McKellar. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Overton
Austin	Gillette	Pepper
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Ball	Guffey	Reed
Bankhead	Gurney	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hatch	Robertson
Bone	Hawkes	Russell
Bridges	Hayden	Smith
Buck	Hill	Stewart
Burton	Holman	Tait
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Langer	Tobey
Capper	Lodge	Truman
Caraway	McCarran	Tunnell
Chandler	McClellan	Tydings
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Wagner
Danaher	Maloney	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Wheeler
Eastland	Millikin	White
Ellender	Moore	Wiley
Ferguson	Nye	Willis
George	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I know that the Senate is anxious to vote on this question. I shall not consume more than 5 minutes. I know that the subject has been covered, but I think there ought to be presented in this discussion a greater picture of what is needed in the future than has been developed, to my way of thinking, up to the present time.

Some eight or nine million soldiers will be coming home and hunting jobs. There are 20,000,000 men working in the war plants of this Nation, which will be closed down overnight with the cessation of hostilities. That will make a po-

tential army of from eighteen to twenty-eight million men.

There will be \$60,000,000,000 worth of war materials accumulated by the Government, which must be sold in competition with private business, which will then have the difficult task of reviving on a peacetime economy. The national debt will probably be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred billion dollars; and in spite of the talk-down statements about the national debt, that is \$7,500 for every family in America, rich and poor, high and low. The annual interest on that debt alone will take as much money as the yearly revenues of the Government during the period from 1930 to 1940. Furthermore, there will be about \$75,000,000,000 worth of war contracts outstanding after the war is over, which must be renegotiated and settled before private business can go ahead.

In addition, by the time the war is over the banks of the country will have invested 70 percent of their total resources in Government bonds. The American Bankers' Association estimates that by June 30, 1944, the banks of the country will hold about \$100,000,000,000 of Government securities, and that the resources of the banks then will be about \$160,000,000,000. The capital assets of the banks are only \$8,000,000,000; and a decline of only eight points would wipe out all the capital structure of all the banks in America unless plans are evolved to deal with this situation.

These are some of the highlights in the post-war picture; and when we pick up these great volumes of sheer rhetoric, without the semblance of a plan, without even assembling the facts with which the Board must deal, other than to treat them in terms of generalities, I realize that somewhere along the line there is a theorist who is dictating the policies of this Board, without any concrete plan to meet the impact of the situations which are sure to be on the Nation's doorstep shortly after the last shot is fired.

Therefore I say it is folly, after we have spent \$8,000,000 on this Board, and it has not produced a single plan worthy of the name except pamphlets in the abstract, to go on appropriating more money. What we ought to do is to eliminate this Board, and by congressional action set up one equipped with money enough to obtain the proper staff to deal with each of these tremendous problems separately, and integrate it into a national policy, for two purposes:

First, to reestablish private business in this country as we know it ought to be reestablished, with the minimum amount of Government ownership and the minimum amount of regulation.

We ought to do it because there are only two places a man can get a job—either in private industry or in government. Government has not a thing in the world with which to pay his wages unless it first takes it out of the work of those employed on the farms or in private concerns. We are fooling with dynamite; we are piddling with one of the greatest problems that will come before us in the post-war period, as if it were nothing but a spring zephyr. We cannot

treat it in that way and solve it. To do so would be only to waste money and get nowhere.

What we want is a practical, visible, realistic solution of this problem. For that reason I shall vote against this appropriation in the hope that we can eliminate this Board and in due time set up something worthy of the name which will tackle these problems head-on and give us the solution which will perpetuate our American way of life, our private enterprise, our system of private initiative, our constitutional form of government, with justice and opportunity, created not from the top, but from the sweat and toil of all of us in private enterprise, the only place where real wealth can be accumulated for the benefit of all our citizens.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] as modified, to the committee amendment beginning on page 4, line 23.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be stated because I have not been able to be present during the early part of the debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 18, in the committee amendment after the word "laws" it is proposed to strike out "\$200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$534,422"; and on the same page, line 22, after the word "Board" it is proposed to strike out "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States," and insert in lieu thereof "Provided further, That of this appropriation, not less than \$300,000 shall be used for coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I understand the reading of the amendment, it would provide that no less than \$300,000 shall be spent. Did the Senator from Tennessee mean that no more than \$300,000 shall be spent?

Mr. McKellar. It means that no less than that amount shall be spent. I believe that \$300,000 should be spent in cooperation with the States.

Mr. WHITE. The amendment means that no less than the amount stated shall be spent. In other words, that amount must be spent.

Mr. McKellar. That amount must be spent.

Mr. WHITE. At least \$300,000?

Mr. McKellar. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. If he were present he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the

Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on official business.

The Senators from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS and Mr. BROOKS], who are paired on this question, are absent attending a meeting of the Illinois Congressional Delegation, together with State officials of Illinois and representatives of Government departments, in connection with the flood problem in Illinois. I am advised that if present and voting, the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] would vote "yea," and the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] would vote "nay."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from Utah would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is necessarily absent. I am advised that if present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent because of illness. I am informed that if present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—31

Aiken	Guffey	Reed
Ball	Hatch	Russell
Bankhead	Hayden	Stewart
Bilbo	Hill	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Langer	Truman
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Tunnell
Eastland	McKellar	Wagner
Ellender	Mead	Wallgren
Gillette	Pepper	
Green	Radcliffe	

NAYS—43

Austin	Chavez	Johnson, Colo.
Bailey	Clark, Mo.	Lodge
Bridges	Danaher	McCarran
Buck	Davis	McClellan
Burton	Ferguson	Maloney
Bushfield	George	Millikin
Butler	Gerry	Moore
Byrd	Gurney	Nye
Capper	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Chandler	Holman	Overton

Revercomb
Robertson
Smith
Taft
Tobey

Tydings
Vandenberg
Van Nuys
Wheeler
White

Wiley
Willis
Wilson

NOT VOTING—22

Andrews
Barbour
Barkley
Brewster
Brooks
Connally
Downey
Glass

Johnson, Calif.
Kilgore
Lucas
McNary
Maybank
Murdock
Murray
O'Mahoney

Reynolds
Scrugham
Shipstead
Thomas, Idaho
Walsh
Wherry

So Mr. McKELLAR's amendment as modified to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the committee amendment as previously amended.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask for a yeas and nay vote on the committee amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wish to say that every argument made against the Board heretofore is just as good against the amendment now pending. It is not that anyone wishes to prevent planning; I think we should undertake planning, and in my opinion the George committee will undertake planning. The way to begin any thorough planning, any planning not based on a wholly false foundation, is to begin over again, and the only way he can begin again is by abolishing the Board.

Five hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars is just a drop in the bucket. The question is not the amount of money, it is not whether we want to go ahead with planning, but whether we want to be led in that planning to a complete collapse in the United States, whether we are going on with that false premise, with a program which, in my opinion, will cost a huge amount every year if we ever start on it, to the complete destruction of this Republic. We must decide whether we want to get back to reasonable, constitutional planning.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I recall, with one exception the entire membership of the Committee on Appropriations agreed to this provision. There may have been two against it, but after a vote, like that taken here a while ago, this proposal was voted in, and I hope the \$200,000 to provide for cooperation with the States will be agreed to.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, others may do as they like, of course, but from my own standpoint I am not willing to take the responsibility of voting against intelligent planning for after-the-war America, either because of any hatred of the administration, or from any question of relationship which some of the Board might have to some of the administration. In my opinion there will come a time when people will inquire as to the motives of those who see fit to vote against planning for such tremendous matters as will face the American people, not alone in the immediate future, but for some time to come.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to take only about 2 minutes. In the committee I worked with those who sought to preserve the National Resources Planning Board. I offered an amendment, which was adopted by the subcommittee, to

grant \$534,000 for that purpose. In the full committee there was a tie vote, and the amendment was lost. It is my opinion that the best thing to do, in view of the circumstances, in view of the strong prejudice existing against the National Resources Planning Board, is to wipe the slate clean and drop out the amendment reported by the committee.

In view of the circumstances, in view of the vote taken this afternoon, in view of the feeling that the board has boondoggled along through the years, spending a lot of money and getting nowhere, I can see no advantage in continuing the present set-up. I am not trying to pass upon the justice or injustice of the feeling held; I am trying to deal realistically with a hard established fact. My opinion is that we had better wipe the slate clean and begin again, and the \$200,000 left to the Board for a limited 2 years would amount to nothing. I think the proper and wise thing to do is to reject the amendment.

Mr. NYE rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I see that the Senator from North Dakota has risen, and I hope he will say what he has in his mind. He has called my attention to a statement I just made which I wish to correct. I stated that I thought there was only one vote in the committee against the amendment. The Senator calls my attention to the fact that there was a roll call on the amendment, and that it was agreed to by 11 to 9. I have examined the roll call, and I find the Senator from North Dakota is exactly correct, and I desired to make this statement to the Senate. I am very sorry I fell into an inadvertent error.

Mr. NYE. I was sure the Senator from Tennessee would not want to leave the wrong impression, and that if the matter were called to his attention he would correct the statement, as he has done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). Again referring to my pair, I am advised that if present the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] would vote as I am about to vote. I am therefore at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PEPPER. I announce that my colleague [Mr. ANDREWS] is absent because of illness. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from South Caro-

lina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on official business.

The Senators from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS and Mr. BROOKS] are absent attending a meeting of the Illinois congressional delegation, together with State officials of Illinois and representatives of Government departments, in connection with the flood problem in Illinois. I am advised that if present and voting, they would vote "yea."

I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is necessarily absent. I am advised that if present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent because of illness. I am informed that if present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—44

Aiken	Ellender	Mead
Bailey	George	Pepper
Ball	Gillette	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Green	Russell
Bilbo	Guffy	Stewart
Bone	Hatch	Thomas, Okla.
Brewster	Hayden	Thomas, Utah
Burton	Hill	Truman
Capper	La Follette	Tunnell
Caraway	Langer	Vandenberg
Chavez	Lodge	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Wagner
Danaher	McKellar	Wallgren
Davis	McNary	Wiley
Eastland	Maloney	

NAYS—31

Austin	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bridges	Holman	Robertson
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	McCarran	Taft
Butler	McClellan	Tobey
Byrd	Millikin	Tydings
Chandler	Moore	White
Clark, Mo.	Nye	Willis
Ferguson	O'Daniel	Wilson
Gerry	Overton	
Gurney	Reed	

NOT VOTING—21

Andrews	Johnson, Calif.	Reynolds
Barbour	Kilgore	Scrugham
Barkley	Lucas	Shipstead
Brooks	Maybank	Thomas, Idaho
Connally	Murdock	Walsh
Downey	Murray	Wheeler
Glass	O'Mahoney	Wherry

So the committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, in line 25, before the period, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Pro-

vided further, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to appeal to the able acting leader, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. McKellar], if we might at this time recess until tomorrow at 11 a. m.?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that such an order will not be made. The joint resolution providing for extension of the Trade Agreements Act is before the Senate, and has been under debate for 1 day. The act expires on June 12. Because of the fact that so many Senators were absent on Tuesday and Wednesday we had to forego the session of the Senate on those days, and I hope consideration of the appropriation bill may be concluded this afternoon so that we may resume consideration of the joint resolution extending the Trade Agreements Act the first thing tomorrow morning. I do not wish to proceed with it this afternoon.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am sure that the amendment which has been proposed by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass] requires some discussion, and, in my judgment, it will require considerable discussion. I think that, inasmuch as the Senate met at 11 o'clock today, we might as well recess now and meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I spoke to the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. McKellar] and he said he thought there might not be much debate concerning an amendment which the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] intends to propose, dealing with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Mr. McKellar. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] has an amendment to which I see no particular objection. I see no objection to the amendment being adopted and going to conference. I hope the Senate may agree to that amendment and get it out of the way. If the Senator will have his amendment read I am sure it will take but a minute to consider.

Mr. McNARY. Is the proposed amendment a modification of the amendment offered yesterday?

Mr. Byrd. Mr. President, my amendment has not as yet been offered.

Mr. McKellar. No; that amendment has not as yet been offered.

Mr. McNARY. I am directing my remarks to the amendment offered yesterday by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] on behalf of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass]. There is strong opposition to that amendment throughout the country.

Mr. McKellar. Let us see if we cannot get down to that in a moment, and I will speak to the Senator from Oregon about it. Let us see now if we cannot agree to the H. O. L. C. amendment.

Mr. Byrd. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 46, beginning in line 15 and ending in line 21, was agreed to may be reconsidered, and when that is done I shall offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Byrd. Mr. President, to the committee amendment on page 46 I offer an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 46, line 21, before the period, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall prepare a plan for its liquidation by July 1, 1945, and shall submit a report of such plan to the Congress, setting forth the terms of liquidation and such other information as may be necessary to inform the Congress of the disposition of the property of such corporation while in the process of liquidation: Provided further, That the Federal Home Owners' Loan Bank Commissioner, on behalf of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, shall transmit to the Congress semiannually during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, a progress report with respect to liquidation, showing all dispositions of the property of such Corporation by States during the period of liquidation, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds during each quarterly period of the fiscal year 1944."

Mr. Overton. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. Byrd. Yes, I yield.

Mr. Overton. What is the period of final liquidation proposed?

Mr. Byrd. The amendment does not fix a definite period. It simply provides that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall present a plan for liquidation.

Mr. Overton. Within what time?

Mr. Byrd. Up to July 1, 1945, and then, of course, Congress can either accept or reject that plan as it sees fit. It further requires that semi-annual statements be made as to the liquidation now going forward, so the Congress may keep in touch with it.

Mr. Wagner. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. Byrd. I yield.

Mr. Wagner. The amendment does not propose that liquidation shall be made.

Mr. Byrd. No; that a plan of liquidation shall be prepared.

Mr. McKellar. No; I could not consent to anything like that. It merely directs that a plan be submitted by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation itself. I see no objection to that. The Congress should call on it for information at any time it desires.

Mr. Byrd. It requires semi-annual reports as to the progress now being made in liquidation.

Mr. Radcliffe. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. Byrd. I yield.

Mr. Radcliffe. I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia makes no very material change in the present situation. Reports are now prepared from time to time, formally and informally, by the H. O. L. C. and they are submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, through which such matters clear in the Senate. I do not understand that the proposed amendment makes any material change in general procedure in that respect.

Mr. Byrd. It makes this change, that it asks for a report as to a plan for liquidation as of July 1, 1945, and then requires semiannual reports to the Congress, and it would then be a matter of public record as to the liquidation which is already going forward.

Mr. Radcliffe. I am not raising any objection to the amendment at all. I am simply calling attention to the fact that reports practically similar to what this amendment calls for are now being submitted from time to time. It is true there is no existing specific provision that they should be submitted to the Congress, but as they do come to the Banking and Currency Committee I presume they are a part of the records available to the Congress. I do not object to the amendment at all, but I do not think it makes any substantial change in what is being done now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] to the committee amendment on page 46, after line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. La Follette. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. La Follette. Have all the committee amendments been disposed of?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The question is on the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I ask that consideration of the amendment which I offered on behalf of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass] may go over until tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, consideration of the amendment will be passed over until tomorrow.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

The next amendment which had been passed over was, under the heading "National Housing Agency—Federal Home Loan Bank Administration", on page 43, line 2, after the words "total of," to strike out "\$8,310,734, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative personnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess of \$833,333.33 for any month from July to December 1943, inclusive, nor in excess of \$208,333.33 for any month from January to June 1944, inclusive" and insert "\$12,142,200."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is the amendment the modification as expressed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] in his amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it has nothing to do with that. The Glass amendment has not been submitted.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. It is not the present purpose of the Senator to submit it, I take it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; I have no objection whatsoever. I objected to that amendment because it attempted to exclude the private housing agencies of the country from operation, and was rejected by the House. That is the reason for my opposition. Now that that amendment is not to be offered, I am content to go forward.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 43, lines 2 to 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment which had been passed over was, under the heading "Title II—General Provisions," on page 70, after line 24, to strike out:

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of this enactment who, being eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

And insert:

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment

of this act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3), is a person who owes allegiance to the United States.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. Has the committee amendment been acted upon?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not as yet. The amendment went over on the request of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment submitted by the Senator from Louisiana will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, in line 23, after the word "States", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to explain the amendment. I understand that the amendment will be accepted by the Senator from Tennessee who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that I do not have the right to accept the amendment on behalf of the committee. So far as I am concerned, I do not express any opposition to the amendment at this time.

Mr. OVERTON. But in the committee meeting I think it was understood that the amendment would be accepted.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate has to pass on it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the amendment relates to the citizenship clause. That clause provides in effect, that no compensation shall be paid under this appropriation Act or under any other Act to anyone who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not filed a declaration of citizenship, or who is not a person who owes allegiance to the United States.

There is no objection at all to the House provision as clarified by the Senate committee amendment. The purpose of my amendment is to make the administration of the provision a practical one. As the provision now stands, disbursing officers of any department or agency of the Government will have to conduct an inquiry in order to determine whether any particular person is a citizen of the United States or has filed a declaration of citizenship or owes allegiance to the United States, and he will have to determine that question at his peril. If the disbursing officer should make a payment to any officer or employee who happened not to qualify under the restrictions and limitations of the provision, he would make the payment at his risk.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OVERTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator may have provided in the amendment for the point I am about to raise; when I heard the amendment read I did not notice whether that had been done, because I heard it then for the first time: Suppose that, subsequent to the disbursement, the proof is developed contrary to the statement in the affidavit. Does the Senator's amendment provide for recoupment?

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator's amendment does not provide for recoupment. However, of course as a legal proposition I suggest that the Government would be entitled to recover any amount which had been paid to one who was not entitled to it. I do not think there is any question about that. The affidavit will constitute only prima facie evidence.

However, my amendment does provide that anyone who makes a false affidavit shall be penalized by being imprisoned for not more than one year or by paying a fine of not more than \$1,000.

Mr. AUSTIN. I should suggest, Mr. President, that if the Senator also provided in his amendment that, in case of false statement, the person making such statement shall be liable in a civil action for recovery of moneys obtained, the matter would then be without question.

Mr. OVERTON. I have no objection to that, but I think it would follow as a matter of law.

Mr. AUSTIN. I am not so certain, in view of the language of the proposal, that it would follow. The Government here is becoming a volunteer in making the payment. The Government says, "Now we shall make the payment on a mere affidavit." Then, as a matter of law, has not the Government estopped itself from any civil recovery, if it says only that, "We shall prosecute this man for making a false statement, if it is false"?

That is a question which could be entirely avoided by inserting merely two or three words in the Senator's amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. I shall be very glad to undertake to dictate such a provision now if the clerk will take it down, or I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont, in order that he may do so.

Mr. AUSTIN. I am sure the Senator can do so better than I could.

Mr. OVERTON. I am not so sure about that.

Mr. President, I will modify the amendment. After the words "existing law", I insert the following: "*Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government."

Is that language satisfactory?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. Now, Mr. President, let me make the further statement that when the subversive-activities clause was before the Senate several years ago, I was either appointed as a committee of one to draft an appropriate provision

respecting the subversive-activities clause, or else I appointed myself as a committee of one; I have forgotten which was the case.

At any rate, I devoted a great deal of thought to that matter. I consulted those in the administration who had to do with the disbursements and who made the payments; and I came to the conclusion that, among other things, it would be wrong to constitute each disbursing officer a tribunal to determine whether one was guilty of subversive activities or was a member of an organization the purpose of which was the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Therefore, I provided in the clause that for the purposes of that clause, an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate and is not a member of an organization, that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

After considerable discussion, that clause was adopted as a protection to the disbursing officers. It was agreed to by the Senate and by the House, and has been incorporated in innumerable provisions of appropriation acts since then.

The purpose of the pending amendment is similar to the purpose of the amendment about the overthrow-of-the-Government clause. That purpose is that an affidavit shall constitute merely prima facie evidence, so as to protect the disbursing officer, that one qualifies for the reception of payment under the provisions of this section. Then there follows a provision imposing a severe penalty upon one who makes a false affidavit; and that penalty is in addition to other penalties prescribed by law—as, for example, the penalty on one who commits perjury.

Mr. President, I think the amendment should be agreed to, and not only should be taken to conference, but should be agreed to in conference between the House and the Senate.

In the last deficiency bill the House inserted a similar provision incorporating what I have in the pending amendment, omitting, however, the penalty clause, but making the affidavit prima facie evidence, so as to protect the disbursing officers. That was approved by the Appropriations Committee of the House. I think, therefore, that the House conferees will approve this amendment if it is adopted by the Senate. I understand that the amendment is agreeable to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar]. I therefore ask that it be agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I know that the Senator from Louisiana is an expert on this particular subject. I distinctly recall when this subject first arose, about 3 years ago. It is my recollection that we dealt with it in a satisfactory manner at that time. I would appreciate being informed why it is necessary to deal with it further at the present time.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the provision to which the Senator from

Massachusetts refers applied to those who belong to an organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government, or who themselves advocate the overthrow of the Government. They are not entitled to employment or compensation. This is a new clause in reference to citizenship; and I should like to throw the same safeguards around the citizenship clause that were thrown around what might be called the Communist clause.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Overton] to the committee amendment, on page 71, line 23.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I do not believe there are any further committee amendments except the one referred to by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] a while ago, which the committee has directed me to offer. I stated that under those circumstances it would be necessary for me to offer it. I hope, with the consent of the Senator from Oregon, we may take it to conference. If there is any trouble about the amendment we can thrash it out in conference and see what can be done with it.

Mr. McNary. Mr. President, I always try to be considerate. I very strenuously object to the amendment. The Senator now advises me that he is bound by a committee commitment.

Mr. McKellar. Committee action.

Mr. McNary. I like the other word just as well.

Mr. McKellar. Or commitment.

Mr. McNary. I do not wish to embarrass the Senator from Tennessee. I wish to help him out. He is in a hole. If he merely wishes to take the amendment to conference, read it over, and discharge his duty in that fashion, I will go along.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, line 25, before the period, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which ad-

ministrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, let me explain the amendment. There has been a consolidation of a number of departments, and the head of the National Housing Agency came before our committee and said that it was possible for them to make a further consolidation of agencies and save the Government money. This amendment was drawn for that express purpose; and it is provided in the amendment itself that such consolidations may be made only in the event they save the Government money and also save manpower. I invite the attention of the Senator from Ohio and other Senators who may be interested to the language on page 2 of the amendment:

But no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Taft. Mr. President, I think I was on my feet before the announcement of the Chair that the amendment was agreed to. I wish to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question regarding the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was agreed to?

Mr. Taft. I understood the Senator from Oregon to object to the amendment. Perhaps I did not speak up as quickly as I should have.

Mr. McNary. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I hope that will be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. Taft. Mr. President, under the Overman Act the President may consolidate bureaus.

Mr. McKellar. Yes.

Mr. Taft. Would this amendment confer upon the Federal Housing Administrator the power to consolidate bureaus without referring the question to the President? If so, it seems to me it is clearly additional legislation, and not proper in an appropriation bill.

Mr. McKellar. That is entirely true. The amendment is hedged about in this way:

The Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget—

That is a part of the Presidential office—

transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units.

And so forth. The consolidation must meet two requirements. It must save

both manpower and money to the Government. I can see no possible objection to the amendment. The transfer may not be made unless the consolidation saves both manpower and money.

Mr. TAFT. My difficulty is that in the National Housing Agency there are consolidated three completely separate organizations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. One is the F. H. A.; another is the Home Loan Bank System; and the third is the F. P. H. A. Those agencies are very jealous of one another and of other bureaus. It seems to me somewhat doubtful whether we should confer upon the Federal Housing Administrator the right to take a bureau away from one of those agencies and give it to another, or take it into his own office, even if such a transfer would save money.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may not be done unless it saves both money and manpower.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me to be a matter of such importance that it ought to go to the President himself. He made the consolidation under certain conditions. It seems to me that if there are to be further consolidations they ought to be made under the Overman Act and not under an appropriation bill authorizing the Administrator to make these rearrangements.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator prefer to have the amendment read:

That the Administrator may, with the approval of the President—

And so forth?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; I think that would entirely remove my objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I modify the amendment by striking out, on page 1, line 2, the words "Director of the Bureau of the Budget" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "President of the United States."

Mr. TAFT. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be modified accordingly.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, have the committee amendments been concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendments have been concluded. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 66, line 7, before the period, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes, except for cooking purposes, but if the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs finds at any time that the procurement of an

adequate butter supply is not feasible, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes to the extent that such administrator finds to be necessary to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration facilities for other than cooking purposes."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief explanation of the proposed amendment. For a number of years similar appropriation bills have carried the following limitation:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes.

It was originally placed in the law because it was found that in some of the Government institutions oleomargarine, or butter substitutes, were being served to the inmates thereof in lieu of butter. It is now, of course, a well-known fact that there is a shortage of butter in the United States, and the limitation referred to was omitted from this bill when it passed the House of Representatives. Language similar to the amendment which I have just offered was incorporated in the first deficiency bill.

The language, as Senators well know from a study of it, does not bar the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from utilizing oleomargarine or other butter substitutes for veterans in veterans' hospitals, except where he is in a position to obtain butter. In other words, he may buy it when butter is not available. The desire is to maintain this principle in the statute, but to recognize the emergency which now exists.

I feel certain that the Congress will wish to continue the policy which it has followed for a number of years of providing butter for the inmates of and persons assigned to veterans' hospitals wherever it is available to be furnished as a part of the regular diet.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I think it may require some time for the proper consideration of the amendment. It may be advisable to allow the matter to go over until tomorrow. If it is not put over, of course we shall have to proceed now. It is the same old fight being made against the South on the oleomargarine question. I do not see any necessity of going into it on this occasion. The other House declined to go into it. It is an attempt against the use of products of cottonseed oil in the interest of butter.

I had always understood that when people knew what they wanted to buy and what they wanted to use, they ought to be permitted to exercise their free choice. I feel the same principle of free choice should apply to veterans in hospitals.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if I may be pardoned for intruding, it is now nearly 6 o'clock, and if we get into this subject discussion is likely to develop similar to that which I have seen develop in the past. I think we had better adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BANKHEAD. We may as well.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not want to take an improper attitude.

I realize that the hour is late. House Joint Resolution 111 was reported last week. To accommodate some Senators, I put it over until Monday. Then, to accommodate still other Senators, I stated that I would not ask for a Senate session on Tuesday and on Wednesday of this week. In the meantime I consented that the pending bill might be considered. I had no idea there would be a prolongation of the discussion on the bill. I shall ask the leadership if this matter is to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will permit me, this matter may be disposed of on a point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask if the amendment would not be considered in the nature of legislation and subject to a point of order. Our committee considered it, and we had a hearing upon it. The Senator from Wisconsin appeared, and the committee was of the impression that during the war we needed all the butterfats and substitutes we could get, and that the provision should not be inserted. I understand that the other House feels the same way about it. I am inclined to think that this may be treated in the nature of legislation, and I make a point of order on that ground.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that all after line 4 is subject to the point of order. Does the Senator from Wisconsin wish to reoffer the amendment in a modified form?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in view of the situation which exists so far as the purchase of butter is concerned, I would not wish to absolutely tie the hands of the Veterans' Administrator and prevent him from utilizing butter substitutes if butter is not available, even though the Senate might agree to the amendment. The Senate and the House have both incorporated this language, or similar language, in similar appropriation bills, as well as other bills, for over 10 years, to my certain knowledge. However, in view of the butter shortage, and the difficulty of obtaining it, I should not wish to offer the amendment in its original form, as it exists in the present statutes, because I believe that some latitude must be allowed the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in instances—rare though they may be—when he may be unable to purchase butter for the hospitals distributed over the United States.

Therefore, if the point of order against the amendment in its present form shall be sustained by the Chair, the Senator from Wisconsin will be forced to accept the ruling.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by me with respect to estimates submitted by the Budget Bureau.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Under the provisions of the pending bill, the appropriations of the Budget Bureau have been reduced from the amount requested by this Bureau.

At this time I will not discuss the details of this reduction, but I do want to take this opportunity to say that I have come in close contact with the Budget Bureau and its director, Mr. Smith, during my service as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, and I think it is only fair to say that the Budget Bureau is perhaps the only agency of the Government that is showing any concern with respect to holding down governmental expenses.

I have not always agreed with the Budget Bureau. I, of course, know it is under the control of the Executive and must carry out the Executive's policies, but I think the Budget Bureau has made earnest efforts to hold down needless Government expenditures and to bring about orderly and consistent methods of budget procedure, which I believe to be very vital in view of the vast magnitude of our expenditures.

New activities are constantly being placed upon the Budget Bureau. For example, it now has, by congressional enactment, the control of all reports and questionnaires, and has already effected a reduction of 14 percent in these questionnaires as instituted by the different agencies of the Government.

I am making this statement so that as one Member of the Senate it may be understood that while not agreeing in all the actions of the Budget Bureau, I do know that insofar as the Budget Director himself is concerned, he and his organization are doing all they can to eliminate useless and unnecessary expenditures.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 1762) was read the third time and passed.

MR. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. NYE, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER

MR. HILL. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by me on the subject of the use of phosphatic fertilizer manufactured by the T. V. A.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY BEGINS TO SHIP AMMONIUM NITRATE TO BE USED AS FERTILIZER ON DEMONSTRATION FARMS IN 14 STATES

This week the Tennessee Valley Authority is shipping ammonium nitrate from Muscle Shoals in Alabama to 14 different States. Because requirements of the War Department for explosives have been reduced this new product can be made available for fertilizer use on the same test demonstration farms which have been participating in the program through which Tennessee Valley Authority's highly concentrated phosphatic fertilizer has been distributed during the past 8 years.

The results obtained by the use of this new product on these demonstration farms will furnish practical and scientific information which will be exceedingly valuable if, because of further reduction in the need for explosives the capacity of other plants, those under private operation, becomes available for use as a fertilizer on the land. Six thousand tons of ammonium nitrate, high in nitrogen content, containing over 34 percent of the vital mineral and conditioned with lime, will be distributed from Muscle Shoals to demonstration farms in May and June. This week's shipments will go to Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and New York, and there is a possibility that some of the product may also be provided for demonstration farms in Oregon, Vermont, Ohio, and New Mexico.

An additional quantity above that allocated for use on demonstration farms will be produced by Tennessee Valley Authority, but according to regulations of the War Production Board it must be made available for distribution by the industry under allocations by the War Production Board. These allocations, I am informed, adhere to the formula of historical fertilizer use. I do not pretend to know the best way to distribute a material of which we have a critical shortage, but I want to go on record now as questioning the desirability of freezing any longer in any way the "historical" method of handling fertilizer in the United States. Historically the marketing policies of the fertilizer industry have made impossible the full replenishment of the mineral content taken from the soil by cropping. The worn-out lands of the South, the dust bowls of the West are footnote comments to the "historical use" of plant food from commercial sources.

I should prefer to see more recent history honored. I should like to remind the antiquarians in the fertilizer industry, the War Production Board and the Agriculture Department that history has been made since 1933. I should like to be assured that in decisions affecting fertilizer and war food production the history of Tennessee Valley Authority's demonstration program in the past 8 years had not been excluded from consideration. I reviewed that program on this floor recently, and summarized the results obtained since this one agency of government had the courage and the vision to turn its back on the tradition of the past and provide a new plant food to make a better history for the future.

In my judgment it was an important moment in our agricultural history when the Board of Tennessee Valley Authority decided in 1933 to use the facilities of Muscle Shoals to produce phosphatic plant food. When they entered into cooperative agreements with the extension services of the land-grant colleges in the several States to inaugurate a demonstration program to try out the new fertilizer developed another paragraph in history was recorded, and when more than 40,000 farmers agreed to change their farming practices to use the new materials, the writing of a whole new chapter was begun. Those farmers paid the freight, they bought the lime that most soils needed in addition. They took a chance in order to participate in a great new program to relieve a basic mineral deficit in their soil. The results achieved have been magnificent. Those demonstration farmers made agricultural history. They proved what soil scientists had long contended—that by the abundant use of phosphate combined with the planting of legumes, nitrogen would be drawn from the air and fertility restored to the soil with profit to the farmers. They demonstrated a plan which will insure the efficient use of manpower and machines and

guarantee full production from every acre, every crop, and every animal.

Since 1935, 42,000 farmers in 29 States have participated in the demonstration program. On their farms the Tennessee Valley Authority has shown what happens when P_2O_5 is made available to the soil in highly concentrated phosphatic plant food. Those farmers have used an average of 17 pounds of P_2O_5 on every acre of crop and meadow and pasture every year. And as a consequence, on their farms they have increased production of meat and eggs and dairy products, the foods we need today, by an average of over 30 percent.

That was the average use of P_2O_5 and the average increase in production. It includes the results obtained on the poorest land, by the least industrious farmer, and reflects the experience of those beset by special tribulations of inclement weather or by personal misfortunes. On the most successful farms the increase in production of war-scarce foods has gone up over 60 percent. To make that startling record, 30 pounds of P_2O_5 has been applied to every cleared acre. On the same land, the same men, with the addition only of this new plant food have increased their food production without more manpower or more machinery. This is history, too. But it is not the history honored by the fertilizer industry or the experts who advise the War Production Board. Theirs is the history which tolerates a use of 2 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre. That was the average use of phosphate on the farms of the rest of the country, while the demonstration farms stepped up their use as high as 30 pounds.

Devotion to the policies sanctified as history by the industry and the so-called experts who parrot their contentions, limits phosphate use and prompts the specious claim that we have a surplus capacity for production of P_2O_5 in this country. Of course we have a surplus if the farms of the country continue to be limited to 2 pounds per acre by the marketing policies of the industry. If those policies are permitted forever to restrict our food production, then we will always have a capacity for production of the precious mineral of about 600,000 tons beyond anticipated demands. Preoccupied with preserving the habits of the past, no effort has yet been made by the industry, or our agricultural agencies to get that surplus used on the land.

Yet if that much P_2O_5 were applied to the soil and if the results were similar to those experienced on demonstration farms we would have 24,000,000,000 additional pounds of milk this year. That is more than we need. As a matter of fact, the use of only one-tenth of the idle commercial capacity for production of P_2O_5 would mean that our goal of milk production could be reached without more manpower or more machinery. But the capacity is not being used. The land is not getting the mineral. New acres are opened instead. Men and machines are wastefully employed. Formulas of historical use are cited as sacred standards, and the experience of more than 40,000 farmers over 8 years is ignored.

Tennessee Valley Authority does not agree with the optimistic statements which picture this country with a surplus capacity for P_2O_5 production. It reports that we have a critical shortage, if the need of the land for vitality to produce the food we need is taken as the measure of demand. I think the Authority's judgment is likely to be correct on this subject. I like the kind of history it has written in the past few years. I know what this program has accomplished in the South. And I know how disastrous it will be if the supply of P_2O_5 for fertilizer is restricted. Such a restriction threatens.

Part of Tennessee Valley Authority capacity devoted to phosphatic fertilizer pro-

duction has had to be turned over to make elemental phosphorus for combat uses, and substantial demands for shipment of this highly concentrated fertilizer to Great Britain have to be met. To meet this situation, Tennessee Valley Authority recommended almost 2 years ago that additional capacity be provided in order that the supply of phosphate for demonstration farms should not be reduced because of these additional demands. Congress agreed with Tennessee Valley Authority's position and authorized construction of a plant at Mobile in my own State. Funds were appropriated, designs were completed, a site was purchased, but priorities for the use of material have been denied. Of course, such a plant requires substantial amounts of steel. But every ship load of this concentrated phosphatic fertilizer applied to British soil means that seven shiploads of food are spared a crossing.

Every pound of P_2O_5 used on our land relieves the shortage of nitrogen, releases men and machines. I wonder if those relationships have been balanced. I am afraid the decision has been reached by the very men whose selective sense of history does not include the experience of the past 10 years, who do not know the story of a fertilizer program based on the need of the land, rather than the settled habits of men.

Again it is another page in history as Tennessee Valley Authority begins to send out this new plant food, as the capacity of the plants at Muscle Shoals make one more contribution toward breaking down the mineral limitations of our soil. The same farmers will cooperate and the same demonstration methods will be used as 6,000 tons of this new product are used on the soil. I know it will be effectively applied but I am concerned about the use of the amount to be made available for distribution by the industry according to the formula of "historical use." Upon inquiry I am advised by the office of Tennessee Valley Authority that the Authority proposed a different method for distribution of the balance. It wanted farmer cooperatives to have its product, believing that a better educational program would be provided. That recommendation was rejected by the War Production Board. I have asked for a report. I want to know the details. For we ought to know, if additional quantities of ammonium nitrate become available for fertilizer as military demands decline, how it is likely to be used. The War Production Board, the War Food Administration, all agricultural agencies will have a basis for decision when this two months' test is over. On July 1, this brief demonstration will be history, too.

I do not want its results ignored as the implications of the program with respect to phosphate use have been evaded. Problems of storage and shipping, problems of application will have been encountered. If every difficulty is resolved and if more material is available, we can have high hopes for our next planting season—provided only that fertilizer history is brought up to date. Unless it is, the benefits of this program will be restricted to participating farmers. We will know when the experience of this decade has been added to the knowledge of the past in the circles where fertilizer experts move. It will be the day that private industry produces P_2O_5 to the full capacity of its existing plants. It will be the day priorities are granted for the Mobile plant. It will be the day when our agricultural experts face the basic problem of increased food production, when recommendations for fertilizer production and plans for distribution are based on the need of the land, not the habits of farmers or the interest of a private industry in the historical method of treating soil exhaustion.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of House Joint Resolution 111, to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendment is on page 1, beginning on line 8.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, it is too late to proceed with the consideration of the joint resolution at this time, and I am willing that a recess may be taken.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing two nominations under the War Manpower Commission), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nominations withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session.

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Wirt G. Bowman, of Nogales, Ariz., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 26, with headquarters at Nogales, Ariz.

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Basil Manly, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1948 (reappointment).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Rear Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., United States Navy, to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 19th of May 1943;

Rear Admiral Raymond A. Spruance to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 15th day of May 1943; and

Capt. Wilder DuP. Baker to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 13th day of July 1942.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as in executive session I ask that the Senate confirm certain nominations on the executive calendar, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the nominations.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Marine Corps are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed this day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 28, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 27 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James H. Flanagan, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the term of 3 years from July 1, 1943 (reappointment).

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Wirt G. Bowman, of Nogales, Ariz., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 26, with headquarters at Nogales, Ariz., to fill an existing vacancy.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following surgeons to be temporary senior surgeons in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service, effective from June 1, 1943:

Oswald F. Hedley
Thomas H. Tomlinson, Jr.

The following passed assistant surgeon to be temporary senior surgeon in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service, effective from June 1, 1943:

William E. Graham

The following passed assistant surgeons to be temporary surgeons in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service, effective from June 1, 1943:

Daniel J. Daley
Eugene W. Green
Jack L. James

Edgar B. Johnwick
Leo D. O'Kane

The following passed assistant sanitary engineer to be temporary sanitary engineer in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service, effective from June 1, 1943:

Walter N. Dashiell

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Archibald Andrew Fall, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from August 18, 1940.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lt. George Brendan O'Connor, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from June 12, 1938.

Second Lt. Joel John Dilworth, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from May 29, 1942.

TO INFANTRY

Second Lt. Thomas Martin Ward, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1941.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1762

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus,
- 6 boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
- 7 June 30, 1944, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President of the United States,

5

\$75,000.

6

For compensation of the Vice President of the United

7

States, \$15,000.

8

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9

Salaries: For personal services in the office of the Presi-

10

dent, including the Secretary to the President, two addi-

11

tional secretaries to the President and six administrative

12

assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190:

13

Provided, That employees of the executive departments and

14

other establishments of the executive branch of the Govern-

15

ment may be detailed from time to time to the office of the

16

President of the United States for such temporary assistance

17

as may be deemed necessary.

18

Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The

19

White House Office, including stationery, record books, tele-

20

grams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets

21

for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor,

22

special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in

23

the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

24

For printing and binding, \$2,700.

25

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official enter-

1 tainment expenses of the President of the United States, to
 2 be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his
 3 certificate solely, \$30,000.

4 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

5 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration,
 6 refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
 7 electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the
 8 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
 9 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 10 the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

11 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
 13 the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal
 14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract
 15 stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including
 16 expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in further-
 17 ing the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books
 18 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, re-
 19 pair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles
 20 for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary
 21 employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
 22 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 23 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, (1)\$1,655,000
 24 \$1,450,000.

25 For printing and binding, \$52,000.

1 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
 2 of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities
 3 relating to the national defense, including all the objects
 4 for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
 5 of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary
 6 employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or or-
 7 ganizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to
 8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification
 9 Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons,
 10 including State, county, or municipal officers and employees,
 11 with or without compensation; and the payment of actual
 12 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-
 13 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving
 14 while away from their homes without other compensation
 15 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
 16 Bureau, \$825,000.

17 **(2) EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT**

18 *Defense housing: The unexpended balance of the appro-*
 19 *priation made under the heading "Emergency fund for the*
 20 *President, defense housing", contained in the Third Supple-*
 21 *mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is con-*
 22 *tinued available until June 30, 1944.*

23 **(3) NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD**

24 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the*

1 work of the National Resources Planning Board, to perform
2 the functions transferred to said Board on July 1, 1939, and
3 for all expenses necessary for the planning activities of said
4 Board in the interest of national defense, including personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract
6 stenographic reporting services; printing and binding (not
7 to exceed \$8,000); purchase of books of reference and peri-
8 odicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
9 development, conservation, and use of the resources of
10 the Nation; not to exceed \$20,000 for traveling expenses,
11 \$200,000: Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated
12 under this item shall be used for the performance of any
13 functions or duties other than the functions heretofore author-
14 ized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment
15 Stabilization Board: Provided further, That no part of this
16 appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coor-
17 dination of planning with State governments and with
18 political subdivisions of such States.

19 The appropriation herein made for the National Re-
20 sources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to
21 be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal
22 year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any
23 source.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields,

1 memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household
2 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
3 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered
4 or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of de-
5 pendants of employees when transferred from one official sta-
6 tion to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by
7 the Commission between places in foreign countries or be-
8 tween foreign countries and the United States, including
9 transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appoint-
10 ments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered
11 or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer
12 from one official station to another for permanent duty for
13 the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of de-
14 pendants and for the purposes of said Act of October 10,
15 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the pur-
16 chase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals;
17 \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements
18 of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and con-
19 ditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem neces-
20 sary and proper, the Commission may contract for work,
21 supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage,
22 by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of
23 architects, and other technical and professional personnel:
24 *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the
25 Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as

1 secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses
2 as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And*
3 *provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to
4 its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its
5 Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions
6 as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem
7 necessary and proper.

8 **(4) BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND**
9 **RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION**

10 *Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary*
11 *expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research*
12 *to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III*
13 *of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal serv-*
14 *ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed*
15 *\$500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$12,000*
16 *for travel, including attendance at meetings or conventions of*
17 *societies or associations concerned with the problem of the*
18 *Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and*
19 *books of reference; rents in the District of Columbia; and*
20 *payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses*
21 *and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons*
22 *serving, while away from their homes, without other com-*
23 *pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity*
24 *to the Board; and including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing*
25 *and binding; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary*

1 *employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-*
 2 *wise, without regard to Section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the*
 3 *civil service or classification laws, to remain available until*
 4 *September 18, 1944, \$350,000, which amount shall be added*
 5 *to and merged with the unexpended balance as of June 30,*
 6 *1943, of the appropriations under this head in the Third*
 7 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 8 *and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation*
 9 *Act, 1943: Provided, That of this amount not to exceed*
 10 *\$50,000 shall be available for economy and fitness studies.*

11 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary
 13 expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal
 14 services in the District of Columbia and personal services
 15 required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and
 16 including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert
 17 examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for
 18 which examiners within the service are not available; medical
 19 examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examin-
 20 ers acting under the direction of the Commission, and ex-
 21 penses of examinations and investigations held in Washington
 22 and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
 23 incident to attendance at meetings of organizations con-
 24 cerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically

1 directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment
2 and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laun-
3 dry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase
4 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories,
5 newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not
6 to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by
7 the Commission for library membership in societies whose
8 publications are available to members only or to members at
9 a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase,
10 maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and
11 bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay post-
12 age on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; spe-
13 cial-delivery stamps; \$4,918,400, of which not to exceed
14 \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the
15 Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commis-
16 sion in connection with physical examinations of applicants
17 for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the
19 contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to ex-
20 pend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial serv-
21 ices pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska
22 Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by
23 contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of com-
24 pensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable:
25 *Provided further*, That no details from any executive depart-

1 ment or independent establishment in the District of Colum-
2 bia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Wash-
3 ington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during
4 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not
5 affect the making of details for service as members of the
6 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
7 regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
8 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to trans-
9 fer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
10 force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropria-
11 tion in this Act shall be available for the salaries and ex-
12 penses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil
13 Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of
14 April 23, 1941.

15 Prevention of pernicious political activities: For neces-
16 sary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in per-
17 forming the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19,
18 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
20 reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to ex-
21 ceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference
22 and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;
23 and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents
24 and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts
25 of the United States, \$50,000.

1 For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Com-
2 mission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

3 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all neces-
4 sary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection
5 with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel
6 required in connection with emergencies affecting the na-
7 tional security and defense, including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed
9 \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
10 to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries
11 and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessa-
13 tion of hostilities between the United States and the principal
14 enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the
15 United States and the principal enemy powers, this appro-
16 priation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Con-
17 gress shall otherwise provide by law.

18 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

19 For financing of the liability of the United States, cre-
20 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
21 employees in the classified civil service, and for other pur-
22 poses", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
23 thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall
24 be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and
25 disability fund".

1 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

2 For financing of the liability of the United States,
3 created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
4 employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad
5 Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of
6 the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts
7 amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which
8 amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone
9 retirement and disability fund"

10 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

11 For financing of the liability of the United States cre-
12 ated by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of
13 employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who
14 are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936
15 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed
16 to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and
17 disability fund".

18 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
20 the Federal Communications Commission in performing the
21 duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, ap-
22 proved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of
23 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.
24 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention
25 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered

1 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
2 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses,
3 and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for
4 Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President
5 July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract steno-
6 graphic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers,
7 periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees,
8 supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds
9 and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and
10 exchange (not to exceed eight) , maintenance, operation, and
11 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for offi-
12 cial use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding
13 \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the
14 discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient
15 discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the
16 United States for charges incurred by such ships in trans-
17 mitting information in compliance with section 357 of the
18 Communications Act of 1934, as amended. \$2,000,000. of
19 which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including
21 compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio
22 Advisory Committee.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

25 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all ex-

1 penses necessary to enable the Federal Communications
2 Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
3 Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense,
4 including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis,
5 including all of the items of expenditure for which the appro-
6 priation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
7 Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for
8 salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence
9 Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automo-
10 biles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment
11 of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, with-
12 out regard to the civil service and classification laws and,
13 in the case of language or other experts, without regard to
14 any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship,
15 where citizens qualified to perform such work are not avail-
16 able; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
17 light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as author-
18 ized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ;
19 and printing and binding, \$5,590,314: *Provided*, That upon
20 the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities
21 between the United States and the principal enemy powers
22 or after the date of an armistice between the United States
23 and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall
24 cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall
25 otherwise provide by law.

1 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal
4 Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work
5 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the con-
6 struction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for
7 flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a),
8 including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meet-
9 ings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary
10 for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract
11 stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed
12 \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more
14 than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the
15 District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase
16 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
17 and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed
18 \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the
19 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000,
20 which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

21 Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for
22 the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized
23 by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.,
24 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic

1 reporting services; ~~(5)\$100,000~~ \$150,000, of which amount
 2 not to exceed ~~(6)\$76,670~~ \$115,000 shall be available for
 3 personal services in the District of Columbia.

4 National defense activities: For all necessary expenses
 5 (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power
 6 Commission to perform additional activities in connection
 7 with the national security and defense, including activities
 8 under the provisions of the Federal Power Act, activities
 9 under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942,
 10 and activities for the protection of the electric power supply
 11 against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items
 12 of expenditure for which the appropriations under the head-
 13 ing "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission",
 14 are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission
 15 may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for
 16 duties connected with the national security and defense, from
 17 other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That upon the
 18 expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities be-
 19 tween the United States and the principal enemy powers or
 20 after the date of an armistice between the United States and
 21 the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to
 22 be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise
 23 provide by law.

24 For all printing and binding for the Federal Power

1 Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photo-
2 lithographing, \$25,000.

3 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

4 For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Com-
5 mission, including personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and
7 equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage
8 rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for
9 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
10 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
11 Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500,
12 foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance
13 with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act;
14 \$1,900,000 (7), of which not less than \$172,410 shall be
15 available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling
16 Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein
17 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon
18 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolu-
19 tion of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently
20 to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
21 investigation.

22 For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade
23 Commission, \$43,000.

1 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

3 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
4 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, in-
5 cluding the salary of a General Counsel at \$10,000 per
6 annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000) ; actual
7 transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
8 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
9 from their homes without other compensation from the United
10 States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; pur-
11 chase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books
12 of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not
13 to exceed \$150) ; preparation, shipment, and installation
14 of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive ma-
15 terials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of
16 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Adminis-
17 trator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of
18 the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of
19 persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special
20 services determined by the Administrator to be necessary,
21 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and
22 classification laws, (8)\$200,000 \$275,000: *Provided*, That
23 the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and

1 regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner
2 of Public Roads and the Commisisoner of Public Buildings
3 to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

4 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

5 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
6 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of
7 May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair,
8 preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings
9 under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechan-
10 ical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired
11 for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed
12 and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal
13 Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but
14 exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the
15 United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations,
16 and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion
17 depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by
18 the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District
19 of Columbia.

20 General administrative expenses: For architectural.
21 engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other
22 personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding
23 (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments,
24 lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other
25 contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as

1 the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary
2 in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings
3 Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Sala-
4 manca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which
5 payment may be made in advance; \$1,225,000, of which
6 not to exceed \$675,900 may be expended for personal serv-
7 ices in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$386,100
8 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the fore-
9 going appropriations shall not be available for the cost of
10 surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and
11 borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof
12 shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction
13 appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

14 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District
15 of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and
16 preservation, including personal services employed therefor,
17 of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
18 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
19 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not
20 otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal build-
21 ings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial
22 and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens,
23 installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and
24 electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and
25 tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all build-

ings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for advance studies for Federal building construction, such amount of this appropriation to remain available until expended.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives

1 Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
2 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
3 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
4 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
5 departments and establishments in connection with the assign-
6 ment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
7 traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles
8 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
9 employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammuni-
10 tion for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
11 uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the pur-
12 chase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
13 \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance
14 or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any
15 governmental activity, such activity shall make payment
16 therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the
17 Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after
18 the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this
19 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
20 thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the
21 basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in
22 advance.

23 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
24 side the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and
25 maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of

1 buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
2 equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and
3 rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public
4 property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled
5 passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite
6 for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of pub-
7 lic buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia
8 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
9 tration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, that all furniture now owned
10 by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings
11 rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practi-
12 cable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regu-
13 lation plan for furniture: *Provided further*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available for contracts for telephone switch-
15 boards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly
16 serving in each case two or more governmental activities in
17 buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration
18 where it is found that joint service is economical and in the
19 interests of the Government, and any Government activity
20 receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the
21 written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
22 either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for
23 deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the
24 estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and

1 proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be
2 made for service paid for in advance.

3 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, pub-
4 lic buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
5 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
6 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding cur-
7 rent rates for similar services in the place where such services
8 are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be
9 entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works
10 Administrator.

11 In the prosecution of construction projects or planning
12 programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration
13 for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or
14 transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act
15 of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount adminis-
16 tratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries
17 and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of
18 plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office
19 expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of
20 the Treasury Department into a special account for direct
21 expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures
22 to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in
23 accordance with procedures prescribed by the General
24 Accounting Office.

1 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

2 General administrative expenses: For the employment
3 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including
4 advertising in the city of Washington for work to be per-
5 formed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not
6 to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of
7 lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the
8 preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city
9 of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting
10 research and investigational studies, either independently
11 or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other
12 agencies, including studies of highway administration, legis-
13 lation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation,
14 maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and high-
15 way traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
16 methods of road making, especially by the use of local mate-
17 rials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances
18 used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of
19 road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different
20 localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental high-
21 ways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for
22 collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and
23 for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and re-
24 ports; to be paid from any moneys available from the admin-

1 istrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39
2 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

3 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
5 Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States
6 in the construction of rural post roads, and for other pur-
7 poses", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and
8 all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to
9 be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act,
10 as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for depart-
11 mental personal services in the District of Columbia,
12 \$40,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
13 able until expended, which is a part of the amount authorized
14 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the
15 Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
17 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
18 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
19 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
20 or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000
21 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the
22 Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C.
23 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-pro-
24 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That,

1 during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized
2 engineering or other services in connection with the survey,
3 construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for
4 other Government agencies the charge for such services
5 may include depreciation on engineering and road-building
6 equipment used, and the amounts received on account of
7 such charges shall be credited to the appropriation con-
8 cerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year
9 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public
10 Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the
11 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
12 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
13 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
14 vision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
15 and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of
16 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
17 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
18 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
19 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the
20 appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such
21 supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That
22 the appropriations available to the Public Roads Admin-
23 istration may be used in emergency for medical supplies
24 and services and other assistance necessary for the imme-
25 diate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under

1 that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropri-
2 ations for the work of the Public Roads Administration
3 shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding
4 \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of
5 highway departments, associations, organizations, and other
6 agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the
7 temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical
8 consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the
9 Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

10 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

11 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
12 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
13 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
14 vention on the Pan-American Highway between the United
15 States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos
16 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
17 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
18 with several governments, members of the Pan American
19 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of
20 the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolu-
21 tion, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended
22 or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in
23 pan-American countries for and upon the request of any
24 agency or governmental corporation of the United States,
25 \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds pro-

1 vided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or sup-
 2 plemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

3 For surveys in connection with and the construction of
 4 the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provi-
 5 sions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat.
 6 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without
 7 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the pur-
 8 chase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,-
 9 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 10 able until expended.

11 STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

12 For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies
 13 in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in
 14 accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense
 15 Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. ~~(9)821-822~~ 765), \$10,-
 16 000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available
 17 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
 18 President on May 27, 1941.

19 ACCESS ROADS

20 For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of
 21 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
 22 way connections as described in, and in accordance with the
 23 provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act
 24 of 1941 (55 Stat. ~~(10)821-822~~ 766-767), as amended by
 25 the Act approved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,-

1 000, to be immediately available and to remain available
 2 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
 3 President on May 27, 1941.

4 SURVEYS AND PLANS

5 For advance engineering surveys and plans for future
 6 development of the strategic network of highways and by-
 7 passes around and extension into and through municipalities
 8 and metropolitan areas, in accordance with the provisions
 9 of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat.
 10 (11)~~821-822~~ 767), \$3,000,000 to be immediately avail-
 11 able and to remain available during the continuance of the
 12 emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

13 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

14 Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the
 15 Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938
 16 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said
 17 Administration, including personal services and rent in the
 18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

19 Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration
 20 Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work
 21 Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", ap-
 22 proved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Defi-
 23 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices
 24 Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices
 25 Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as

1 follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30,
 2 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by
 3 changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section
 4 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to
 5 "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July
 6 1, 1944".

7 Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or ad-
 8 ministrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency
 9 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
 10 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the
 11 District of Columbia and in the field.

12 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

13 Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign
 14 currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
 15 entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet
 16 losses sustained by officers and employees of the United
 17 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
 18 currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for
 19 other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
 20 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified
 21 therein, \$340,000.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 24 bia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000 (12): *Provided, That the*
 25 *salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the*

1 *rate of \$10,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment*
2 *of this Act, so long as the position is held by the present*
3 *incumbent.*

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for
5 the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel
6 expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books
7 of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the
8 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
9 and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

11 For all printing and binding for the General Accounting
12 Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected deci-
13 sions of the Comptroller General of the United States,
14 \$158,000.

15 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 General administrative expenses: For salaries and ex-
18 penses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate com-
19 merce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance,
20 and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field
21 hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic
22 reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to
23 exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in
24 the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for

1 which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not ex-
2 ceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary
3 books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

4 Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Com-
5 merce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20
6 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as
7 amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Trans-
8 portation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transporta-
9 tion Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary
10 special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling ex-
11 penses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700
12 may be expended for personal services in the District of
13 Columbia.

14 Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Com-
15 merce Commission to keep informed regarding and to en-
16 force compliance with Acts to promote the safety of em-
17 ployees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring
18 common carriers to make reports of accidents and authoriz-
19 ing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate
20 Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances
21 intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as
22 authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906
23 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil
24 Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to
25 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and

1 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
2 safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling
3 expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000
4 may be expended for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia.

6 Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures
7 under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as
8 amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August
9 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of
10 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which
11 carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to
12 install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which
13 comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by
14 the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining
15 to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by
16 the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C.
17 35), and including the employment of the necessary en-
18 gineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which
19 amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal
20 services in the District of Columbia.

21 Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures
22 under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, en-
23 titled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and
24 travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers
25 engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives

1 with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto”
2 (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915,
3 extending “the same powers and duties with respect to all
4 parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender” (45
5 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C.
6 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by
7 the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than
8 fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in
9 the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45
10 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45
11 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, steno-
12 graphic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of
13 the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants
14 may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which
15 amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia.

17 Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Inter-
18 state Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the
19 Act entitled “An Act to amend an Act entitled ‘An Act to
20 regulate commerce’, approved February 4, 1887, and all
21 Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of
22 the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and
23 securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other
24 securities”, approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the
25 Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the “Emer-

1 agency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C.
 2 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per
 3 annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and
 4 traveling expenses, \$600,000.

5 Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expendi-
 6 tures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commis-
 7 sion to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate
 8 Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Com-
 9 merce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject
 10 to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one
 11 director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services
 12 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling ex-
 13 penses; supplies; services and equipment; not to exceed
 14 \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, news-
 15 papers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting
 16 services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, re-
 17 pair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 18 vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence
 19 in connection with investigations of apparent violations of
 20 said Act, ~~(13) \$2,000,000~~ \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That Joint
 21 Board members may use Government transportation requests
 22 when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board
 23 members.

24 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made
 25 for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available

1 for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meet-
2 ings concerned with the work of the Commission.

3 For all printing and binding for the Interstate Com-
4 merce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing
5 general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed
6 \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report
7 form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks
8 shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary ex-
10 penses, including traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate
11 Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the
12 national security and defense, to adopt measures for prevent-
13 ing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic,
14 and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through
15 terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

16 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
17 AERONAUTICS

18 For necessary salaries and expenses of the National
19 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for
20 personal services in the making of special investigations and
21 reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, in-
22 cluding not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of
23 technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of
24 reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the

1 Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aero-
2 nautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research labora-
3 tory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafe-
4 teria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-pro-
5 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one
7 Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000
8 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary em-
9 ployment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by
10 contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
11 classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

12 For all printing and binding for the National Advisory
13 Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, labora-
14 tories, and services located in Washington, District of Colum-
15 bia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

16 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
17 For construction and equipment of additional laboratory
18 buildings and research facilities on the United States military
19 reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be avail-
20 able until expended.

21 Construction and equipment: For completing construc-
22 tion and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at
23 Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available
24 until expended.

1 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
3 the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-
5 aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the
6 arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
7 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
8 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
9 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; pur-
10 chase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of
11 reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting
12 services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to
13 exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the
14 Archivist for library membership in societies whose publica-
15 tions are available to members only or to members at a price
16 lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange
17 of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, opera-
18 tion, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle,
19 \$885,000.

20 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
21 \$7,000.

22 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

23 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts other-
25 wise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this

1 authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the admin-
2 istrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National
3 Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act
4 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such
5 amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator deter-
6 mines are required for the expenses of the Office of the
7 Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the perform-
8 ance of administrative and supervisory services relating to
9 the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from
10 the funds available for the administrative expenses of such
11 constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authoriza-
12 tion for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until
13 June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of
14 the Administrator, including personal services and rent in
15 the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase
16 and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals
17 and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mount-
18 ing, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed
19 \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
20 passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for tem-
21 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
22 or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard
23 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification
24 Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically au-
25 thorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation

1 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
2 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away
3 from their homes, without other compensation from the
4 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and
5 (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at
6 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
7 Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator;
8 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
9 road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents
10 per mile for all travel performed in privately owned auto-
11 mobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property
12 within the limits of their official posts of duty when such
13 travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by
15 Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency
16 Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to admin-
17 istrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the
18 National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and
19 shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing
20 Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of
21 said constituent units, and none of the funds made available
22 by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated
23 or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation
24 account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an
25 appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such

1 expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accord-
 2 ance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended
 3 **(14):** *Provided further, That the Administrator may, with*
 4 *the approval of the President, transfer to this authorization*
 5 *or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds avail-*
 6 *able for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the*
 7 *Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency*
 8 *such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the*
 9 *Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any*
 10 *of the administrative functions of the National Housing*
 11 *Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made*
 12 *unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in man-*
 13 *power and a savings in administrative expenses, which*
 14 *savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but*
 15 *instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which*
 16 *administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization.*

17 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

18 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of **(15)** \$8,-
 19 310,734, and such corporation shall be liquidated as provided
 20 by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to
 21 the extent necessitated by the reduction of administrative per-
 22 sonnel herein required, and the expenses incident to such
 23 liquidation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
 24 for the purposes hereof. The Home Owners' Loan Corpora-
 25 tion shall not incur for administrative expenses in excess

1 of ~~\$833,333.33~~ for any month from July to December 1943,
2 inclusive, nor in excess of ~~\$208,333.33~~ for any month
3 from January to June 1944, inclusive ~~\$12,142,200~~, to be
4 derived from the same sources as the funds made available
5 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
6 Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
7 poration, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the
8 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from the
9 special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be
10 available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative ex-
11 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration
12 (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942),
13 which term and the term Administration, wherever used
14 herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to
15 said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation
16 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of
17 May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof,
18 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
19 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
20 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3,
21 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to
22 exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with
23 the work of said Administration when specifically authorized
24 by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
25 of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and

1 newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate
2 purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle;
3 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
4 senger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically author-
5 ized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other
6 necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of
7 subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,
8 without other compensation from the United States, in an
9 advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services
10 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal
11 Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, includ-
12 ing the use of services and facilities within the Administra-
13 tion; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books
14 of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or
15 accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Ad-
16 ministration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the
17 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for
18 the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account
19 or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That
20 (1) all necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation
21 of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including
22 services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis,
23 but not including other personal services) in connection with
24 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
25 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging

1 to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has
2 an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including serv-
3 ices performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including
4 other personal services) in connection with the handling,
5 including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on
6 behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and
7 retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds,
8 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall
9 be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
10 hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise
11 provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of
12 the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
13 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan
14 Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-
15 1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended
16 (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National
17 Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1725-1732): *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds
19 heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States
20 under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home
21 Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances
22 of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative ex-
23 penses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would,
24 except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall
25 be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a

1 special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as
2 well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the
3 Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home
4 Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and
5 (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
6 1936 (16): *Provided further, That, notwithstanding any*
7 *order or regulation issued by the Office of Price Administra-*
8 *tion, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to*
9 *dispose of any real property to which such corporation has title*
10 *upon such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan*
11 *Bank Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly*
12 *liquidation of such real property: Provided further, That the*
13 *Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall prepare a plan for*
14 *its liquidation by July 1, 1945, and shall submit a report of*
15 *such plan to the Congress, setting forth the terms of liquida-*
16 *tion and such other information as may be necessary to*
17 *inform the Congress of the disposition of the property of such*
18 *Corporation while in the process of liquidation: Provided*
19 *further, That the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner,*
20 *on behalf of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, shall*
21 *transmit to the Congress semi-annually during the fiscal year*
22 *ending June 30, 1944, a progress report with respect to*
23 *liquidation, showing all dispositions of the property of such*
24 *Corporation by States during the period of liquidation,*
25 *together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the*

1 *process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of*
 2 *such funds during each quarterly period of the fiscal year*
 3 *1944*

4 **(17)***The appropriation under the head "National Housing*
 5 *Agency" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation*
 6 *Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.*

7 **FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

8 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of
 9 the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration
 10 as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2)
 11 the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury
 12 comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under
 13 authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing
 14 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war
 15 housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in
 16 accordance with the provisions of said Act for the adminis-
 17 trative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, in-
 18 cluding: Personal services in the District of Columbia and
 19 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the
 20 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
 21 of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833),
 22 but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate
 23 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle,
 24 reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge,
 25 road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the in-

1 spection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed
2 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned
3 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty
4 when such travel is performed in connection with such
5 inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of refer-
6 ence, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and news-
7 papers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services;
8 procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; main-
9 tenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled pas-
10 senger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes;
11 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
12 of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and
13 not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons
14 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-
15 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
16 to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of
17 attendance, when specifically authorized by the Com-
18 missioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Ad-
19 ministration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided,*
20 That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including
21 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not includ-
22 ing other personal services) in connection with the acquisi-
23 tion, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, im-
24 provement, or disposition of real or personal property of the
25 Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and

1 VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as
2 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
3 *further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the ad-
4 ministrative expenses and other obligations, including non-
5 administrative expenses, of the Administration shall be in-
6 curred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
7 of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
8 1701).

9 Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the
10 funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced
11 or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration
12 under authority of the National Housing Act of June 27,
13 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed
14 \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and
15 expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and ex-
16 penses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in
17 the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under au-
18 thority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available
19 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under
20 section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

21 FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

22 Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts avail-
23 able (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the
24 payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public
25 Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section

1 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the
2 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521),
3 and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941
4 (55 Stat. 197) and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810)
5 relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in
6 carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June
7 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively,
8 to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred
9 pursuant to Executive Order No. 7732 of October 27, 1937,
10 and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g)
11 and 6 of Executive Order No. 9070 of February 24, 1942,
12 not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority
13 derived from its operations under the Act of September 1,
14 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for
15 all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, in-
16 cluding personal services and rent in the District of Columbia;
17 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
18 senger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organi-
19 zations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special
20 services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
21 Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;
22 payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner,
23 of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary ex-
24 penses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment
25 of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving,

1 while away from their homes and without other compensation
2 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Au-
3 thority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed
4 \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work
5 of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of law-
6 books, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing
7 equipment.

8 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
9 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
10 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
11 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with
12 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this pur-
13 pose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except
14 for payments required on contracts entered into prior
15 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
16 available for payment to any public-housing agency for
17 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
18 unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regula-
19 tions prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
20 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
21 States.

22 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

23 For salaries and expenses, including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange
25 Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or

1 in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when
 2 necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
 3 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, direc-
 4 tories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the pur-
 5 chase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the ex-
 6 pense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the
 7 Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the
 8 Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign
 9 postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment;
 10 operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled
 11 passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves;
 12 \$4,000,000 (18): ~~Provided, That no part of this appropria-~~
 13 ~~tion shall be used to promulgate or enforce any rules or regu-~~
 14 ~~lations known as the proposed rule or regulation F-9 and~~
 15 ~~F-10, and providing in substance (1) that engineers reports~~
 16 ~~shall be mandatory, (2) requires a disclosure of the cost or~~
 17 ~~purchase price, and (3) an abridgment of the right to appoint~~
 18 ~~an agent, all with reference to the sale of oil and gas royalties~~
 19 ~~and leases, under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Division~~
 20 ~~of the Securities and Exchange Commission.~~

21 For all printing and binding for the Securities and
 22 Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

23 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

24 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
 25 necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase

1 of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of
2 the Government and from other sources; for the system of
3 international exchanges between the United States and for-
4 eign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among
5 the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the ex-
6 cavation and preservation of archeological remains; for main-
7 tenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assist-
8 ants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes;
9 and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine
10 Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for ex-
12 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
13 of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secre-
14 tary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding,
15 not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall
16 be available for printing the report of the American Historical
17 Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
18 guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of
19 buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for prepara-
20 tion of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publica-
21 tions; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books,
22 pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

23 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
24 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
25 protection and care of the works of art therein, and all admin-

1 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act
2 of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
3 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered
4 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in
5 the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in
6 sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not
7 exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8 concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art,
9 when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery;
10 periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed \$150), and
11 books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in ad-
12 vance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for
13 membership in library, museum, and art associations or
14 societies whose publications or services are available to
15 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
16 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
17 guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles
18 and gas masks for the protection of public property and
19 employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-
20 ing; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-
21 carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and
22 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and
23 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
24 grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
25 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as

1 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
 2 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
 3 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

4 TARIFF COMMISSION

5 For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,
 6 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
 7 elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200,
 8 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
 9 gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other
 10 machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodi-
 11 cals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting
 12 services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff
 13 Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-
 14 1341), ~~(19) \$750,000~~ \$825,000, of which amount not to
 15 exceed \$2,500 may be expended for attendance at meetings
 16 concerned with subjects under investigation by the Commis-
 17 sion; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quar-
 18 ters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act
 19 approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to ex-
 20 ceed \$1,700 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of
 21 this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any
 22 member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter partici-
 23 pate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338
 24 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of

1 his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or
2 in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

3 For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission,
4 \$10,000.

5 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

6 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The
7 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended
8 (16 U. S. C., chapter 12A), including the continued con-
9 struction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts
10 Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including
11 an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee
12 River within the pool of this project) ; Cherokee Dam; Apa-
13 lachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South
14 Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional
15 unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navi-
16 gation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer
17 and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near
18 Mobile, Alabama; and the acquisition of necessary land, the
19 clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the con-
20 struction or purchase of transmission lines and other facili-
21 ties, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts,
22 and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference,
23 newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and opera-
24 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District

1 of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries
2 and expenses connected with the organization, opera-
3 tion, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Au-
4 thority, and for examination of estimates of appro-
5 priations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance
6 on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund,
7 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority
8 from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the
9 provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority
10 Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and ac-
11 counted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee
12 Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June
13 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obliga-
14 tions chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority
15 fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the
16 Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the
17 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and
18 section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as
19 amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors
20 of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the comple-
21 tion of projects determined by the President to be essential
22 for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available
23 for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
24 may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of au-

1 thorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount
2 expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not
3 exceed \$769,044.

4 THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

5 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
6 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority
7 Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
8 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
9 of the United States monthly.

10 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United
12 States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue
13 Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942,
14 including personal services and contract stenographic report-
15 ing services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase
16 and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and
17 periodicals, \$555,940.

18 For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the
19 United States, \$32,000.

20 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

21 To increase the construction fund established by the
22 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*,
23 That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed
24 \$19,350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses

1 of the United States Maritime Commission, including per-
2 sonal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of at-
3 tendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically author-
4 ized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings con-
5 cerned with the work of the Commission; printing and bind-
6 ing; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and news-
7 papers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase
8 (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation
9 of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as author-
10 ized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army,
11 Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Com-
12 mission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel,
13 and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and
14 not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or
15 otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the perform-
16 ance of legal and other special services, without regard to
17 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed
18 \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of
19 such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission desig-
20 nated from time to time by the War Shipping Administra-
21 tor as a joint service organization for the Commission and
22 the War Shipping Administration, including the objects
23 hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount
24 limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director
25 of the Bureau of the Budget.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official

1 duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of refer-
2 ence, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and
3 other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair,
4 and operation of same, including not more than two pas-
5 senger automobiles for general administrative use of the
6 central office in the District of Columbia; and notwith-
7 standing any provisions of law to the contrary, the Ad-
8 ministrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned
9 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
10 Administration employees located at isolated stations to
11 and from school under such limitations as he may by
12 regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions
13 of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to
14 expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for ac-
15 tual services pertaining to the Government life-insurance
16 fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining com-
17 petition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine
18 to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal
19 Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy,
20 and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under
21 the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
22 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
23 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
24 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
25 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for ex-

1 penses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms;
2 for recreational articles and facilities at institutions main-
3 tained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative
4 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
5 for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
6 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during
7 the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal
8 years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein
9 made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals
10 or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
11 tration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be
12 furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator
13 of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving
14 hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Admin-
15 istration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State
17 or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer
18 soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved
19 August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those
20 veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration
21 facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*,
22 That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ
23 medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem
24 advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of
25 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropria-

tion shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities (20):

Provided further, That notwithstanding the limitation in section 106 of this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'

1 Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which
2 this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years,
3 \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

4 For military and naval insurance accruing during the
5 fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior
6 fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

7 Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of
8 adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the
9 quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans,
10 as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38
11 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately
12 available and to remain available until expended.

13 National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the
14 National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with
15 the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act
16 of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of
17 the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums
18 waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death
19 or total disability of the insured shall have been determined
20 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result
21 of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of mili-
22 tary or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service
23 Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when
24 recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator

1 of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a)
 2 of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

3 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
 4 domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until
 5 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available
 6 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with
 7 the approval of the President, for extending any of the
 8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Admin-
 9 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
 10 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.
 11 438j) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum
 12 of this amount shall be available for the employment in the
 13 District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical
 14 and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and
 15 specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in
 16 the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling
 17 expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection
 18 therewith.

19 (21) *Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief: For payment of*
 20 *claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'*
 21 *Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$70,000, to be imme-*
 22 *diately and continuously available until expended: Provided,*
 23 *That any moneys received under said article IV shall be*
 24 *credited to this appropriation.*

25 Total. Veterans' Administration. (22) \$887,017,000

1 \$887,087,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
2 shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any
3 persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing
4 such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made
5 to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the
6 Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

7 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, the salaries of ~~(23)the Commissioners of the Interstate~~
9 ~~Commerce Commission~~, the Commissioners of the United
10 States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the
11 Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incum-
12 bent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff
13 Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per
14 annum.

15 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
17 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
18 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
20 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
21 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
22 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
23 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
24 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
25 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-

1 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
3 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation con-
4 tained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-
5 viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
6 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
7 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
8 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
10 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
11 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
12 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or author-
13 ization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
14 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
15 other Act is effective.

16 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expend-
17 able for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been
18 placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may
19 not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget esti-
20 mates submitted for the appropriations.

21 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
22 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
23 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
24 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
25 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not

1 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
2 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
3 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
4 herein provided.

5 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944
7 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and
8 employees of the executive departments and independent
9 establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel
10 performed by them on transfer from one official station to
11 another when authorized by the head of the department or
12 establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:
13 *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any
14 transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or
15 employee.

16 (b) Appropriations of the executive departments and
17 independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available
18 for the transportation of things shall be available, in accord-
19 ance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1),
20 for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and
21 effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments
22 and establishments when transferred from one official station
23 to another for permanent duty.

24 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
25 propriation available for the executive departments and inde-

pendent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and “official purposes” shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in

1 field work the character of whose duties makes such trans-
2 portation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
3 when the same is approved by the head of the department
4 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this sub-
5 section (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
6 use of the President, the heads of the executive depart-
7 ments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

8 SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-
9 drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufactur-
10 ing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories,
11 tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive depart-
12 ment or independent establishment or his duly authorized
13 representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply
14 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
15 whole or in part payment therefor.

16 SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
17 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to
18 any executive department or independent establishment during
19 the fiscal year 1944 when the aggregate amount involved does
20 not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as
21 affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or serv-
22 ices without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater
23 than \$100.

24 ~~(24)SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,~~
25 ~~1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any~~

1 other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any
2 officer or employee of the Government of the United States;
3 or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned
4 by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty
5 is in continental United States unless such person is a
6 citizen of the United States or a person in the service of
7 the United States on the date of this enactment who, being
8 eligible for citizenship, had theretofore filed a declaration
9 of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to
10 the United States.

11 *SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1,*
12 *1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or*
13 *any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any*
14 *officer or employee of the Government of the United States*
15 *(including any agency the majority of the stock of which is*
16 *owned by the Government of the United States) whose*
17 *post of duty is in continental United States unless such per-*
18 *son (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person*
19 *in the service of the United States on the date of enactment*
20 *of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a*
21 *declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United*
22 *States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes alle-*
23 *giance to the United States: Provided, That for the pur-*
24 *pose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person*
25 *shall be considered prima facie evidence that the require-*

1 ments of this section with respect to his status have been
2 complied with: *Provided further, That any person making*
3 *a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-*
4 *viction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for*
5 *not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*
6 *above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution*
7 *for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further,*
8 *That any payment made to any officer or employee con-*
9 *trary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable*
10 *in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not*
11 *apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines*
12 *or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States*
13 *in the prosecution of the war: Provided, That this section*
14 *shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act*
15 *and shall supersede and be in lieu of similar provisions in*
16 *appropriation Acts restricting the expenditure of funds dur-*
17 *ing the fiscal year 1943, but any exemptions from such*
18 *superseded provisions shall remain in force in connection*
19 *with the operation of this section until June 30, 1943.*

20 SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of
21 the executive departments or independent establishments, in-
22 cluding any agency the majority of the stock of which is
23 owned by the Government of the United States, designated in
24 writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby au-
25 thorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Re-

1 vised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to
2 entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Govern-
3 ment, or any other oath required by law in connection with
4 employment therein, such oath to be administered without
5 charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths
6 administered by officers having seals.

7 SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 17, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 27 (legislative
day, May 24), 1943.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Hinshaw	Mansfield, Tex.	Simpson, Ill.
Hobbs	Martin, Iowa	Simpson, Pa.
Hoeven	Martin, Mass.	Slaughter
Hoffman	May	Smith, Ohio
Holmes, Mass.	Morrow	Smith, Va.
Holmes, Wash.	Michener	Smith, Wis.
Hope	Miller, Nebr.	Sparkman
Horan	Mills	Springer
Jarman	Monroney	Stanley
Jeffrey	Morrison, La.	Starnes, Ala.
Jenkins	Mott	Stearns, N. H.
Jennings	Mundt	Stefan
Jensen	Murray, Tenn.	Stewart
Johnson,	Murray, Wis.	Stockman
Anton J.	Newsome	Sumner, Ill.
Johnson,	O'Hara	Sumners, Tex.
Luther A.	Pace	Sundstrom
Johnson,	Patman	Taber
Lyndon B.	Patterson, Ga.	Talle
Johnson, Okla.	Phillips	Tarver
Jones	Ploeser	Taylor
Jonkman	Poage	Thomas, N. J.
Judd	Poulson	Thomason
Kearney	Price	Tibbott
Keefe	Priest	Towe
Kefauver	Randolph	Vincent, Ky.
Kilburn	Rankin	Vinson, Ga.
Kleberg	Reece, Tenn.	Vorys, Ohio
Knutson	Reed, N. Y.	Vursell
Lambertson	Rees, Kans.	Wadsworth
Landis	Richards	Ward
Lanham	Rivers	Weaver
Lea	Rizley	West
McCord	Robertson	Whitten
McGregor	Robison, Ky.	Whittington
McKenzie	Rockwell	Wigglesworth
McLean	Rodgers, Pa.	Willey
McMillan	Rogers, Mass.	Winstead
McWilliams	Rohrbough	Winter
Maas	Rowe	Wolcott
Mahon	Satterfield	Woodruff, Mich.
Maloney	Shafer	Woodrum, Va.
Manasco	Short	Worley
		Zimmerman

NAYS—141

Angell	Gavagan	Myers
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gordon	Norman
Barry	Gorski	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Beall	Hagen	O'Brien, Mich.
Bender	Hart	O'Connor
Bennett, Mich.	Hays	O'Konski
Bishop	Heffernan	O'Neal
Blackney	Hoch	O'Toole
Bloom	Holfield	Outland
Bolton	Howell	Prefler
Bradley, Pa.	Hull	Philbin
Brehm	Izac	Powers
Buckley	Jackson	Pracht
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson,	Rabaut
Burdick	Calvin D.	Ramspeck
Busbey	Kee	Reed, Ill.
Butler	Kelley	Rogers, Calif.
Byrne	Kennedy	Rolph
Cannfield	Keogh	Rowan
Carter	Kirwan	Sabath
Celler	Klein	Sadowski
Coffee	Kunkel	Sasser
Cole, Mo.	LaFollette	Sauthoff
Crosser	Lane	Scanlon
Cullen	Lemke	Schiffner
Curley	Lesinski	Schuetz
D'Alesandro	Lewis, Ohio	Scott
Dawson	Luce	Sheppard
Day	Ludlow	Sheridan
Delaney	Lynch	Smith, Maine
Dickstein	McCormack	Snyder
Dilweg	McGranery	Somers, N. Y.
Dingell	McMurray	Spence
Dirksen	Madden	Stevenson
Eberharter	Maenunson	Sullivan
Ellison, Md.	Mansfield,	Troutman
Elmer	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Engel	Marcantonio	Walter
Fay	Mason	Wasielewski
Feighan	Merritt	Weiss
Fenton	Miller, Conn.	Wenc
Fitzpatrick	Miller, Mo.	Wheat
Flannagan	Miller Pa.	White
Fogarty	Monkiewicz	Wolfenden, Pa.
Forand	Morrison, N. C.	Wolverton, N. J.
Ford	Murk	Wright
Furlong	Murphy	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Wickersham

NOT VOTING—59

Bell	Cochran	Culkin
Boykin	Cole, N. Y.	Dies
Cannon, Fla.	Compton	Domengaux
Capozzoli	Costello	Douglas
Chapman	Crawford	Fulmer

Gallagher	Kerr	Robinson, Utah
Gibson	King	Russell
Gifford	Larcade	Schwabe
Gillette	LeCompte	Sikes
Gillie	LeFevre	Smith, W. Va.
Granger	McCowan	Steagall
Grant, Ala.	McGehee	Talbot
Guyer	Murdock	Thomas, Tex.
Heldinger	Nichols	Tolan
Hendricks	O'Brien, N. Y.	Treadway
Johnson, Ind.	O'Leary	Van Zandt
Johnson,	Peterson, Fla.	Weichel, Ohio
J. Leroy	Pittenger	Welch
Johnson, Ward	Plumley	Whelchel, Ga.
Kean	Ramey	Wilson

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wickersham for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Grant of Alabama for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.

Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Pittenger against.

Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.

Mr. Steagall for, with Mr. Ramey against.

Mr. Domengaux for, with Mr. Larcade against.

General pairs:

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Nichols with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Russell with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Whelchel of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Welch of Ohio.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Granger with Mr. McCowan.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Gibson with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Murdock with Mr. Ward Johnson.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I have a pair with the gentleman from New York, Mr. CAPOZZOLI. If present, he would have voted "nay"; therefore I withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 495, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. MAY, THOMASON, MERRITT, and SHORT.

GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill S. 796.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title of the bill S. 796 will be corrected.

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION AND CONVERSION OF CERTAIN AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1943.)

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that authorizes 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary ships. The Senate amended the bill by putting a proviso in it to the effect that the Navy could only have jurisdiction as to the design with reference to the auxiliary ships being built by the Maritime Commission for the Navy. We accepted that amendment.

The Senate also amended it by precluding the Navy from having jurisdiction of the designs of ships from July 25, 1942, to date. The Senate receded from that amendment.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions, I ask for adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLISHING CERTAIN NAVAL TRUST FUNDS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2584) to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1943.)

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill and the conference report relate to the abolishment of what is known as the hospital fund. The hospital fund under previous law is created by the fines and forfeitures and a 25-cent deduction

from the monthly pay of officers and enlisted men. In view of the fact that the committee has adopted the policy of abolishing the hospital fund and transferring it into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, we do not feel that the enlisted and officer personnel should be required to pay \$2.40 to go into the fund. The maintenance of the hospital is to be in the same manner as the Army hospitals; that is, by direct appropriation.

Mr. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MAAS. This merely puts the Navy on an exact par with the Army?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct. Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would like to know if the Speaker will recognize me at this time to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 2589.

The SPEAKER. Is there a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There is a unanimous report from the members who were present this morning. It relates to the WAVES legislation, and we have met the opposition that was pointed out on the floor during the last consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is that the bill the gentleman spoke to me about?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It is.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman conferred with the minority leader?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have conferred with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS]. I did not speak to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], but I did say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] that I would ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the gentleman did not speak to me, as I have informed a good many Members of the House that there would be no other legislation taken up for consideration this afternoon.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, what I am saying now has no application at all to my distinguished friend from Georgia, and this expressly does not apply to his present unanimous-consent request, because there is no more cooperative and able Member of the House than the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentle-

man from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. However, for the RECORD I wish to say that I shall insist that all unanimous-consent requests in the future be taken up with the minority leader and the majority leader.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with what the gentleman says.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I shall insist upon that.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I asked the Speaker if he would recognize me to make the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am merely making an observation, and as I indicated, I eliminated the gentleman from Georgia in my statement.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I withdraw my request.

The SPEAKER. And in the future I suggest the presiding officer should be consulted.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

I have spoken to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and he has no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. WOODRUM of Virginia, FITZPATRICK, STARNES of Alabama, HENDRICKS, WIGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and CASE.

WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 133, to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18, 78th Cong.), be amended by deleting "two hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of the resolution to give us a brief statement of what is proposed to be done under the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply amends Public Law No. 18, which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. They have already sold the 100,000,000 and have received many other demands

for wheat from feeders throughout the country.

I have received a report from the Commodity Credit Corporation in which they agree that this legislation should be passed, the object of which is simply to amend the present existing law by adding 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of this resolution is simply to relieve the shortage and to take the wheat from Government storage?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is right. Demands have been received from all over the country that more of this wheat be released for feed, and this resolution will permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. There is no other change in the existing law proposed by this amendment except to add this 50,000,000 bushels?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No other change is proposed in the law as it now stands?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so for the purpose of asking the gentleman if he has conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture about the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have conferred with the chairman of the committee; I also conferred with the Speaker and with the majority and minority leaders of the House.

Mr. PACE. The resolution is acceptable to the chairman of the committee?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. PACE. He is absent and I make this inquiry for that reason.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have consulted him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Sauthoff
Schiffner
Schwabe
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stanley
Stefan
Stevenson

Stewart
Stockman
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Towe
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell

Wadsworth
Welch
Wheat
Wigglesworth
Willey
Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—159

Abernethy
Allen, La.
Anderson,
N. Mex.
Beckworth
Bland
Bloom
Boren
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Bulwinkle
Burch, Va.
Burchill, N. Y.
Burglin
Camp
Cannon, Mo.
Celler
Clark
Coffee
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Cravens
Creal
Cresser
Cullen
D'Alessandro
Davis
Dawson
Deaney
Dickstein
Dilweg
Dingell
Disney
Doughton
Drewry
Durham
Feighan
Fernandez
Fisher
Fitzpatrick
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Ford
Fuibrigh
Fulmer
Gathings
Gorski
Gossett
Granger

Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hare
Harless, Ariz.
Harris, Ark.
Harris, Va.
Hays
Hébert
Hobbs
Hoch
Hollfield
Izac
Jackson
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Kee
Kennedy
Kilday
Kirwan
Kieberg
Klein
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Lea
Lesinski
Ludlow
Lynch
McCord
McCormack
McGranery
McKenzie
McMillan
McMurray
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Maloney
Manasco
Mansfield,
Mont,
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Mills
Monroney
Morrison, N. C.
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Newsome
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.

O'Connor
O'Neal
Outland
Patman
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Philbin
Poage
Priest
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin
Richards
Rivers
Robertson
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasser
Satterfield
Scanlon
Schuetz
Sheppard
Sikes
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Sparkman
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Sullivan
Sumners, Tex.
Tarver
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Vincent, Ky.
Walter
Ward
Wasielewski
Weiss
Wene
West
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—94

Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Bell
Bonner
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Buckley
Butler
Byrne
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Carson, Ohio
Chapman
Chenoweth
Cochran
Cole, N. Y.
Costello
Courtney
Crawford
Culkin
Dies
Domengeaux
Douglas
Eberhart
Fay
Forand
Furlong
Gallagher
Gamble
Gavagan

Gavin
Gerlach
Gibson
Gifford
Gillie
Goodwin
Gordon
Gore
Green
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hoffman
Jarman
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Kearney
Kefauver
Kelley
Keogh
Kilburn
King
Knutson
LeCompte
LeFevre
Luce
McGehee
McWilliams
Mason
May
Merritt

Miller, Mo.
Monkiewicz
Mundt
Murphy
Myers
Nichols
Norman
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Leary
O'Toole
Pace
Pfeifer
Price
Rizley
Robinson, Utah
Russell
Sabath
Scott
Shafer
Sheridan
Slaughter
Smith, W. Va.
Somers, N. Y.
Stearns, N. H.
Taylor
Tolan
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Weaver
Welch, Ohio

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
Mr. Monkiewicz for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Carson of Ohio for, with Mr. Gavagan against.
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.
Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Chapman against.
Mr. Weichel of Ohio for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. McWilliams for, with Mr. McGehee against.
Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Costello against.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Merritt against.
Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Pace against.
Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.
Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberhart against.
Mr. Chenoweth for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Weaver against.
Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.
Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Fay against.
Mr. Le Fevre for, with Mr. Russell against.
Mr. Scott for, with Mr. Byrne against.
Mr. Hoffman for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

General pairs:

Mr. Furlong with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. May with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Norman.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Kearney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes will be laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the independent offices appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file their report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,642,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 2: Strikes out the provision of the Senate reappropriating unexpended balance for defense housing contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriates \$125,000 for flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$76,670 of such sum shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$115,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Provides that \$172,410 of the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission shall be available for enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9, 10, and 11: Corrects statute references, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Appropriates \$3,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, for motor-transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 15: Strikes out the provision of the House providing for liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and inserts \$11,642,200 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the Home Owners'

So the motion was agreed to.

Loan Corporation. The reduction of \$500,000 below the Senate figure has been applied to funds for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

No. 17: Continues available until June 30, 1944, the appropriation for work in connection with liquidation of the United States Housing Corporation, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House prohibiting the use of funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate or enforce rules or regulations in connection with the sale of oil and gas royalties and leases.

No. 19: Appropriates \$800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$825,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Provides that appropriations for the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriates \$70,000 for payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Eliminates that portion of the provision in the bill as passed by the House providing that salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Strikes out the provision of the House with reference to citizenship requirements in connection with Federal employment, and inserts the provision of the Senate with regard thereto. The Senate provision imposes an additional penalty in the case of any person making a false affidavit, provides for recoupment of salaries paid contrary to the provisions of the section, and provides that an affidavit shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section have been complied with.

Amendments reported in disagreement

The following amendments are reported in disagreement. The subject matter of such amendments, and the action proposed to be recommended with respect thereto by the managers on the part of the House, are as follows:

No. 1: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget. The House managers will recommend that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

No. 3: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, National Resources Planning Board.

No. 4: Relating to the Board of Investigation and Research-Transportation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 12: Relating to the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 14: Relating to the transfer of administrative functions, National Housing Agency. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

No. 16: Relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House,

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on the bill (H. R. 2935), making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

THE TAX BILL, 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 259) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript prepared by Representative DANIEL A. REED containing an analysis of the Revenue Act of 1943 entitled "Questions and Answers on the Tax Bill," be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935), making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for the remainder of the day and we will try to arrive at some conclusion as to the length of time for general debate.

Mr. ENGEL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think we should have about 5 hours all told.

Mr. HARE. I am asking the gentleman if we will not be able to decide on a definite time for general debate?

Mr. ENGEL. Let us continue general debate for today and see how far we get. Then we can decide tomorrow. It will require an hour tomorrow to adopt the rule.

Mr. HARE. I think the House would like to have some definite understanding as to how long general debate will continue.

Mr. ENGEL. Then I ask for 5 hours' general debate, the time to be equally divided.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Would the gentleman be willing to hold a night session?

Mr. ENGEL. No; I would not.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have three appropriation bills which must be completed by Saturday night.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, I think you could get through with the three appropriation bills much quicker if you start in the morning at 11 o'clock and run until 6 o'clock, than if you try to have night sessions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If we take 3 hours' debate tonight and meet at 11 in the morning we can begin reading the bill at 1 o'clock, and that would still give 5 hours of general debate.

Mr. ENGEL. You would not get the 5 hours that way. The rule has to be taken up tomorrow. If somebody makes a point of order that there is no quorum present, that will take another half an hour. I think we should have general debate this afternoon and then decide tomorrow what we will do.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important bills before the House. It involves the National Labor Relations Board, the War Manpower Commission, the Labor Department, the Social Security—over a billion dollars. Some of the most controversial items that come before the House are in this bill, and I do not think we should crowd the time. We should have 5 hours of debate on this bill, which covers more than a billion dollars.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the hours allowed for debate is not the question. I would be glad to fix 10 hours for debate if the gentleman desires it. The question is one of making sufficient progress to complete these three bills this week. I see no reason why we cannot have a night session. We have not had a night session during the entire session of Congress.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to work until 6 o'clock, but I think the Members of the House, many of them, have other things to attend to; they have their own work to do in their offices.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is willing to remain until 6 o'clock I will agree to 5 hours of general debate and then begin reading the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to tell the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that while we are anxious to cooperate and to see that the House gets a vacation, we are going to insist that the public business be given due deliberation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as I have said we are perfectly willing to have any amount of debate, but I see no reason why we could not have a night session.

Mr. ENGEL. Most of the Members have their time taken up in the evening in order to get their work done.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from South Carolina wish to submit a unanimous-consent request?

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } Report
1st Session } } No. 552

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 15, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1762]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$11,642,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers in the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 2: Strikes out the provision of the Senate reappropriating unexpended balance for defense housing contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriates \$125,000 for flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$76,670 of such sum shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$115,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Provides that \$172,410 of the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission shall be available for enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9, 10, and 11: Corrects statute references, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Appropriates \$3,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, for motor-transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriates \$70,000 for payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Eliminates that portion of the provision in the bill as passed by the House providing that salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Strikes out the provision of the House with reference to citizenship requirements in connection with Federal employment, and inserts the provision of the Senate with regard thereto. The Senate provision imposes an additional penalty in the case of any person making a false affidavit, provides for recoupment of salaries paid contrary to the provisions of the section, and provides that an affidavit shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section have been complied with.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement. The subject matter of such amendments, and the action proposed to be recommended with respect thereto by the managers on the part of the House, are as follows:

No. 1: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget. The House managers will recommend that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

No. 3: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, National Resources Planning Board.

No. 4: Relating to the Board of Investigation and Research-Transportation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

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FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943

No. 111

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, June 18, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, Thou art merciful and gracious and Thy truth endureth from generation to generation. We pray Thee to incline our hearts to seek Thy face and own Thee as Father and Saviour. Into the secret place of every breast let Thy whisper bestow the blessing of peace.

Allow not the tyranny of events to paralyze our endeavors, but by the virtue of an inner force may all difficulties be surmounted, proclaiming afresh the freedom of the spirit; thus we shall be the instrument of Thy purpose and the mirror of Thy good pleasure. There can be no national strength except through unity and no safe and abiding council except through the recognition of the dignity of the human soul, walking patiently with our fellow men. Ever faithful and loyal to our great stewardship and to our high vocation to which we have been called, clothe us, dear Lord, with a will so unyielding, that we may never betray, through sloth or selfishness, the great cause which has been entrusted to us. Keep us free from the discontented heart and the roving imagination lest they cheat us of the marvelous opportunities of actual service for our Republic. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without

amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 131. An act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 575. An act for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Violet Cuccio;

H. R. 637. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eliza Ward;

H. R. 1278. An act for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stever;

H. R. 1702. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.;

H. R. 1731. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.;

H. R. 1947. An act to extend the time within which a suit or suits may be brought under the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209);

H. R. 2077. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.;

H. R. 2427. An act to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended;

H. R. 2750. An act to amend section 353 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to pay the proportionate share of the United States in the annual expenses of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee;

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, and authorizing an appropriation therefor;

H. J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and

H. J. Res. 136. Joint resolution making appropriations for advances to States for certain Federal grants for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 159. An act for the relief of the United States Parcel Post Building Co., of Cleveland, Ohio;

S. 254. An act for the relief of Edward Gillam;

S. 321. An act to facilitate and simplify collection procedure in the Department of the Interior;

S. 346. An act for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards;

S. 369. An act to prevent desecration and mutilation of the flag of the United States;

S. 378. An act to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument;

S. 462. An act for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo;

S. 626. An act for the relief of Angeline Arbuckle;

S. 630. An act to amend section 107 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee;

S. 653. An act for the relief of Johnny Newton Strickland;

S. 674. An act authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men;

S. 694. An act for the relief of the W. G. Cornell Co.;

S. 824. An act for the relief of Dr. J. W. Goin;

S. 906. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut;

S. 982. An act to provide that the unexpended proceeds from the sale of 50-cent pieces coined in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Albany, N. Y., may be paid into the general funds of such city;

S. 1038. An act for the relief of Verna Mae Rossell and Winifred Rossell Mooney;

S. 1087. An act for the relief of Burton S. Radford;

S. 1090. An act for the relief of John Henry Miller, Jr.;

S. 1157. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of providing such training of State and Territorial military forces as is deemed necessary to enable them to execute their internal security responsibilities within their respective States and Territories; and

S. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Indiana and the Commonwealth of Kentucky establishing a boundary between said State and said Commonwealth.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2612. An act to extend the effective date of the act of December 17, 1941, relating to additional safeguards to the radio communications service of ships of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2397. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1762), making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the statement in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 15, 1943.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this report is a complete agreement among the conferees. There were very few Senate amendments of any controversial nature, and on most of those we have reached some equitable settlement. There is nothing I know of in the conference report that calls for any particular explanation. There are several amendments that will have to be acted upon separately, on which I shall have a brief statement to make when we come to them. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, every conference report is a compromise, and this is no exception to the rule. If the bill passes in accordance with the present recommendations of the House conferees it will still be \$6,255,706 below the Budget. I shall support the report.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 23, strike out "\$1,655,000" and insert "\$1,450,000."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,552,500."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the effect of this amendment is to split the amount that the Senate reduced the Bureau of the Budget. The House cut \$180,000 off the appropriation for the Bureau of the Budget. The Senate deducted an additional \$205,000. The amendment which I have sent to the desk, if adopted, will split that small amount between the two bodies.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. What is this item about?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This applies to the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point by inserting a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1943.
Hon. CLIFTON A. WOODRUM,
Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WOODRUM: During our conversation the other day you suggested that I furnish you with a brief history of the Bureau of the Budget appropriations for the fiscal year 1944.

The estimates of appropriations submitted for this Bureau provided sufficient funds to carry on for a full year the activities of the Bureau of the Budget, some of which are provided for only on a part-year basis during 1943, and they further provided for the establishment of a field service for the Bureau.

Your subcommittee and the Appropriations Committee recommended these estimates to

the House in the amount in which they were submitted. On the floor of the House an amendment was proposed by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH to reduce the estimate for salaries and expenses by \$180,000. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 17, 1943, p. 1080.) The argument for the reduction was that the Bureau had been concerning itself not only with its activities relating to the submission of estimates, but with other activities such as work on the problem of manpower, work on the development of a program for the Food Administration, work on a plan for handling insurance premiums, and work in the field of rationing, subsidies, and the like.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH specifically stated "My amendment would reduce this figure by \$180,000, stopping at that point in order to allow \$205,000 for four offices in the field which the agency requests."

Despite your protest, the House adopted this amendment by a vote of 84 to 36. We requested the Senate committee to restore this amount. After a hearing with that committee in which I managed to make some explanation of the estimate in the midst of a discussion of many other subjects, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill out and not only failed to restore the item of \$180,000 but in addition eliminated the remaining increase of \$205,000, which would have provided for the establishment of four field offices in 1944.

To return to Mr. WIGGLESWORTH's point that we were concerning ourselves with activities other than those relating solely to the submission of estimates, I pointed out in the hearings before your committee that the work we perform in those fields is clearly within the scope of the Bureau's functions. It has never been my conception, and I am sure it is not yours, that the Bureau should function as a mere transmitting agency for estimates of appropriations. The Bureau's staff must know intimately and thoroughly the functions, organization, and methods of operation of the Federal agencies if we are to make intelligent recommendations as to their needs for funds. We must be prepared to assist these agencies to develop the type of organization best adapted to carry out efficiently and economically the functions of that agency. Procedures must be surveyed so that wasteful or ineffective methods will be eliminated and those that are cumbersome or unwieldy will be simplified.

As an instance of our work in connection with procedures, we were able, in cooperation with the War Department and the Veterans' Administration, to develop a plan of handling insurance premiums of military personnel which will save \$3,000,000 annually and will eliminate the need for some 2,000 employees. Certainly such activities are not outside the scope of the Bureau's functions.

As the field of Government activity expanded under the pressure of organizing for total war, the size of the Bureau's staff could not remain static. It was necessary that the Bureau be prepared to cope with the new activities and organizations necessary in the effective conduct of the war. As I stated to your committee, I do not consider the staff proposed in the 1944 Budget as being necessarily adequate to do a completely effective job.

The reduction of \$180,000 made on the floor of the House and agreed to by the Senate will mean a curtailment of the Bureau's activities and will reduce its effectiveness. I realize, however, that this item is not before you in conference at this time. The amount in disagreement is the \$205,000 for field offices, the establishment of which I have discussed with your committee several times. I regard it as particularly unfortunate that in the face of a reduction in the staff needed to continue the existing activities of the Bureau, the Senate has eliminated the setting up of offices

in the field which has already been too long delayed.

It is brought to my attention constantly that there are serious gaps between the field agencies of some departments and their Washington offices. This has caused confusion and a good many conflicts. Our staff members traveling from Washington can cope with some of the situations, but if we had staff living in the locality and in frequent contact with the various agencies they would get information in an informal way that they could not very well get otherwise. They would be able to know first hand the effectiveness with which Federal programs are operating; they could study at the local level the problems of organization, management, procedures, and coordination; they could get first-hand information on joint programs where Federal-State relationships were involved. The information they would obtain would be of the utmost value in supplementing the Washington staff in pointing out those areas which need attention. I believe that such a staff would also give the Bureau a better appreciation of many problems coming before us since they could furnish a better understanding of the viewpoints of the States and localities affected by many and varied Federal programs.

I hope that you and the other conferees will see your way clear to restore this amount so that we may establish the field offices and do a more effective job in dealing with our increasing budgetary problem.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3: Page 4, line 23, insert:

"NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

"Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the National Resources Planning Board, to perform the functions transferred to said Board on July 1, 1939, and for all expenses necessary for the planning activities of said Board in the interest of national defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; printing and binding (not to exceed \$8,000); purchase of books of reference and periodicals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with development, conservation, and use of the resources of the Nation; not to exceed \$20,000 for traveling expenses, \$200,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated under this item shall be used for the performance of any functions or duties other than the functions heretofore authorized by law to be performed by the Federal Employment Stabilization Board: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used except for correlation and coordination of planning with State governments and with political subdivisions of such States.

"The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by such amendment insert the following:

"NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

"Salaries and expenses: For all expenses incident to the discontinuance of the work of the Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees of the Board due them after June 30, 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the National Resources Planning Board is abolished effective August 31, 1943, and the functions exercised by such Board shall not be transferred to any other agency and shall not be performed after such date except as hereafter provided by law or as authorized in the ensuing proviso of this paragraph with respect to winding up the Board's affairs: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Board is authorized after August 31, 1943, and until January 1, 1944, to perform such duties and to exercise such administrative authority as may be incident to the effectuation of the discontinuance of the Board: *Provided further*, That the records and files of the Board shall be transferred to The National Archives.

"The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that we made no provision in the independent offices appropriation bill for the National Resources Planning Board. The Senate inserted an amendment which provided \$200,000 for carrying on the work of this Board which during this fiscal year has available for expenditure over \$1,000,000. It is the thought of the House conferees that the \$200,000 contained in the Senate amendment certainly would not provide sufficient funds to enable this Board or any agency to do any real post-war planning, and that the whole subject would be brought to the attention of the country and the House if we wind up this Board and start again from scratch.

Personally—and I believe I reflect the sentiments of most Members of the House—I believe there should be very serious and immediate attention given to matters respecting post-war planning, but I do not believe it should be done through the medium of this agency. Merely to give it \$200,000 would leave it hanging by a thread, without enough money to do anything, and probably prevent other action being taken. It would appear, therefore, that the best thing to do is to liquidate the Board, to give them enough money to pay their accrued leave and dispose of their records, and then the Congress and the administration can act separately or jointly or in whatever manner is believed advisable with a view to setting up some appropriate post-war planning agency.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have been very much interested in the planning program for the development of the water power of this country. I have been disappointed in the assistance or lack of assistance we have received from this Planning Board.

But I am glad to say that we now have, probably for the first time, a man at the head of the Army engineers, General Reybold, who is progressive and in sym-

pathy with our program in this respect; and he has a splendid staff to assist in the planning for the future development of our rivers and harbors and for the development of the water power of the Nation. We also have the Federal Power Commission which is rendering a service today surpassing any we have ever received at its hands, and we have the Rural Electrification Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Power Division in the Department of the Interior that is now handling the developments on the Columbia River. With all these splendid organizations working and planning for the development of the water power of this Nation, from that standpoint, I do not think we will lose very much of anything by adopting this amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] desire to be heard on this amendment?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman such time as he may desire.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take the time to go into the merits or demerits of the National Resources Planning Board. I think the sentiment of this House has crystallized overwhelmingly against the further continuance of the present Board. Much of its work, in my judgment, has been largely a duplication or correlation of the work of other agencies of the Government; much of it has been devoted to assisting States and localities with respect to problems, which in my judgment, are local problems and not Federal problems.

The Senate has provided for a maximum appropriation of \$200,000. I agree with the analysis of the appropriation just made by the able gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. I think that the motion which he proposes should prevail.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I would like to inquire whether or not the motion offered by the gentleman has been agreed to by the Senate conferees? In other words, if the House adopts the motion, will we have a settlement of the matter or is the Senate still insisting on the appropriation of \$200,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Senate conferees, when we left them, were still insisting, but I will say to the gentleman that I am hoping that when the House takes this action that it will give the Senate some ground to work on.

Mr. TARVER. This motion is not the result of an agreement then?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No.

Mr. TARVER. On the part of the conferees?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; it is not.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The House will probably adopt the amendment that has been proposed by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. In doing so, however, I think the record ought to show that there are two distinct problems which will still be left hanging in the air. The first problem has to do with the correlation of public works activity of the Government.

Personally I am not satisfied that this action is the final action that the Congress should take in this matter. There should be some definite legislative action whereby there will be a correlation of the public works activities of the Government. That does not necessarily call for a National Resources Planning Board, but in my judgment it does call for an organization that will have some man out of the Corps of Engineers, some man out of the Public Roads Administration, some man out of the Bureau of Reclamation, and some man out of each of the other agencies that deal with public works to coordinate their activities, so that there will be no duplication of public works program in some parts of the country and an absence of public works in some other parts of the country.

The second thing which I think will be left hanging in the air is the failure of the Congress to provide for a planning of public works in the post-war era that will take care of the inland and rural sections of the country. There is a provision of the bill which relates to Public Roads Administration in which provision is made for the planning of highways that will bypass the large cities or will develop networks of highways around the large cities, but there is no adequate provision, in my judgment, for the programming of roads throughout the country as such and throughout the rural sections of the country. My prediction is that unless the Congress takes some cognizance of this situation, when we come to the post-war era on public works we will find that the money will be spent in the communities and in those large cities which have developed post-war planning programs, and unless some action is taken there will not be the adequate program of public roads throughout the general reaches of the country.

In conclusion I merely wish to say that those two fields are being abandoned by the action that is being taken unless something else is taken up to fill those obligations, and I believe that probably the other members of the subcommittee will agree with me that something should be done in that direction and that the real intent of this amendment is to force the situation into the open and to place the full problem before the Congress, recognizing that perhaps the National Resources Planning Board is not the answer.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Briefly; I promised to yield to the gentleman from Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I just wanted to make a statement because of the remark made by the gentleman from South Dakota, that the gentleman from Utah

[Mr. ROBINSON], chairman of the Committee on Roads, about 2 weeks ago introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Rules to authorize the Committee on Roads to subdivide itself for several purposes among which was the planning of post-war highways, both urban as well as rural. We do not ask for money at the present time. If that resolution were adopted I think we could give the gentleman reasonable assurance that a construction post-war program of highways, both rural and urban, would be presented to the Congress within a reasonable time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the House adopts the amendment now on the desk, which I presume will be the case, it will mean the end of the National Resources Planning Board as an agency, and it will mean the end of its functions. That action, of course, precipitates responsibility on this House. When this action was first taken by the House some months ago, the President promptly remarked that if planning was to be done by Congress, well and good, but they ought to get busy. The Senate did get busy by setting up a 10-man committee under the chairmanship of Senator GEORGE. I think it is necessary now for the House to take similar action. There are some 8 or 9 resolutions pending before the Committee on Rules dealing with this subject, and the Committee on Rules should get busy without delay.

We had the same kind of delay after the last World War. The armistice came as something of a shock. At that time there were pending in the Senate resolutions by Senator Overman and Senator Weeks, and in the House there were pending resolutions for planning by Representative Madden, of Illinois, and Representative London, of New York, and others. No action was ever taken. It is necessary to take action if we are going to develop some perspective plan that will eliminate duplication and develop a maximum of efficiency. This war is going to end. Our peak labor force will be about 63,000,000 men with various concentrations. Where there is preponderance of aircraft and shipbuilding, I am informed by the figures from the Bureau of Statistics that in 4 States of the Union the equivalent of 45 percent of the entire population is now engaged in war work. What will happen when this thing finally terminates and there comes a tremendous mobility and migration of labor? Congress must be ready, and so there is a responsibility to adopt one of these resolutions and set up a post-war planning committee that can deal almost exclusively with this whole problem; otherwise there will be the usual charges of boondoggling and superboondoggling, and that is one thing we must avoid if we are going to be true to the taxpayers of the country.

Action taken now on this amendment, which will expunge the National Resources Planning Board and its functions, makes it doubly imperative that the House should take action.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is speaking of planning for a road program. The greatest thing we can do for the American farmer is to extend our rural electrification program to reach the rest of them.

We have the facilities for planning that development now. I just want to emphasize the fact that when this war is over or when strategic materials are made available, we propose to extend this program to reach every farmhouse in America.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the last war from November 11 to January 1 we demobilized about 500,000 troops. In that same 7-week period we canceled \$6,000,000,000 in war contracts, and about that same situation can develop when this war is over. So there will be a rising curve of unemployment unless the thing is programmed.

I respectfully suggest to the Rules Committee of the House that they get busy on one of the many resolutions now pending for the creation of a committee similar to that already created by the Senate.

Congress is the steward of the public purse. A post-war program to achieve full employment can be translated into actuality only by the expenditure of money. The funds for this purpose must be taxed from the American people or borrowed from the American people through action taken by the Congress. Therefore, we have a double responsibility to the taxpayers of the country and to those who have been lifted out of our civilian economy and placed in uniform to make this preparation well in advance of the day when the problem reposes on the national doorstep.

The late Alexander Woolcott wrote a very entertaining play about The Man Who Came to Dinner. Our problem will be the ten or eleven million who one day will come to dinner. It will include those who will be demobilized as well as that great host of men and women now working in defense plants. By dinner is meant that they will return to familiar scenes to find jobs, establish families, and acquire homes. They will want to resume where they left off to go forth into the world-wide struggle for freedom. Let it not be said that, while they who have been enduring hardships and facing every hazard on the far-flung battle lines of the world, we have been derelict in giving sustained attention to the problem of full employment when they return.

I recognize that the first responsibility evolves upon industry to so plan within the framework of free enterprise to absorb as much of the unemployment which will be occasioned when demobilization begins as is possible. This, of course, will mean a program which permits the accumulation of necessary reserves by industry with which to expand their civilian production and to meet the unemployment problem. Government must step in and do that part of the job which cannot be handled by private industry.

It is rather astonishing that the present drift in dealing with this matter of post-war preparation is so singularly similar to that which prevailed in the First World War period. At that time there was no real unity of purpose in making plans for the period after the war. In fact there is evidence that discussion of such matters was discouraged. This was true notwithstanding the fact that the problem which would be provoked by the cancelation of war contracts and the demobilization of defense workers was well recognized in the editorial comment of that period. Neither the President nor the Congress took any specific action so that when the Armistice came, no plans to absorb returning soldiers and demobilized defense workers had been prepared. Any proposals in this field of activity were soon lost in the cleavages which developed between the legislative and executive branch in the emphasis on retrenchment which immediately followed the First World War and in the rosy optimism which prevailed after the war terminated. I express the hope that we will not be derelict in our duty and that the Rules Committee will give early consideration to this all-important question of reporting a rule for the creation of a committee which could mobilize expert assistance and give immediate attention to a program that will meet the demand of full employment in the post-war period.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the National Resources Planning Board is finally abolished. However, the people should not be led to believe that this move means the end of the political and bureaucratic planning to make our country over into a collectivist state.

After all the Resources Planning Board was only a front to practically all the Federal agencies. These will not discontinue their activities just because the Planning Board is abolished.

It seems political planning and ordering of the lives of our people from the cradle to the grave is taking on the aspects of becoming a veritable national madness. All the Federal agencies are engaged in it. Practically all the States and most of the counties, together with municipalities of any size are at it more or less.

It is to me disconcerting to see the Congress now taking up what appears to me to be the same line of planning as the bureaucracy is engaged in.

There is nothing wrong with Congress undertaking a program of planning but it should be to reduce the bureaucracy to its proper size and shear it of its excessive powers. It should also plan to take back to itself some of the powers it handed over to the Chief Executive. Furthermore, it should plan to bring our Nation back to constitutional government, sound money, and finances.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, more than 3 years ago I introduced a resolution to have this job of planning to meet the problems of the post-war period centered in the Congress. I still believe that that is where it should be centered. We ought to take action about this matter at once, but before we have taken action it seems to me it is ill-advised to destroy the work of the National Resources Planning Board. In that respect I differ from the recommendation of the committee. In my opinion, we are going to be subject to criticism if we cut them off and destroy them until such time as we have another agency established that is really doing this job and the men who are now fighting this war are expecting of us two things more than anything else. First, that there shall be jobs for them when they come home and second, a lasting peace shall be established. For these reasons I have advocated a congressional committee or commission to do this task for a long, long time. But until we have done that I do not agree that the National Resources Planning Board should be destroyed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 4: Page 8, line 8, insert:
"BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION

"Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$12,000 for travel, including attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; rents in the District of Columbia; and payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; and including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to Section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil service or classification laws, to remain available until September 18, 1944, \$350,000, which amount shall be added to and merged with the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the appropriations under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for economy and fitness studies."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 22 of said amendment, strike out the sum "\$350,000" and insert "\$275,000", and strike out the proviso beginning in line 27, down to the period at the end of line 28, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That the foregoing total amount shall be so used as to complete the studies, investigations, and reports authorized and required by Part I, Title III, of the Transportation Act of 1940."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 32, line 24, after the figures insert: "*Provided*, That the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment of this Act, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 12; and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, strike out the figure "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 14: On page 43, line 3, insert: "*Provided further*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the President, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 14 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of said amendment insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That a report of such transfers and the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 16: Page 47, line 6, insert: "*Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any order or regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to dispose of any real property to which such corporation has

title upon such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly liquidation of such real property: *Provided further*, That the Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall prepare a plan for its liquidation by July 1, 1945, and shall submit a report of such plan to the Congress, setting forth the terms of liquidation and such other information as may be necessary to inform the Congress of the disposition of the property of such Corporation while in the process of liquidation: *Provided further*, That the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner, on behalf of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, shall transmit to the Congress semiannually during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, a progress report with respect to liquidation, showing all dispositions of the property of such Corporation by States during the period of liquidation, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds during each quarterly period of the fiscal year 1944."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 10 of said amendment, strike out the words "by July 1, 1945" and insert in lieu thereof "at the earliest practicable date", and in the same line, after the word "shall", insert ", by February 1, 1944."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, when this bill passed the House on February 15, the House, by a majority of some 64 votes, had adopted an amendment which I suggested to expedite the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The amendment in effect reduced the available funds by about \$3,500,000 and so earmarked the funds for expenditure over a period of time as to hasten this liquidation. Contrary to the impression, however, that went out over the country, it did not contemplate this liquidation in the fiscal year 1944.

I would have gone a little bit further than the language that is now proposed, but I intend to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. It means that a plan for liquidation will have to be presented to the Congress on or before the 1st of February 1944, and that liquidation shall be brought about at the earliest practicable date. I recognize the difficulty of tying the thing down to a definite date, largely because you cannot always tell what the condition may be, but one thing did interest me a great deal. When an estimate of losses was made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and presented to the Senate and the Byrd committee, I went over and spent an hour with the Senate subcommittee and testified and sought to analyze these loss figures. My estimate was about like that of the Byrd committee. That committee finally decided that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation estimate of loss was \$120,000,000 too high, because they had included items which, practically speaking, should have been precluded in that kind of an estimate because they would have been losses anyway.

What we present to you now is the requirement for the submission of a plan for liquidation on or before February 1, 1944, and for complete liquidation of this Corporation at the earliest practicable date. I propose to go along with this amendment, notwithstanding the action the House took on the 17th of February.

One other observation: As I look at these estimates and conjectures that are often submitted to us by governmental agencies, I am frank to say that governmental accounting as practiced by some of these administrators is certainly a mystical and a magic kind of science that encompasseth all understanding and brings bewilderment to everybody. I think if we can get it down to a basis where everybody can understand we will make a little more progress. So I will go along with the amendment that is proposed, with the hope that when the plan finally comes the liquidation will be expedited.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOLCOTT. In the conference was any consideration given to the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation through the Federal home loan banks? It seems to me that all the expense of liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation can be eliminated by transferring the liquidation functions of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation immediately to the Federal home loan banks, which at the present time have very little or nothing to do and would welcome the opportunity to liquidate these assets.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to my friend from Michigan that we could not include that language on the House side because it would be legislative in character and contain an affirmative recommendation. On the other hand, the Senate did not include it, and consequently it did not come before the committee of conference.

Mr. WOLCOTT. We did provide for the immediate and orderly liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which would have compelled the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, possibly, to turn its assets and the liquidation of its assets over to the Federal home loan banks to administer. Although we could not have legislated to do that, of course, we could by cutting off the appropriations for the administration of the liquidation force them into a situation where they would have had to utilize these banks which have little or nothing to do now, without any additional cost to the Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me make one other observation as I conclude, and that is this. The Byrd Committee recommended that this could be liquidated by June 30, 1945, and that is quite in accord with the finding I made in an independent way.

I recommend to Members of this House who are genuinely concerned with the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation that they read the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. That

report carefully sets forth the losses estimated by Commissioner Fahey in case the Corporation was liquidated in 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, or 1948 and then proceeds to analyze every item which constituted the loss estimates. On the basis of this analysis the committee concluded as indicated on page 8 of their report that complete liquidation should be effected by June 30, 1945. I am of the opinion that with proper diligence on the part of the Corporation that liquidation by this date can be accomplished and wish now to indicate to the membership that this matter will receive sustained attention on the part of the members of the subcommittee when the matter is next presented in connection with the Corporation on the independent offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 9306) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 556), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2714, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying overtime pay for practically all agencies of the Government, and send it to conference. I wonder if the gentleman from New York, after deliberation, will now be good enough to permit this bill to go to conference.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if the Senate has started any hearings on those matters that are in disagreement and on which they have not had hearings. I would think that that would be a prerequisite. I would think that the way to get an agreement with the Senate would be for them to have started to take the necessary steps that would be a basis for their yielding.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The only way we can determine the wishes of the Senate is to send the bill to conference, so I would suggest that the gentleman let us go to conference and we can then take up the matter with the managers on the part of the Senate and thrash it out in conference.

minion of Canada Branch, to have four Members of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives attend a meeting to be held in Ottawa, Canada, during the period June 26 to July 1, 1943, at which the Dominion of Canada Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will be host to a delegation from the United Kingdom Parliament and probably to delegations from the legislative bodies of Australia, New Zealand, and Bermuda. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are authorized to appoint the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives, respectively, to attend such meeting and are further authorized to designate the chairmen of the delegations from each of the Houses. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegations appointed for the purpose of attending such meeting, which shall not exceed \$1,000 for each of the delegations, shall be reimbursed to them from the contingent fund of the House of which they are Members, upon the submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] who is detained from the Senate on account of illness I introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. JOHNSON of California):

S. 1233. A bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of Moss Landing Harbor (Monterey Bay), California; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 1234 (by request). A bill to amend section 8 of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. BUTLER):

S. 1235. A bill for the relief of Nebraska Wesleyan University; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 1236. A bill to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another; and

S. 1237. A bill to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1238. A bill to authorize payment to attorneys representing Creek Nation of Indians;

S. 1239. A bill to authorize payment to attorneys representing Seminole Nation of Indians; and

S. 1240. A bill to authorize payment to certain enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians under act of July 2, 1942, Public, No. 645, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 1241. A bill for the relief of the Canal Dredging Co. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 1242. A bill to authorize appropriations for salaries and expenses, Office of Fishery Coordination; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 1243. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. J. Res. 66. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Lorenzo H. Froman;

H. L. 255. An act for the relief of Col. E. H. Tarbutton;

H. R. 304. An act for the relief of J. E. Martin;

H. R. 305. An act for the relief of Howard Morgan;

H. R. 560. An act for the relief of the Farrell-Argast Electric Co.;

H. R. 563. An act for the relief of Joe Koor;

H. R. 636. An act for the relief of C. J. Toole;

H. R. 925. An act for the relief of the estate of Mathew C. Cowley, deceased, and the estate of Louisa Cowley, deceased;

H. R. 1155. An act for the relief of Capt. Leland M. Mower and Lt. Percy K. Morrison;

H. R. 1222. An act for the relief of Jacob Wolozin;

H. R. 1310. An act for the relief of Thula B. Wellborn;

H. R. 1313. An act for the relief of Delores Lewis;

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of J. Frank Meador;

H. R. 1335. An act to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the Court of Claims in two suits instituted by H. B. Nelson (doing business as the H. B. Nelson Construction Co.);

H. R. 1344. An act for the relief of Paul W. Busbey, Mrs. Paul W. Busbey, Paula Busbey, and Mrs. Louisa Busbey;

H. R. 1379. An act for the relief of Gerald Estell Proctor;

H. R. 1498. An act for the relief of Charles W. Ruckman;

H. R. 1518. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Pike and Mrs. Estelle Rosenfeld;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert N. Bickert;

H. R. 1637. An act for the relief of Fred Hunter;

H. R. 1790. An act for the relief of Wymer Bowlin;

H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of Frederick Lee Littlefield;

H. R. 1872. An act for the relief of J. E. McCoy & Son;

H. R. 1889. An act for the relief of Andrew Williams;

H. R. 1907. An act for the relief of Anthony J. Leiberschal;

H. R. 2088. An act for the relief of John Rhoden;

H. R. 2152. An act for the relief of Rafael Torres;

H. R. 2299. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson;

H. R. 2544. An act for the relief of Bessie Myers; and

H. R. 2545. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONTINUATION OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. TAFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill

(S. 1108) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and to provide for an audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of the Corporation, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PRINTING OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 28, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the manuscript prepared by Representative DANIEL A. REED, containing an analysis of the current Tax Payment Act of 1943, entitled "Questions and Answers on the Tax Payment Act," be printed as a House document; and that 42,000 additional copies shall be printed, of which 30,000 shall be for the use of the House document room, 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate document room, 1,000 copies for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR BARKLEY

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator BARKLEY at the Flag Day celebration, Hot Springs, Ark., on June 14, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

VICTORY DINNER ADDRESS BY SENATOR TRUMAN

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator TRUMAN at the Victory dinner at Oklahoma City, Okla., June 14, 1943, under the auspices of the Oklahoma Democratic State Committee, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUBSIDIES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BUSHFIELD

[Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of subsidies delivered by Senator BUSHFIELD on June 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

WINGS FOR THE FUTURE—ARTICLE BY SENATOR MCCARRAN

[Mr. McNARY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Wings for the Future," written by Senator MCCARRAN and published in Shipmate for June 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT BY BASIL MANLY CONCERN- ING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Basil Manly, Vice Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, concerning the functions of the Federal Power Commission in relation to the supply of electricity and gas for war plants and establishments, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII TO THE WORKERS OF ITALY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by His Holiness Pope Pius XII to the workers of Italy on June 13, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ROLL-BACK AND SUBSIDY PROBLEM— STATEMENT BY ALBERT S. GOSS

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement on the subject of the roll-back and subsidy problem, made by Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, on June 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY JUAN T. TRIPPE ON INAUGURATION OF STRATOCLIPPER SERVICE TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

[Mr. OVERTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered at New Orleans, La., on June 12, 1943, by Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan-American World Airways, on the occasion of the inauguration of stratoclipper service between New Orleans and the Central and South American countries which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—LETTER FROM RALPH W. PINKERTON

[Mr. BANKHEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record, a letter addressed to him from Ralph W. Pinkerton, of Ferndale, Wash., relative to the Government purchase of newspaper advertising, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE GASOLINE PROBLEM—ARTICLE BY IGOR CASSINI

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article relative to the gasoline problem, by Igor Cassini, published in the Washington Times-Herald, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE YARDSTICK OF CHRISTIANITY—LETTER FROM WALLACE C. SPEERS

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter addressed to him under date of June 9, 1943, by Wallace C. Speers, discussing Christianity as a yardstick in national affairs, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TIMES TEST AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PAPER BY PAUL BOYD

[Mr. CHANDLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a paper on the subject The Times Test and Our Public Schools, by Paul B. Boyd, dean of the college of arts and sciences, University of Kentucky, which appears in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,642,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 1762, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
June 16, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$1,552,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 3 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

"Salaries and expenses: For all expenses incident to the discontinuance of the work of the Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees of the Board due them after June 30, 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the National Resources Planning Board is abolished effective August 31, 1943, and the functions exercised by such Board shall not be transferred to any other agency and shall not be performed after such date except as hereafter provided by law or as authorized in the ensuing proviso of this paragraph with respect to winding up the Board's affairs: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Board is authorized after August 31, 1943, and until January 1, 1944, to perform such duties and to exercise such administrative authority as may be incident to the effectuation of the discontinuance of the Board: *Provided further*, That the records and files of the Board shall be transferred to The National Archives.

"The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendments: In line 22 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$275,000"; and in line 27 of the matter in-

serted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out all after "1943:" down to and including "studies" in line 28 and insert "*Provided*, That the foregoing total amount shall be so used as to complete the studies, investigations, and reports authorized and required by part I, title III, of the Transportation Act of 1940."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$9,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In the last line of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment after "authorization" insert "*Provided*, That a report of such transfers and the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendments: In line 10 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "by July 1, 1945" and insert "at the earliest practicable date"; and in line 10 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment after "shall" insert ", by February 1, 1944."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I intend to move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16, but before a vote is had, I wish to explain to the Senate just what is being done.

Senate amendment numbered 1 increased by \$205,000 the appropriation for the Bureau of the Budget. The House concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment restoring \$102,500 of the \$205,000 which the House had cut out. This is an amendment in which the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is greatly interested, and he has informed me that he is agreeable to the amendment made by the House.

I am not sure but that the amendments should be separately voted on, and I ask for a vote on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. The next amendment is one about which there has been a great deal of controversy, as Senators all know. It relates to the National Resources Planning Board. The Senate adopted an amendment continuing the Board, and appropriating \$200,000 for that purpose. The House had proposed to abolish the Board entirely. Yesterday the House, on motion, agreed to an appropriation of \$50,000 to wind up the affairs of the Board, and I shall move to concur in the amendment of the House.

I wish to say, in explanation, that there will be \$42,500 due employees of the Board for leaves of absence, and the \$50,000 will not be sufficient to pay that sum and take care of the other necessary expenses, but rather than not let the bill go through at this time, I shall move to concur in the amendment of the House, and let that be the end of the

matter to that extent. Whatever appropriation may be necessary to pay the employees of the Board for earned leave may be carried in a subsequent bill. I have conferred with Mr. Woodrum of Virginia of the House, and that matter will probably be brought up later.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, which means that the appropriation to wind up the National Resources Planning Board will be only \$50,000.

Personally, I believe we will spend on other methods of doing the work the Board has been doing a great deal more money than if we had allowed the Board to proceed with a reasonable appropriation, but that is only my opinion, and the Senate has disagreed with me, and for that reason I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3.

Mr. McNARY. Will this completely liquidate the activities of the Board by July 1?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it will take until September 1 to carry out the liquidation, according to statements in the House.

Mr. McNARY. Will the Board have any funds after September 1, unless it receives funds transferred to it by the President?

Mr. McKELLAR. Funds cannot be transferred to the Board; they cannot receive funds from any other source. Congress has as nearly as possible abolished the National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I really regret the action of the House; but under the circumstances I suppose we had better follow the judgment of the able Senator in charge of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think we can do anything else at this late day but agree to the amendment the House has made to the bill. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the other four House amendments to amendments of the Senate have to do merely with ordinary routine items. Unless an explanation of them is desired, I shall not make an explanation. I move that the remaining four House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 4, 12, 14, and 16 be agreed to en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that concludes my request at this time.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 24, 25, and 30.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 22½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "after December 31, 1943, that would entail expenditures in liquidation thereof"; and on page 34 of the bill, in line 15, strike out "June 30, 1945" and insert "December 31, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "two" and insert in lieu thereof "one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Director of Personnel, Senior Executive Officer, not to exceed \$7,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8 and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
RUFUS G. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOHN M. COFFEE,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
J. W. DITTER,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As matter of information, the Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House bill 2713.

The message was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 17, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, has the conference report on the naval appropriation bill been disposed of?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has; and the House has agreed to certain Senate amendments which were in disagreement. No further action on the part of the Senate is necessary.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question in the nature of a parliamentary inquiry. Conference reports on two appropriation bills, the Navy Department appropriation bill and the Independent Offices appropriation bill, have just been finally agreed to and will now go to the President. How long will it be before they actually reach the White House? I am not as familiar with the procedure as I ought to be. I am very anxious to have final disposition made on the measures.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The probabilities are they will reach the White House by tomorrow.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Chair. BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEN, EX-SERVICEMEN, AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Legislation of the Senate Finance Committee, it has several times pointedly come to my attention that benefits intended by Congress for servicemen, ex-servicemen, and their dependents frequently are not received by them, mostly because of the failure of the potential beneficiaries to apply for such benefits, generally by reason of their lack of information concerning such benefits.

Legislation pertaining to those serving actively in our Nation's armed forces, or to those who have so served, and their dependents is now so voluminous as to be confusing. Although I have spent 10 years as a member of the veterans' subcommittee, and have been intensely interested in this legislation from year to year, it is very difficult for me to find these statutes without painstaking investigation. Not all of such laws are applicable to all of such persons; in fact, most of them are applicable only to certain groups, under certain conditions.

How to bring order out of this chaos so that those in each such group might be put on notice as to the rights, privileges, and benefits to which they might become eligible, without requiring them to read too much about other benefits to which they could never be entitled, has heretofore been an unsolved problem. The key to the solution of this maze of material has, I believe, just been fashioned by my good friend, Mr. Millard W. Rice, the national service director for the Disabled American Veterans, now the dean among the national legislative representatives of the several major veteran organizations.

Mr. Rice has compiled a 31-point outline as to all such benefits divided into 5 parts, a scanning of which will speedily inform a serviceman, a veteran, or his dependent as to what governmental benefits, if any, he or she might be entitled to under the circumstances indicated.

Those who read such outline should be cautioned that it is merely an outline, and that more detailed information concerning each such point can be secured from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Veterans' Administration, or whatever governmental agency may be concerned with the application of the particular law indicated.

It is well also to be reminded that active servicemen may request the assistance of an American Red Cross representative as to any problem or claim, whereas discharged veterans, and the dependents of veterans, have the privilege of requesting needed advice and assistance from the service officers of the several congressionally chartered veteran organizations: The Disabled American Veterans—commonly referred to as the D. A. V.—which is composed exclusively of American citizens who have been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled while serving honorably in the armed forces of the United States, or of some country allied with it, during time of war; the American Legion, composed of honorably discharged veterans of World War No. 1 and World War No. 2; and the Veterans of Foreign Wars—commonly referred to as the V. F. W.—composed solely of America's campaign badge war, campaign and expedition veterans.

These three major veteran organizations, and others, have been recognized by Congress, and by the Veterans' Administration, as having the right, through their accredited service officers, to look through the papers in the claim folders of veteran applicants, and to advise and assist them as to the proper preparation, presentation and prosecution of their equitable claims for various benefits potentially provided for. Most applicants would be wise to take advantage of the technical knowledge and experience of such veteran organization service officers.

Mr. Rice assures me that the outline prepared by him has been carefully checked by members of his staff and by the office of the legislative counsel of the Veterans' Administration to make sure of its accuracy. I ask unanimous consent that the outline prepared by Mr. Rice be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the outline was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUTLINE OF BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEN, EX-SERVICEMEN, AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

I. BENEFITS FOR PERSONS SERVING IN ARMED FORCES

1. Base pay for enlisted personnel, beginning with privates or apprentice seamen, and up through seven grades to master sergeant or chief petty officer, is from \$50 to \$138 per month. Base pay for commissioned personnel begins with \$150 per month for second lieutenants or ensigns. All base pay of enlisted men is increased by 20 percent and of all officers by 10 percent while on sea duty or serving outside the continental United States. Active flying duty or active submarine duty increases the base pay by 50 percent, and active parachutist duty by \$100 per month for officers and \$50 per month for enlisted men. Certain other pay increases are provided for special skilled or dangerous types of service. Longevity pay is provided by adding 5 percent to the base pay for each 3 years of active or Reserve service, up to 30 years.

2. Allowances, in varying amount, for clothing, subsistence, and quarters made to officers and, under certain conditions, to enlisted men are not subject to income tax.

3. During World War No. 2, after June 1, 1942, any enlisted man of the four lowest grades, with a wife (including a divorced wife) or a dependent child must, upon a

written application therefor by himself or by or on behalf of a dependent, be charged with an allotment from his pay of \$22 per month, to which is added a Government allowance of \$28 per month for a wife, plus additional allowances, in varying amounts, for other dependents, and an additional allotment of \$5 per month is charged against his pay, and allowances, in varying amounts, are made for his dependent parents, grandchildren, brothers, or sisters which may be terminated at his written request. In the event of death during active service the next of kin is entitled to a gratuity equal to the monthly pay of the deceased for a period of 6 months.

4. National service life insurance, obtainable without examination during first 120 days of active service, or before August 11, 1943, whichever date is later, and thereafter if found by the Veterans' Administration to be a good insurance risk (with privilege of conversion after 1 year; mandatory conversion before end of fifth policy year), in multiples of \$500, from \$1,000 to \$10,000, for those in active service since October 8, 1940, maturable only by death of the insured, with proviso that premiums may be waived during continuous total disability, which commenced after he was insured, and before he became 60 years of age, and which has continued for 6 consecutive months.

5. Certain protection for those in active military or naval service of the United States, and to American citizens, under certain conditions, in the active service of some country allied with it during time of war, with reference to private life insurance and property rights, and personal indebtedness, when ability to meet obligations is impaired by such service, through judicial process, under Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Act. (All matters affecting real or personal property rights should be referred promptly to competent local attorneys for assistance and advice.)

6. Naturalization as an American citizen by the easy petition method as to any alien while serving in the armed forces, as well as for certain war veterans.

II. MONETARY BENEFITS TO VETERANS

1. Compensation or pension for disabilities proven to have been incurred in, or aggravated by reason of, active service in the armed forces of the United States, ranging from \$6 to \$285 per month, depending on the nature, degree, and permanency of disability, and the time of its incurrence, including statutory awards ranging from \$18.75 to \$285 per month for certain disabilities, but, if single and without dependents, not more than \$15 per month while being furnished hospital treatment or domiciliary care by any governmental agency.

2. Retirement benefits, at three-fourths of base pay, for certain Regular officers with permanent handicapping disabilities, or after a certain period for certain types of service, or/and the attainment of certain ages; and for certain emergency, provisional, probationary, and temporary officers with permanent disabilities of requisite degree, clearly shown to have been acquired in active service, in fact, in line of duty.

3. Pensions on the basis of age, degree of inability to earn a living, and/or length of service for—

(1) Civil War veterans, in the amount of \$75 per month or \$100 if in need of a regular attendant, and for Indian war veterans, in amounts ranging from \$20 to \$55 per month, or \$72, if in need of an attendant, but only \$50 while in a United States, National, or State soldiers' home, and only \$15 while being furnished hospital treatment or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration if the veteran has no dependents.

(2) Veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, in amounts ranging from \$12 to \$60 per month, plus varying amounts if in need of a regular attendant, with total not to ex-

ceed \$100, but not more than \$50 monthly while maintained in a United States, National or State, soldiers' home.

4. Pension of \$40 per month for veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, or World War No. 1, with 90 days or more of honorable service, or, if less than 90 days, if discharged for disability incurred in line of duty, who suffer with permanent total disability, regardless of service connection, if not due to misconduct. (Only \$6 per month is paid to single men, without dependents, while being furnished hospital treatment or domiciliary care by a governmental agency.)

5. Enlisted men of the Regular Army, or of the Philippine Scouts, who have served 20 years or more and who have become permanently incapacitated for active service, due to physical disability incurred in line of duty, may be retired at 75 percent of the average monthly pay received for 6 months prior to retirement. This retired pay may be waived for the purpose of receiving pension or compensation.

6. Enlisted men of the Regular Navy, whose service began after July 1, 1925, may, after 20 years service, be transferred to the Fleet Reserve at one-half the base pay received at time of transfer, and, after completion of 30 years of service, are transferred to the retired list with 75 percent of the pay of their rank at date of retirement, plus all permanent additions thereto. If their service commenced on or prior to July 1, 1925, they could be transferred to the Fleet Reserve upon completion of at least 16 years service, with one-third of base pay, and after 20 years of service or more, one-half the base pay received at time of transfer, plus all permanent additions. This pay is increased by 10 percent for all men credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty, or whose average marks in conduct for 20 or more years, shall be not less than 95 percent of the maximum. After 30 years of service they are transferred to the retired list of the Regular Navy with 75 percent of the pay of their rank at date of retirement, plus all permanent additions.

7. Enlisted men of the Army or Navy are, after 30 years of service, entitled to retirement with monthly pay at 75 percent of their last base pay.

8. Statutory award of \$10 per month is payable to all medal of honor men, age 65 or more.

9. All monetary benefits from the Veterans' Administration are exempt from taxation, or from attachment by claims of private creditors, or as to claims of any other Government agency, except as to overpayments by the Veterans' Administration.

10. Adjusted service credit up to \$50, payable in cash, or, if more, an adjusted service certificate based upon adjusted service credit, for active World War No. 1 service in excess of 60 days, computed at the rate of \$1 per day for domestic service and \$1.25 per day for overseas service, with maximum limitations, exchangeable for United States bonds bearing interest at 3 percent, redeemable at any time.

11. Government life insurance policies, as to death or permanent total disability, in multiples of \$500 up to \$10,000 for insurable veterans of (1) World War No. 1 or (2) of peacetime-service men who applied therefor prior to October 8, 1940, with lien loans permissible up to 94 percent of reserve value, at interest of 5 percent per annum.

12. Incompetent and minor beneficiaries generally receive their monetary benefits, if any, through guardians, whose accountings are periodically inspected by regional attorneys of the Veterans' Administration.

III. MEDICAL TREATMENT AND DOMICILIARY CARE

1. Hospital treatment, or out-patient medical or dental treatment, including necessary medicines and prosthetic appliances, may be

[PUBLIC LAW 90—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 145—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 1762]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the office of the President, including the Secretary to the President, two additional secretaries to the President and six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each; \$222,190: *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be deemed necessary.

Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of The White House Office, including stationery, record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets for offices, automobiles, expenses of garage, including labor, special services, and miscellaneous items to be expended in the discretion of the President, \$47,300.

For printing and binding, \$2,700.

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official entertainment expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely, \$30,000.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion

grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$151,500.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when necessary in furthering the work of the Bureau of the Budget, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, and not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$1,552,500.

For printing and binding, \$52,000.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Budget in the performance of activities relating to the national defense, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget" is available, and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$80,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation; and the payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Bureau, \$825,000.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses incident to the discontinuance of the work of the Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees of the Board due them after June 30, 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the National Resources Planning Board is abolished effective August 31, 1943, and the functions exercised by such Board shall not be transferred to any other agency and shall not be performed after such date except as hereafter provided by law or as authorized in the ensuing proviso of this paragraph with respect to winding up the Board's affairs: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Board is authorized after August 31, 1943, and until January 1, 1944, to perform such duties and to exercise such administrative authority as may be incident to the effectuation of the discontinuance of the Board: *Provided further*, That the records and files of the Board shall be transferred to the National Archives.

The appropriation herein made for the National Resources Planning Board shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121-138), and by Executive Order Numbered 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; including not to exceed \$3,000 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding \$500; travel expenses; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another, and the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; \$45,530: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH— TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$12,000 for travel, including attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; rents in the District of Columbia; and payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board; and including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil service or classification laws, to remain available until September 18, 1944, \$275,000, which amount shall be added to and merged with the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1943, of the appropriations under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*, That the foregoing total amount shall be so used as to complete the studies, investigations, and reports authorized and required by part I, title III, of the Transportation Act of 1940.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and personal services required for examination of Presidential postmasters, and including not to exceed \$2,500 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses incident to attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission, when specifically directed by the Commission; furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; rental of equipment; advertising; laundry service; streetcar fares not to exceed \$1,000; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$10,000; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Commission for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; garage rent; and postage stamps to prepay postage on matter

addressed to Postal Union countries; special-delivery stamps; \$1,918,400, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for reimbursement of the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and the employees in the Federal classified service: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to expend not to exceed \$3,000 of this amount for actuarial services pertaining to the civil service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as the Commission may determine to be reasonable: *Provided further*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Legal Examiners created in the Civil Service Commission by Executive Order Numbered 8743 of April 23, 1941.

Prevention of pernicious political activities: For necessary expenditures of the Civil Service Commission in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; advertising; streetcar fares (not to exceed \$100); purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; and witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking deposition, at rates paid in the courts of the United States, \$50,000.

For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, except as otherwise provided, \$177,500.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Service Commission in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel required in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses not to exceed \$820,818; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Civil Service Commission for salaries and expenses and printing and binding, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified

civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), \$175,104,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), \$175,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order Numbered 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000, purchase and exchange (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field, travel expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities, reimbursement to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$2,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,218,260 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including compensation of employees of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, \$19,600.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Communications Commission, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to perform its functions related to national defense, including radio monitoring and foreign broadcast analysis, including all of the items of expenditure for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission", is available and not to exceed \$9,000 for salary of Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service; not to exceed fifty-six passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil service and classification laws and, in the case of language or other experts, without regard to any requirements of this Act with respect to citizenship, where citizens qualified to perform such work are not available; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and printing and binding, \$5,590,314: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701a), including traveling expenses; expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed \$3,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding \$6,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$1,800,000; of which amount not to exceed \$1,050,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$20,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; \$125,000, of which amount not to exceed \$76,670 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

National defense activities: For all necessary expenses (except printing and binding) to enable the Federal Power Commission to perform additional activities in connection with the national security and defense, including activities under the provisions of the Federal

Power Act, activities under Executive Order Numbered 9165 dated May 19, 1942, and activities for the protection of the electric power supply against hostile acts, such expenses to include all items of expenditure for which the appropriations under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission", are available, \$519,255: *Provided*, That the Commission may make expenditures in addition to the foregoing, for duties connected with the national security and defense, from other appropriations available to it: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of sixty days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers or after the date of an armistice between the United States and the principal enemy powers, this appropriation shall cease to be available for obligations unless Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, \$25,000

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Trade Commission; newspapers not to exceed \$500, foreign postage, and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; \$1,900,000, of which not less than \$172,410 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$43,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salary of a general counsel at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,000); actual transportation and other expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administrator; purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, at meetings or conventions relating to the work of

the Agency; not to exceed \$6,000 for the employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws, \$275,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia.

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed \$20,000), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance; \$1,225,000, of which not to exceed \$675,900 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$386,100 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation, including personal services employed therefor, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding, not otherwise provided for, of sites acquired for Federal buildings, including tools and materials for the use of the custodial and mechanical force, wire partitions and insect screens, installation and repair of mechanical equipment, gas, and electric-light fixtures, conduits, wiring, platform scales, and tower clocks; vaults and lockbox equipment in all buildings completed and occupied, and for necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal

Works Agency, including repairs thereto, and changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be utilized for advance studies for Federal building construction, such amount of this appropriation to remain available until expended.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia: rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; and the purchase of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$25,633,000: *Provided*, That where quarters or maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be made for services paid for in advance.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees, the purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, \$6,508,600: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture: *Provided*

further, That this appropriation shall be available for contracts for telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that joint service is economical and in the interests of the Government, and any Government activity receiving such service shall pay promptly by check upon the written request of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of this appropriation, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and proper adjustment upon the basis of the actual cost shall be made for service paid for in advance.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$27,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert

advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed \$1,135,000 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$40,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 21, 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1944, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1944 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for necessary expenses (not exceeding \$9,000) of attendance at meetings and conferences of highway depart-

ments, associations, organizations, and other agencies concerned, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and classification laws.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway between the United States and other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in Public Resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1697), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860-861), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, including the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), \$10,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 766-767), as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 562), \$75,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

SURVEYS AND PLANS

For advance engineering surveys and plans for future development of the strategic network of highways and bypasses around and extension into and through municipalities and metropolitan areas, in

accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 767), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds appropriated by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 shall be available for all administrative expenses of said Administration, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and travel expenses.

Title II, cited as the "Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938", of an Act entitled "Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938", approved June 21, 1938, as amended by the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940," the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942," and the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943," is hereby further amended as follows: Section 201 (a) is amended by changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; section 201 (b) is amended by changing "June 30, 1943" to "June 30, 1944"; and section 202 is amended by changing "June 30, 1943", therein to "June 30, 1944", and "July 1, 1943", therein to "July 1, 1944".

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March 26, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 118c), and for each and every object and purpose specified therein, \$340,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$25,531,000: *Provided*, That the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General shall be at the rate of \$9,000 per annum effective on the date of enactment of this Act, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed \$100 for periodicals; the purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$724,645.

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$158,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum, field hearings, traveling expenses, and contract stenographic reporting services, \$2,800,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,530,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$5,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals.

Regulating accounts: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906, the Transportation Act, 1920 (49 U. S. C. 20), and the Transportation Act of 1940, including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$795,000, of which amount not to exceed \$176,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the Joint Resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses, \$520,000, of which amount not to exceed \$92,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures under section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920, the Act of August 26, 1937 (49 U. S. C. 26), and the Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the Commission, including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the Joint Resolution approved June 30, 1906 (45 U. S. C. 35), and including the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling expenses, \$155,000, of which amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by

compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (45 U. S. C. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (45 U. S. C. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (45 U. S. C. 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (45 U. S. C. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (45 U. S. C. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the director of locomotive inspection and his two assistants may require and for traveling expenses, \$493,000, of which amount not to exceed \$72,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the objects of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities", approved March 1, 1913, as amended by the Act of June 7, 1922 (49 U. S. C. 19a), and by the "Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933" (49 U. S. C. 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per annum, one valuation engineer at \$7,500 per annum, and traveling expenses, \$600,000.

Motor transport regulation: For all authorized expenditures necessary to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act and section 5, part I, of the Interstate Commerce Act insofar as applicable to common carriers subject to part II (Transportation Act of 1940), including one director at \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; supplies; services and equipment: not to exceed \$1,000 for purchase and exchange of books, reports, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of said Act, \$3,100,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as Joint Board members.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Commission.

For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, report form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks shall be credited to this appropriation, \$150,000.

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For necessary expenses, includ-

ing traveling expenses, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities, \$299,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including not to exceed \$2,500 for attendance upon meetings of technical and professional societies; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$319,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum; and not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed \$50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$15,672,000.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$15,000.

Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia: For construction and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$60,000, to be available until expended.

Construction and equipment: For completing construction and equipment of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, California, \$3,707,500, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$885,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$7,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts otherwise available (which amounts shall be transferred to this authorization for expenditure hereunder) for the administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), such amounts, not exceeding \$508,780, as the Administrator determines are required for the expenses of the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency, in the performance of administrative and supervisory services relating to the constituent units of said Agency shall be transferred, from the funds available for the administrative expenses of such constituent units for the fiscal year 1944, to this authorization for expenditure hereunder and shall be available until June 30, 1944, for all necessary expenses of said Office of the Administrator, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$500); preparation, mounting, shipping, and installation of exhibits (not to exceed \$500); maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of (1) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Agency and (2) not to exceed \$1,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency when specifically authorized by the Administrator; reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls and an allowance not to exceed 3 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles by employees engaged in the inspection of property within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the consolidation effected by Executive Order 9070, section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue to apply to administrative expenses of and for the constituent units of the National Housing Agency mentioned in said section 7 and shall also apply to such expenses of said National Housing Agency in connection with the functions and purposes of said constituent units, and none of the funds made available by this Act for such administrative expenses shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the President of the United States, transfer to this authorization or to an authorization of a constituent

unit from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units or the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Agency such additional sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator or in a constituent unit of any of the administrative functions of the National Housing Agency; but no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation will result in a reduction in manpower and a savings in administrative expenses, which savings shall not be used for administrative expenses but instead shall be returned to or remain in the funds from which administrative expenses are drawn under this authorization: *Provided*, That a report of such transfers and the savings effected thereby shall be submitted to Congress in the annual budget.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed a total of \$11,642,200, to be derived from the same sources as the funds made available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and from the special deposit account hereinafter mentioned, shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942), which term and the term Administration, wherever used herein, shall unless otherwise qualified include and apply to said corporations but shall be exclusive of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); expenses (not to exceed \$7,500) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said Administration when specifically authorized by the Administration; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,250 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; the immediate purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment, when specifically authorized by the Administration, of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administration; use of the services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government, including the use of services and facilities within the Administration; the amounts so derived to be credited upon the books of the Treasurer of the United States in such account or accounts as the Administration may determine, and the Administration in its discretion may utilize the facilities of the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department for the disbursement of funds in or derived from such account or accounts relating to said corporations: *Provided*, That (1) all necessary

expenses in connection with the liquidation of insured institutions, (2) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or in which it has an interest, and (3) all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449), the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1725-1732): *Provided further*, That all moneys and funds heretofore deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (including unexpended balances of moneys appropriated therefrom for administrative expenses), and hereafter all moneys and funds which would, except for this provision, be so depositable thereunder, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a special deposit account and shall be available, retroactively as well as prospectively, for expenditure for all purposes of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, subject to subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1936: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any order or regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to dispose of any real property to which such corporation has title upon such terms and conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner determines will expedite the orderly liquidation of such real property: *Provided further*, That the Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall prepare a plan for its liquidation at the earliest practicable date and shall, by February 1, 1944, submit a report of such plan to the Congress, setting forth the terms of liquidation and such other information as may be necessary to inform the Congress of the disposition of the property of such Corporation while in the process of liquidation: *Provided further*, That the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner, on behalf of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, shall transmit to the Congress semiannually during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, a progress report with respect to liquidation, showing all dispositions of the property of such Corporation by States during the period of liquidation, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds during each quarterly period of the fiscal year 1944.

The appropriation under the head "National Housing Agency" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1944.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$10,199,830 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration as follows, (1) the mutual mortgage insurance fund, (2) the housing insurance fund, (3) the account in the Treasury comprised of funds derived from premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and (4) the war housing insurance fund shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of said Act for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, including: Personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), but there may be allowed, in addition to mileage at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile for travel by motor vehicle, reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and employees engaged in the inspection of property may be paid an allowance not to exceed 4 cents per mile for all travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty when such travel is performed in connection with such inspection; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; not to exceed \$1,500 for contract actuarial services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner, of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Administration; not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner, at meetings concerned with the work of the Administration; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses of the Administration (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Administration acquired under authority of titles I, II, and VI of said National Housing Act, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, the administrative expenses and other obligations, including nonadministrative expenses, of the Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

Payment of losses: Not to exceed \$3,000,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advanced or to be advanced to the Federal Housing Administration under authority of the National

Housing Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), and not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds (after allowance for salaries and expenses as authorized under the heading, Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration) in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act, shall be available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of said Act.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: In addition to the amounts available (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the payment of the administrative expenses of the Federal Public Housing Authority in carrying out the provisions of section 201 of the Act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 872), the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), and the Acts of March 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 14), May 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 197), and December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 810) relating to war housing, including temporary shelter, and in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 of the Acts of June 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 423 and 433), relating, respectively, to the operation and maintenance of the projects transferred pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 7732 of October 27, 1937, and of the projects transferred pursuant to paragraphs 1 (g) and 6 of Executive Order Numbered 9070 of February 24, 1942, not to exceed \$3,400,000 of the funds of said Authority derived from its operations under the Act of September 1, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for all necessary administrative expenses of said Authority, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, for legal or other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; payment, when specifically authorized by the Commissioner, of (1) the actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$5,000 in connection with payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving, while away from their homes and without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Authority and (2) expenses of attendance (not to exceed \$5,000) at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Authority; printing and binding; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and photographing equipment.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$5,750,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public-housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses, including the expense of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the Securities and Exchange Commission; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and purchase of rubber gloves; \$4,000,000.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$48,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Institution when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; printing and binding, not exceeding \$88,500, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding \$6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, \$1,129,040.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the Public Resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution Numbered 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia (except as otherwise provided in sec. 4 (c) of such Act); traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Gallery of Art, when specifically authorized by the treasurer of the gallery; periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not

to exceed \$150), and books of reference; not to exceed \$250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds, \$541,365: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for traveling expenses not to exceed \$16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed \$2,250, and contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330-1341), \$800,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for attendance at meetings concerned with subjects under investigation by the Commission; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$10,000.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions "The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933", as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including the continued construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Kentucky; Watts Bar Dam and Steam Plant; Fort Loudoun Dam (including an extension to bring the waters of the Little Tennessee River within the pool of this project); Cherokee Dam; Apalachia Dam; Ocoee Dam Numbered 3; Fontana Dam; South Holston Dam; Watauga Dam; Douglas Dam; an additional unit at the Sheffield steam plant; a system of public-use navigation terminals on the Tennessee River; and a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama; and the

acquisition of necessary land, the clearing of such land, relocation of highways, and the construction or purchase of transmission lines and other facilities, and all other necessary works authorized by such Acts, and for printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, periodicals, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and all necessary salaries and expenses connected with the organization, operation, and investigations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field, the unexpended balance on June 30, 1943, in the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943", and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1944 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1944", to remain available until June 30, 1944, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the "Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1943": *Provided*, That purchases may be made by the Authority during the fiscal year 1944 without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, when in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Authority such a procedure will expedite the completion of projects determined by the President to be essential for defense purposes: *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be expended to defray the necessary expenses of authorized travel, subject to the limitation that the total amount expended for such purpose during said fiscal year shall not exceed \$769,044.

THE ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$12,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of the Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, \$555,940.

For all printing and binding for the Tax Court of the United States, \$32,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$1,289,780,000: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1944; (1) not to exceed \$19,350,000 shall be available for admin-

istrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance (not to exceed \$5,900), when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$6,000); teletype services; purchase (not to exceed \$28,725), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; compensation as authorized by the Act of August 4, 1939, for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, detailed to the Commission; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930; and not to exceed \$500,000 for the employment by contract or otherwise of persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of legal and other special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; (2) not to exceed \$3,650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of such offices, divisions, or sections of the Commission designated from time to time by the War Shipping Administrator as a joint service organization for the Commission and the War Shipping Administration, including the objects hereinabove specified; and (3) transfers between amount limitations above may be made upon approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$117,677,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more than two passenger automobiles for general administrative use of the central office in the District of Columbia;

and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the limitation in section 106 of this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$2,500,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$200,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$493,000,000, to be immediately available.

For military and naval insurance accruing during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made or in prior fiscal years, \$21,458,000.

Adjusted service and dependent pay: For payment of adjusted-service credits of not more than \$50 each and the quarterly installments due to dependents of deceased veterans, as provided in the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631-632, 661-670), \$125,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

National Service Life Insurance: For transfer to the National Service Life Insurance Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the National Service Life Insurance Fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, \$250,000,000, to be immediately available.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$4,557,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j): *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief: For payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, \$70,000, to be immediately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys received under said article IV shall be credited to this appropriation.

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$887,087,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman so long as the office is held by the present incumbent, and the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from

one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c-1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1944 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of such amount as the Secretary of War, in the case of the War Department, the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of the Navy Department, the Commissioners, in the case of the government of the District of Columbia, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in the case of other essential governmental needs, may determine necessary to obtain satisfactory motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,500, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services, and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires*.

SEC. 203. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

SEC. 204. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1944 when

the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than \$100.

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1944, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*; That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war: *Provided*, That this section shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall supersede and be in lieu of similar provisions in appropriation Acts restricting the expenditure of funds during the fiscal year 1943, but any exemptions from such superseded provisions shall remain in force in connection with the operation of this section until June 30, 1943.

SEC. 206. Hereafter any officer or employee of any of the executive departments or independent establishments, including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, designated in writing by the head thereof for such purpose, is hereby authorized to administer the oath required by section 1757, Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 16), incident to entrance into the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any other oath required by law in connection with employment therein, such oath to be administered without charge or fee and to have the same force and effect as oaths administered by officers having seals.

SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved June 26, 1943.

